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ABSTRACT

This bibliography is one in a series on smoking and health and supplements a preceding volume entitled "Bibliography on Smoking and Health-1969." It includes all of the items added to the Technical Information Center of the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health from January through December 1969. Eleven sections contain citations and annotations under the following typics: chemistry, pharmacology and toxicology; mortality and morbidity; neoplastic diseases; non-neoplastic respiratory diseases; cardiovascular diseases; other diseases and conditions; behavioral research; tobacco economics; bills and legislation; educational and research programs; and smoking withdrawal treatment. Indexes are included for individual and corporate authors and for subjects. English language abstracts of foreign items are also provided. (BL)

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1969
CUMULATION
PART II

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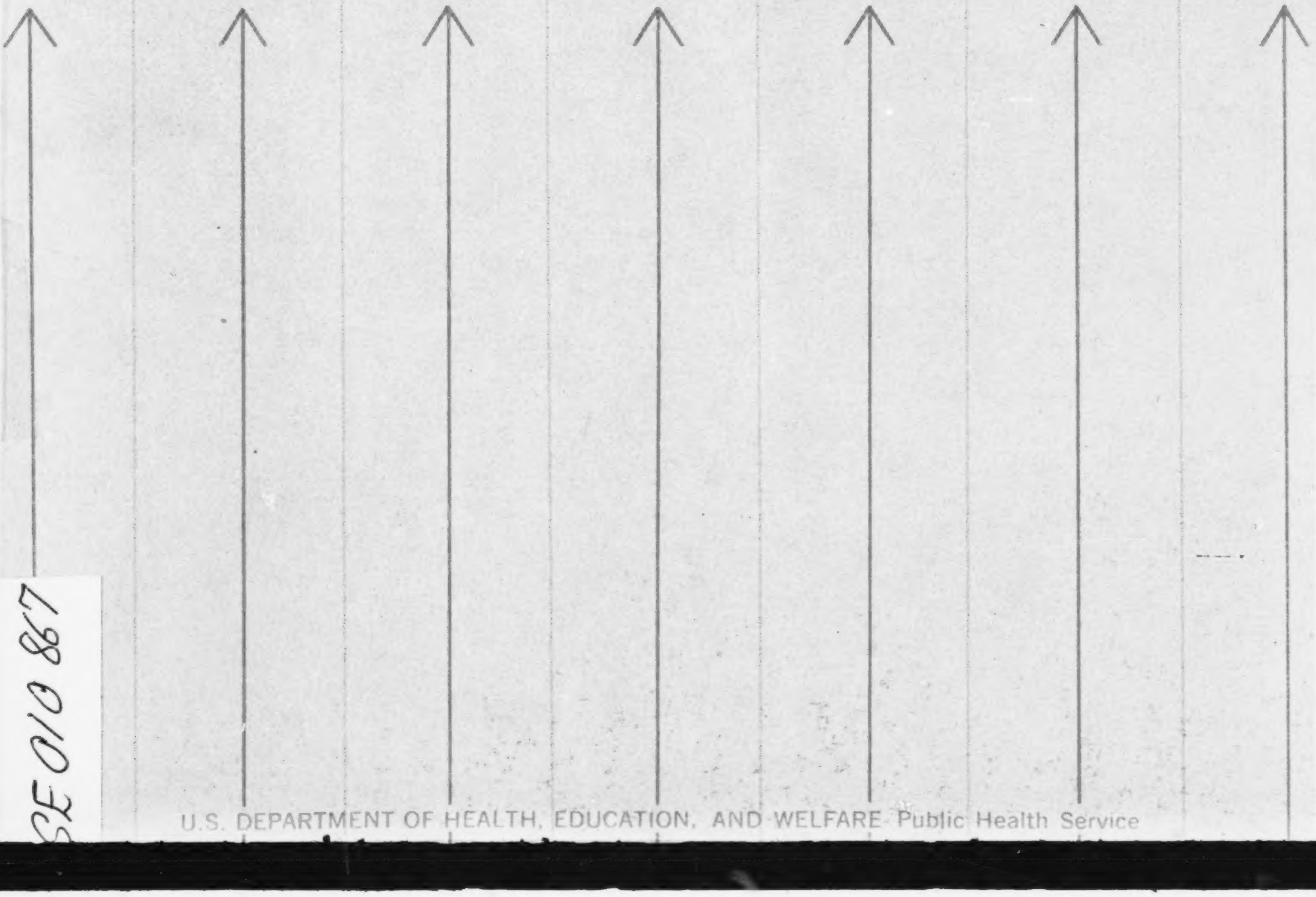
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SMOKING AND HEALTH



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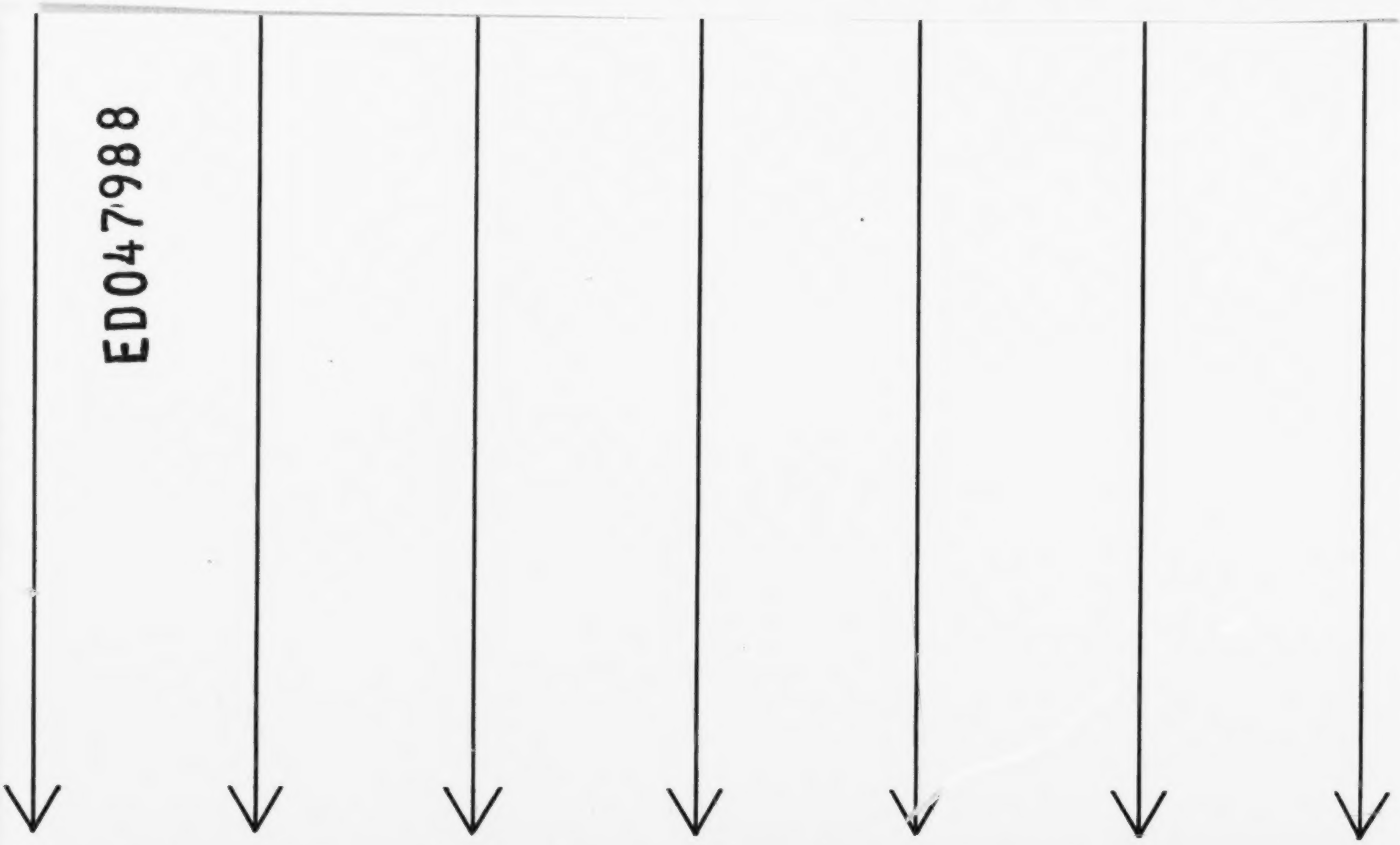

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

With English language abstracts of foreign items

1969

CUMULATION

PART II

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration
Regional Medical Programs Service
National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health
Rockville, Maryland 20852

PREFACE

This Bibliography includes all of the items added to the Technical Information Center of the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health from January through December 1969. It is a supplement to the preceding volume of the *Bibliography on Smoking and Health – 1969.* Earlier volumes still available for purchase through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, include the 1968 and 1969 volumes. These may be ordered by requesting from the Government Printing Office, Public Health Service Publication No. 1124, Bibliography Series No. 45, plus the year desired.

The material collected for use in preparing the 1964 publication, *Smoking and Health, Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service,* formed the basis for the first Bibliography published in this series. Subsequent bibliographies have been used in preparing the Surgeon General's Report. *The Health Consequences of Smoking, A Public Health Service Review: 1967,* and the 1968 and 1969 supplements. The 1967, 1968 and 1969 reports are available from the Government Printing Office.

In order to adjust the titles of this continuing bibliography to the actual period of collection, this volume will be called the *1969 Bibliography on Smoking and Health, Part II.* In the future, the year number of the Bibliography will represent the year in which the items in the Bibliography were added to the collection.

This Bibliography has an index of individual and corporate authors and one of subjects. To find items, consult the index, choose the serial number and note its prefixed letter. Turn to the appropriate subject section as identified by the prefix and locate the desired citation.

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Section J. Educational and Research Programs 278

Section K. Smoking Withdrawal Treatment 303

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SECTION A. CHEMISTRY, PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

A 10191
Shabad, M. L-M.
SUBSTANCES CARCINOGENES DANS L'ENVIRONNEMENT DE L'HOMME; LES VOIES DEPREVENTION DU CANCER (EN PARTICULIER DU POUMON). (CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES IN MAN'S ENVIRONMENT; MEANS FOR PREVENTING CANCER (ESPECIALLY LUNG CANCER).) *Lyon Medical* 220(32):215-30, Aug 11, 1968, French (Abs.)

Hygienic protection against cancer is possible by detecting the sources of pollution by carcinogenic substances in the human environment and in their maximal reduction. The safety measures include the exclusion of known carcinogens in industrial fabrication, prevention of air pollution by aromatic hydrocarbons, and by systematic control of workers' health. The primary sources of atmospheric pollution by benzopyrene are smoke from heating plants, industrial wastes and exhaust gases of automobiles. Automobile exhaust gases can be controlled by filters or by special neutralizers. Smoke from diesel motors can be reduced by special additives to the fuels which can reduce the quantity of benzopyrene in the exhaust gases. Pollution of the atmosphere can also be accomplished through the medium of smoking tobacco. Hazards from this source can be reduced by smoking less, by using filters, by leaving longer cigarette butts and by not inhaling. Prohibition against smoking in public places and campaigns warning against beginning the smoking habit are desirable measures. The destruction of benzopyrene in soil by certain micro-organisms has also been demonstrated. This fact has a certain importance since benzopyrene in soil can be taken up by growing plants which are then eaten by man. The ingestion of benzopyrene from smoked foods may be reduced by the use of "liquid smoke". Experiments in this regard are encouraging. Pesticides which have carcinogenic action should be replaced by less hazardous agents. Regarding drugs which may be utilized during illness or pregnancy, a report of the World Health Organization states that minimal permissible doses of such agents do not exist.

A 10193
Medecine et Hygiene.
L'EFFET DE LA FUMEE DE CIGARETTES ET DE LA NICOTINE SUR LA SECRETION CORTICO-SURRENALIENNE. (EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKE AND NICOTINE ON CORTICO-ADRENAL SECRETION.) *Medecine et Hygiene* 26(834):865-6, Aug 15, 1968, French (Abs.)

Five men and 4 women, 22 to 30 years old, all heavy smokers, smoked 4 filter cigarettes in 1/2 hour; 15 normal subjects of the same age served as controls. In smokers, 30 minutes after the last cigarette, there was a 47 percent rise in 11-OH corticosteroids (11-OHCS); two hours later, the levels were lower but were still above normal. Cigar or pipe smoking did not cause an elevation of 11-OHCS. Six dogs were injected intravenously with 0.9 mg/kg of nicotine bitartrate. This was followed by a 64 percent rise of 11-OHCS, 1 hour after the administration of nicotine. The rise in rats was 58 percent. The levels of cholesterol were almost constant in these experiments. Two explanations have been suggested for the mechanism of this nicotine effect. Knowledge of this effect indicates that cigarette smoking should be controlled when one seeks to evaluate effects of drugs, external stress or different diseases on cortico-adrenal metabolism.

A 10194
Buu Hoi, N. P., Hien, D-P., and Hieu, H-T.
STIMULATION DE LA SYNTHESE *IN VIVO* DE LA ZOXAZOLAMINE-HYDROXYLASE CHEZ LE RAT PAR LES CONDENSATS DE FUMEE DE TABAC ET DE POLLUANTS ATMOSPHERIQUES. (STIMULATION OF *IN VIVO* SYNTHESIS OF ZOXAZOLAMINE-HYDROXYLASE IN RATS BY CONDENSATES OF TOBACCO SMOKE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS.) *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences* 267(8):868-70, Aug 19, 1968, French (Abs.)

The zoxazolamine-hydroxylase test has been applied for research on the inductor effect of cigarette smoke condensates prepared by SEITO and of the activity of benzenic extracts of atmospheric particulate pollutants from several industrial American cities. The

A 10194 (continued)
tests were carried out on 3-month-old Wistar rats who had been fed a vitamin-rich synthetic diet. The test tars in neutral corn oil were injected intraperitoneally in each animal in doses of 10-40 mg tar/kg of body weight; 24 hours later, both treated and control rats received uniform intraperitoneal injections of Zoxazolamine (90 mg/kg) and the duration of paralysis measured. The results demonstrated very clearly that cigarette tars and atmospheric pollutants can stimulate the _in vivo_ synthesis of zoxazolamine-hydroxylase and that this activity could serve in the evaluation of biologically-significant polycyclic compounds present in the samples.

A 10197
Tarusov, B. N., Lomsadze, B. A., Tsartsidze, M. A.

О СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОМ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИИ УГЛЕВОДОРОДНЫХ КАНЦЕРОГЕНОВ С ЛИЗОСОМАНИ КЛЕТОК.

O SPETSIFICHESKOM VZAIMODEYSTVII UGLEVODORODNYKH KANTSEROGENOV S LIZOSOMAMI KLETOK. (THE SPECIFIC REACTIONS OF HYDROCARBON CARCINOGENS WITH LYSOZYMES OF CELLS.) _Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR_ 178(6):1418-20, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

A chemiluminescent method was utilized for the evaluation of the oxidation processes in subcellular fractions of rat liver homogenate to which carcinogens were added. The tests were carried out on 4 mitochondrial fractions, 1 lysozymal fraction and 1 dissolved fraction of the liver. The activity of noncarcinogenic anthracene caused a decreased activity of all mitochondrial fractions of the liver. A noticeably lower antioxidation activity was also observed in the lysozymal fraction. No decreased antioxidative properties were observed in the dissolved fraction in comparison with the controls. Methylcholanthrene however affected the fractions differently. There was a decreased number of antioxidants in the mitochondrial fractions and in the dissolved fraction but a significant increase in antioxidation properties in the lysozymal fraction. DMBA and 1,2-benzanthracene also increased the antioxidation capabilities only in the lysozymal fraction but there was an obvious decrease in the antioxidation capabilities in all other fractions. The general consequences of the activity of

A 10197 (continued)
carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic hydrocarbons on the subcellular granules of the cells was expressed by a significant decline in the antioxidation activities in the dissolved fraction and all mitochondrial fractions. The specific chemical character of the reactions of carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic hydrocarbons was manifested only during reactions with lysozymes of cells and did not depend on the nature of the solvents. On the basis of these investigations one could assume that the primary formation of the antioxidative complex during the reaction of carcinogens with substrate cells proceeded only in lysozymal fractions of the organoids of cells.

A 10199
Samoylovich, L. N. and Red'kin, Yu. R.

ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЕ АТМОСФЕРНОГО ВОЗДУХА 3,4-БЕНЗПИРЕНОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯМИ НЕФТЕХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ.
ZAGRYAZNENIYE ATMOSFERNOGO VOZDUKHA 3,4-BENZPIRENOM PREDRIYATIYAMI NEFTE-KHIMICHESKOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI. (ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION WITH 3,4-BENZOPHYRENE BY THE PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY.) _Gigiena i Saniiariia_ (9):10-4, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Discharges of the Grozny oil-chemical plants proved to affect the 3,4-benzpyrene content in the atmosphere. In the radius of 2 km around the oil-refining plants there was a stable air pollution with 3,4-benzpyrene (0.15-2.2 mkg/100 m3). The shops, where high temperature processes proceed, were the most significant sources of pollution (3.34-40 mkg/100 m3). The investigation data obtained may be used for substantiating the radius of the sanitary protection zone. (Author Abstract)

A 10201
Schmahl, D.
METHODISCHE ASPEKTE BEI UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR CARCINOGENESE UND ZUR CHEMOTHERAPIE VON TUMOREN. (METHODICAL ASPECTS IN THE INVESTIGATIONS ON CARCINOGENESIS AND THE CHEMOTHERAPY OF TUMORS.) _Planta Medica_ 11(14):3-12, Jun 1968, German (Abs.)

The arrangement and the testing of chemical carcinogenesis in animals were described. The differences between local and resorptive-acting substances were explained. The basis for the selection of particular animals for special studies,

A 10201 (continued)
the dosage, duration and evaluation of the tests were also discussed. The importance of the investigations in carcinogenesis for application to clinical studies was explained. Methodical questions regarding cancer chemotherapy with special emphasis on the application of autochthonous tumors as test models were also considered. It was concluded that the side-effects of anticancer agents should be studied more precisely in order to ascertain both the acute injury and that expected only after years of chronic administration.

A 10202
Luganskaya, L. N., Krasnokotskaya, E. B., and Jasinskaja, L. B.
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЭКСТРАКТА ТАЬАЧНОИ ПЫЛИ ДЛЯ АРОМАТИЗАЦИИ ТАЬАКА.

ISPOL'ZOVANIE EKSTRAKTA TABACHNOY PYLI DLYA AROMATIZATSII TABAKA. (THE USE OF TOBACCO DUST EXTRACT FOR AROMATIZING TOBACCO.) Tabak, (Part I):30-3, 1967, Russian (Abs.)

The recent work of the Krasnodor Scientific Investigations Institute of the Food Industry was described. Extraction of the aromatic principles of tobacco dust using carbon dioxide yielded a light-brown viscous mass with a heavy tobacco aroma and the odor of dried fruits and honey. The yield was 1-1.5 percent. The extract contained 5.43 percent alkaloids precipitated by silicotungstic acid with 1.2 percent nicotine. Treatment of the extract with organic solvents (benzene petroleum ether, ethyl ether and acetone) and carbon dioxide yielded an average of 65-71 percent of the neutral fraction of the tobacco extract. The neutral fraction (sum of the neutral substances) was a yellowish-orange syrupy mass with a very pleasant aroma of tobacco, honey and blossoms. The effect of the tobacco extract and the neutral substances of tobacco tars on the aroma of tobacco smoke was investigated by the addition of alcoholic and ether solutions on the neutral skeleton of tobacco. It was determined that 1 percent by weight strengthened the aroma; optimal concentrations were 1-2.5 percent. Higher concentrations intensified the blossom or fruity odor but the final product was uncharacteristic of the tobacco aroma. The article also presents the results of the addition of different concentrations of ether solutions of tobacco extracts or the neutral fractions to several grades of tobacco.

A 10203
Turusov, V. S.

КАНЦЕРОГЕННОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ 7,12-ДИМЕТИЛБЕНЗ(А)АНТРАЦЕНА НА ПВЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНО ОБЛУЧЕННУIO КОЖУ.

KANTSEROGENNOE DEYSTVIYE 7,12-DIMETILBENZ(a)ANTRATSENA NA PREDVARITEL'NO OBLUCHENNUYU KOZHU. (CARCINOGENIC ACTION OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE ON PREVIOUSLY IRRADIATED SKIN.) Voprosy Onkologii 14(8):66-71, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Prolonged application of 0.0025 percent of a benzol solution of 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA) on previously irradiated skin of mice resulted in increased chemical carcinogenesis expressed by a shorter average latent period in the emergence of tumors, a larger percentage of animals with tumor, a greater number of tumors on an animal, and a greater incidence of precancerous conditions and malignant tumors. The incidence of malignant tumors in groups with combined action at the end of the observation period substantially exceeded the total incidence of carcinomas and sarcomas appearing after separate administration of radiation and DMBA, indicating stimulation of chemical carcinogenesis but with no clear additive effect. Reinforcement of chemical carcinogenesis in previously irradiated skin of mice could be linked with longer retention of the chemical carcinogenic substances.

A 10205
Mitolo-Chieppa, D.
SUL MECCANISMO DI UNA AZIONE VASORILASSANTE DELLA NICOTINA. (MECHANISM OF A VASODILATING ACTION OF NICOTINE.) Bollettino della Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale 44(10):892-3, May 31, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Longitudinal strips of the arterial wall of human umbilical cord treated with 2-20 micrograms/ml of nicotine invariably showed a loss in tone. An increase in tone was never recorded. The administration of the same dosage of nicotine at 15 minute intervals for a total of 6 or 7 tests always caused a relaxation of the same entity. The data confirmed the existence of a vasodilating action of nicotine. Such relaxation is not mediated through the vegetative nervous system (since the preparation lacks any nervous fiber) through liberation of vasodilating

A 10205 (continued)
substances by the absolute absence of a phenomenon of tachyphylaxis. It was therefore concluded that nicotine causes relaxation of the vascular muscle fibers by direct action.

A 10207
Hoffmann, D. and Rathkamp, G.
CHEMICAL STUDIES ON TOBACCO SMOKE. V. QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON INSECTICIDES IN CIGARETTE TOBACCO AND ITS SMOKE. Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(5): 201-14, Jul 1968.

A 10210
Nesemann, E., Schroder, R., and Seehofer, F.
METHODEN ZUR QUANTITATIVEN BESTIMMUNG VON INSEKTIZIDEN IN TABAK UND TABAKRAUCH. II. MITTEILUNG: ZUR BESTIMMUNG VON CARBAMAT-INSEKTIZIDEN. (METHODS FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF INSECTICIDES IN TOBACCO AND TOBACCO SMOKE. PART II. ON THE DETERMINATION OF CARBAMATE INSECTICIDES.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(5):197-200, Jul 1968, German (Abs.)

A thin-layer chromatographic method has been developed for the qualitative and quantitative determination of carbamate residues on tobacco. The method's inferior limit of detection is 80 ng for Carbaryl and 200 ng for Undene. The coefficient of variation of the results is 5.3 percent for Carbaryl and 7.7 percent for Undene. (Author Abstract)

A 10222
Moore, G. E. and Bock, F. G.
"TAR" AND NICOTINE LEVELS OF AMERICAN CIGARETTES. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward a Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 89-94.

A 10223
Tso, T. C.
EFFECT OF FARM PRODUCTION PRACTICES ON NICOTINE AND TOTAL PARTICULATE MATTER IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward a Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 97-111.

A 10224
Stedman, R. L.
NICOTINE REDUCTION IN TOBACCO AND TOBACCO SMOKE. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Mongraph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 113-9.

A 10225
Mitchell, R. I. and Gieseke, J. A.
MECHANICAL FILTRATION: A REVIEW OF FILTRATION MECHANISMS PERTINENT TO CIGARETTE SMOKE. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 121-32.

A 10226
Moshy, R. J. and Halter, H. M.
RECONSTITUTED-TOBACCO-LEAF TECHNOLOGY: A TOOL FOR TOBACCO-SMOKE MODIFICATION. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 133-48.

A 10227
Hoffmann, D. and Wynder, E. L.
SELECTIVE REDUCTION OF THE TUMORIGENICITY OF TOBACCO SMOKE. EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 151-72.

A 10228
Van Duuren, B. L., Sivak, A., Langseth, L., Goldschmidt, B. M., and Segal, A.
INITIATORS AND PROMOTERS IN TOBACCO CARCINOGENESIS. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 173-80.

A 10229
Johnson, D. E., Millar, J. D., and Rhoades, J. W.
NITROSAMINES IN TOBACCO SMOKE. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 181-9.

A 10230
Cooper, J. T., Forbes, W. F., and Robinson, J. C.
FREE RADICALS AS POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTORS TO TOBACCO-SMOKE CARCINOGENESIS. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Mongraph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 191-7.

A 10231
Casarett, L. J.
ROLE OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN EFFECTS OF SMOKING. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 199-207.

A 10232
Tso, T. C.
POLONIUM-210 AND LEAD-210 IN TOBACCO. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, p. 211.

A 10233
Tso, T. C.
EXAMINATION OF AFLATOXIN IN TOBACCO AND IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, p. 213.

A 10234
Grob, K.
GASEOUS COMPONENTS OF TOBACCO SMOKE. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 215-20.

A 10235
Rylander, R.
RELATIVE ROLE OF AEROSOL AND VOLATILE CONSTITUENTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE AS AGENTS TOXIC TO THE RESPIRATORY TRACT. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 221-9.

A 10236
Curphey, T. J.
CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN IN RELATION TO SMOKING. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 231-5.

A 10237
George, T. W.
SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF COMPONENTS OF TOBACCO SMOKE BY FILTRATION. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 237-48.

A 10238
Tiggelbeck, D.
COMMENTS ON SELECTIVE CIGARETTE-SMOKE FILTRATION. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 249-58.

A 10239
Homburger, F., Treger, A., and Boger, E.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE INHIBITION OF CARCINOGENESIS BY CIGARETTE-SMOKE CONDENSATES AND CARCINOGEN-RELATED SUBSTANCES. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful

A 10239 (continued)
Cigarette. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 259-70.

A 10245
Swann, P. F. and Magee, P. N.
NITROSAMINE-INDUCED CARCINOGENESIS. THE ALKYLATION OF NUCLEIC ACIDS OF THE RAT BY *N*-METHYL-*N*-NITROSOUREA, DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE, DIMETHYL SULPHATE AND METHYL METHANESULPHONATE. Biochemical Journal 110:39-47, 1968.

A 10251
Reuber, M. D. and Lee, C. W.
EFFECT OF AGE AND SEX ON HEPATIC LESIONS IN BUFFALO STRAIN RATS INGESTING DIETHYLNITROSAMINE. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 41(5):1133-40, Nov 1968.

A 10254
Kaneko, H. and Ijichi, K.
THE AROMA OF CIGAR TOBACCO. PART I. ISOLATION OF 2-HYDROXY-2,6,6-TRIMETHYLCYCLOHEXYLIDENE-1-ACETIC ACID LACTONE (DIHYDROACTINIDIOLIDE) FROM ETHER EXTRACT OF CIGAR LEAVES. Agricultural and Biological Chemistry 32(11):1337-40, Nov 1968.

A 10255
Nebert, D. W. and Gelboin, H. V.
SUBSTRATE-INDUCIBLE MICROSOMAL ARYL HYDROXYLASE IN MAMMALIAN CELL CULTURE. I. ASSAY AND PROPERTIES OF INDUCED ENZYME. Journal of Biological Chemistry 243(23):6242-9, Dec 10, 1968.

A 10259
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THE EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING ON VARIOUS CLOTTING TIME TESTS. Vascular Diseases 5(4):226-30, Dec 1968.

A 10260
Hanninen, O. and Aitio, A.
ENHANCED GLUCURONIDE FORMATION IN DIFFERENT TISSUES FOLLOWING DRUG ADMINISTRATION. Biochemical Pharmacology 17(11):2307-11, Nov 1968.

A 10269
Annals of Internal Medicine.
ALCOHOL, OTHER DRUGS, AND THE LIVER. Annals of Internal Medicine 69(5):1063-7, Nov 1968.

A 10281
Rowlands, J. R., Estefan, R. M., Gause, E. M., and Montalvo, D. A.
AN ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE STUDY OF TOBACCO SMOKE CONDENSATES AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON BLOOD CONSTITUENTS. Environmental Research 2(1):47-71, Sep 1968.

A 10292
Frasca, J. M., Auerbach, O., Parks, V. R., and Jamieson, J. D.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS OF THE BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM OF DOGS. II. SMOKING DOGS. Experimental and Molecular Pathology 9(3):380-99, Dec 1968.

A 10303
Van Duuren, B. L.
TOBACCO CARCINOGENESIS. Cancer Research 28(11):2357-62, Nov 1968.

A 10310
Akaike, S. and Yamada, S.
TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU SEIBUN NI KANSURU KENKYU. V. KUROROGENSAN TEIRYOHO NO KAIRYO. (STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO PLANT. V. IMPROVEMENT OF CHLOROGENIC ACID DETERMINATION.) Hatano Tabako Shikenjo Hokoku (57):5-15, Dec 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

A method for the extraction and determination of chlorogenic acid in fresh and cured tobacco leaves is described.

A 10311
Akaike, S., and Yamada, S.
TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU SEIBUN NI KANSURU KENKYU. VI. KAFESAN, SUKOPORECHIN, RUCHIN NO TEIRYOHO. (STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO PLANT. VI. DETERMINATION OF CAFFEIC ACID, SCOPOLETIN AND RUTIN.) Hatano Tabako Shikenjo Hokoku (57):16-26, Dec 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

Methods for the separation and determination of caffeic acid, scopoletin, and rutin in fresh and cured tobacco leaves are described.

A 10312
Akaike, S. and Yamada, S.
TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU SEIBUN NI KANSURU KENKYU. VII. TABAKO NO SEIIKU NI TOMONAU PORIFENORU SEIBUN GANRYO NO HENKA. (STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO PLANT. VII. CHANGES IN POLYPHENOL CONTENT OF BRIGHT

A 10312 (continued)
TOBACCO LEAVES DURING GROWTH AND MATURATION.) *Hatano Tabako Shikenjo Hokoku* (57):27-41, Dec 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

Results are given of determinations of chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, rutin, scopoletin, and nicotine in tobacco leaves at different stages of growth and maturation. Nicotine content increased sharply to its highest level after topping.

A 10313
Akaike, S., and Yamada, S.
TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU SEIBUN NI KANSURU KENKYU. VIII. TEKISHIN OYOBI KANZEN TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU NO HACHU PORIFENORU SEIBUN GANRYO. (STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO PLANT. VIII. CONTENT OF POLYPHENOLS IN LEAVES OF TOPPED AND INTACT TOBACCO PLANTS.) *Hatano Tabako Shikenjo Hokoku* (57):42-6, Dec 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

Results are given of measurements of chlorogenic acid, rutin, total nitrogen, and protein nitrogen in the upper and middle leaves of intact and topped tobacco plants (var. Bright Yellow).

A 10314
Akaike, S., and Yamada, S.
TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU SEIBUN NI KANSURU KENKYU. IX. TEKKAN KANSO HATABAKO NO KURORORGENSAN OYOBI RUCHIN GANRYO TO HINSHITSU TOKYU TO NO KANKEI, NARABI NI GANRYO NO SANCHI NI YORU HENDO. (STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO PLANT. IX. CONTENTS OF CHLOROGENIC ACID AND RUTIN IN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, THEIR RELATION TO QUALITY, AND CONTENT VARIATION WITH LOCALITY.) *Hatano Tabako Shikenjo Hokoku* (57):45-57, Dec 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

In the case of both Bright yellow and Hicks tobacco, it is shown that there is a positive correlation between quality grades and the content of chlorogenic acid and rutin. Chlorogenic acid and rutin contents were also found to vary with locality.

A 10315
Akaike, S., and Yamada, S.
TABAKO SHOKUBUTSU SEIBUN NI KANSURU KENKYU. X. ENKEI HA SEPPEN NO KURORORGENSAN SEIGOSEI NI OYOBOSU KAKUSHU KAGOBUTSU NO EIKYO. (STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO PLANT X. EFFECT OF VARIOUS COMPOUNDS ON THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF CHLOROGENIC ACID IN DISKS OF TOBACCO LEAF.) *Hatano Tabako Shikenjo Hokoku* (57):58-68, Dec 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

A 10315 (continued)

To determine the route of biosynthesis of chlorogenic acid in tobacco leaves and the various intermediates, disks of tobacco leaf (var. Bright Yellow) were floated on aqueous solutions of various compounds and the net synthesis of chlorogenic acid during incubation was determined. The compounds used as culture media were: l-phenylalanine; quinic acid; glucose; trans-cinnamic acid; shikimic acid; l-tyrosine; l-tryptophane; dl-DOPA; phenylpyruoic acid; and ferulic acid.

A 10323
Saindelle, A., Ruff, F., Guillerm, R., and Parrot, J.-L.
LIBERATION D'HISTAMINE PAR LA FUMEE DE CIGARETTE ET CERTAINS DE SES CONSTITUANTS. (LIBERATION OF HISTAMINE BY CIGARETTE SMOKE AND CERTAIN OF ITS CONSTITUENTS.) *Revue Francaise D'Allergie* 8(3):137-44, Jul-Sep 1968, French (Abs.)

Water-soluble gas phase of cigarette smoke, in the absence of all sensitivity, was capable of liberating histamine from the isolated lung of guinea pigs. This property was attributed, not to nicotine, but to ethanol. Acrolein was not capable of liberating important quantities of histamine from guinea pig lung.

A 10325
Schmiterlow, C. G.
MITT FORSKNINGSFALT-NIKOTINETS DISTRIBUTION OCH METABOLISM I DEN LEVANDE ORGANISMEN. (MY FIELD OF RESEARCH-DISTRIBUTION AND METABOLISM OF NICOTINE IN THE LIVING ORGANISM.) *Nordisk Medicin* 80(43):1436-40, Oct 28, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

Our studies with radioactively labelled nicotine, made by the autoradiographic technique devised by Ullberg, and chromatographic methods, have shown that nicotine and/or its metabolites accumulate in certain target organs, primarily the brain, adrenal medulla, autonomus ganglia, and the stomach. There are also other target organs, for instance the retina and the walls of blood vessels. Nicotine and its metabolites also accumulate in kidney and liver. Nicotine passes easily through the placenta, thus being transferred to the foetus, where it is distributed in the same way as in the mother. A particularly interesting observation seems to us to be that the nicotine concentration in the

A 10325 (continued)
brain decreases very quickly and that initially nicotine accumulates in the grey matter and certain nuclei of the brain, for instance in the hippocampus. We have studied the breakdown of nicotine in the body and thus been able to verify earlier authors' observations that cotinine is the primary metabolite. As regards other metabolites, we have identified three; a few we have not yet been able to identify with certainty. (Author Abstract)

A 10331
Taira, N., Nakayama, K., Sano, N., and Hashimoto, K.
NICOTINIC PROPERTY OF ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTORS SUBSERVING NOCICEPTION IN THE PUPPY HINDLIMB AS REVEALED BY THE ACTIVITY OF CHOLINERGIC AGONISTS ADMINISTERED INTO THE FEMORAL ARTERY. Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine 96(1):111-2, Sep 1968.

A 10332
Shimkin, M. B. and Triolo, V. A.
HISTORY OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS: SOME PROSPECTIVE REMARKS. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 1-20.

A 10333
Van Duuren, B. L.
TUMOR-PROMOTING AGENTS IN TWO-STAGE CARCINOGENESIS. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 31-68.

A 10334
Boyland, E.
THE CORRELATION OF EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOGENESIS AND CANCER IN MAN. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 222-34.

A 10335
Dao, T. L.
STUDIES ON MECHANISM OF CARCINOGENESIS IN THE MAMMARY GLAND. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967, Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 236-61.

A 10336
Saffiotti, U.
EXPERIMENTAL RESPIRATORY TRACT CARCINOGENESIS. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 302-33.

A 10337
Porta, G. D. and Terracini, B.
CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS IN INFANT ANIMALS. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 334-63.

A 10338
Diamond, L.
THE INTERACTION OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS AND CELLS IN VITRO. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 364-83.

A 10339
Burdette, W. J.
CAUSALITY, CASUISTRY AND CLINICAL CARCINOGENESIS. In: Homburger, F. (Editor). Progress in Experimental Tumor Research Vol. 2: International Symposium on Carcinogenesis and Carcinogen Testing. Boston, Mass., Nov 8-9, 1967. Basel, Switzerland/New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 395-430.

A 10350
Zielke, H. R., Reinke, C. M., and Byerrum, R. U.
INCORPORATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND ACETATE INTO THE PYRIDINE RING OF NICOTINE. Journal of Biological Chemistry 244(1):95-8, Jan 10, 1969.

A 10352
Van Duuren, B. L. and Sivak, A.
TUMOR-PROMOTING AGENTS FROM *CROTON TIGLIUM L*. AND THEIR MODE OF ACTION. *Cancer Research* 28(11):2349-56, Nov 1968.

A 10353
Hoffmann, D., Masuda, Y., and Wynder, E. L.
ALPHA-NAPHTHYLAMINE AND BETA-NAPHTHYLAMINE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. *Nature* 221(5177): 254-6, Jan 18, 1969.

A 10354
Yoshida, T. O., Imai, K., and Sugiyama, T.
AUTO-ANTIBODY TO 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(*a*)-ANTHRACENE-INDUCED LEUKEMIC CELLS IN RATS AS DETECTED BY IMMUNE ADHERENCE. *International Journal of Cancer* 3(6): 720-6, Nov 15, 1968.

A 10355
Diamond, L., Sardet, C., and Rothblat, G. H.
THE METABOLISM OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(*a*)-ANTHRACENE IN CELL CULTURES. *International Journal of Cancer* 3(6): 838-49, Nov 15, 1968.

A 10358
Pound, A. W.
CARCINOGENESIS AND CELL PROLIFERATION. *New Zealand Medical Journal* 67(426, Special Issue):88-99, Jan 1968.

A 10359
Gelboin, H. V.
CARCINOGENESIS AND GENE ACTION. Franz Bielschowsky Memorial Lecture. *New Zealand Medical Journal* 67(426, Special Issue):110-27, Jan 1968.

A 10362
Maki, Y., Kanda, M., Yoshida, H., Ishida, A., and Tanaka, S.
EFFECT OF ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS ON INDUCTION OF MICROSOMAL DRUG METABOLIZING ENZYMES. *Kumamoto Medical Journal* 21(3):129-36, Sep 30, 1968.

A 10363
Dalessio, D. J.
NICOTINE AND THE ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE. (Letter) *Journal of the American Medical Association* 207(5):954, Feb 3, 1969.

A 10364
Campbell, H. E.
CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING IN AUTOMOBILES, AND IN HAYLOFTS. (Letter) *Journal of the American Medical Association* 207(5): 951, Feb 3, 1969.

A 10366
Shklar, G.
THE EFFECT OF MANIPULATION AND INCISION ON EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOMA OF HAMSTER BUCCAL POUCH. *Cancer Research* 28(11): 2180-2, Nov 1968.

A 10367
Harvey, R. G. and Halonen, M.
INTERACTION BETWEEN CARCINOGENIC HYDROCARBONS AND NUCLEOSIDES. *Cancer Research* 28(11):2183-6, Nov 1968.

A 10372
Bates, W. W., Griffith, R. B., Harlow, E. S., Senkus, M., and Wakeham, H.
DETERMINATION AND REPORTING OF TOTAL PARTICULATE MATTER, WATER IN TOTAL PARTICULATE MATTER, AND NICOTINE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. *Virginia Journal of Science* 18(4):130-5, 1968.

A 10373
Gebber, G. L.
DISSOCIATION OF DEPOLARIZATION AND GANGLIONIC BLOCKADE INDUCED BY NICOTINE. *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* 160(1): 124-34, 1968.

A 10374
Gardier, R. W., Abreu, B. E., Richards, A. B., and Herrlich, H. C.
SPECIFIC BLOCKADE OF THE ADRENAL MEDULLA. *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* 130: 340-5, Nov 1960.

A 10376
Sheen, S. J. and Calvert, J.
QUANTITATIVE VARIATION IN POLYPHENOL CONTENT IN THE GREEN AND AIR-CURED LEAVES OF TOBACCO (NICOTIANA TABACUM L.) *Tobacco* 168(3):24-6, Jan 17, 1969.

A 10377
Welch, R. M., Harrison, Y. E., Gommi, B. W., Poppers, P. J., Finster, M., and Conney, A. H.
STIMULATORY EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING ON THE HYDROXYLATION OF 3,4-BENZPYRENE AND THE N-DEMETHYLATION OF 3-METHYL-

A 10377 (continued)
4-MONOMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE BY ENZYMES IN HUMAN PLACENTA. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics 10(1): 100-9, Jan-Feb 1969.

A 10378
Domino, E. F. and von Baumgarten, A. M.
TOBACCO CIGARETTE SMOKING AND PATELLAR REFLEX DEPRESSION. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics 10(1): 72-9, Jan-Feb 1969.

A 10384
Albanese, A. A.
INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON THE BIOCHEMISTRY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY. The Burke Rehabilitation Center, Nutrition and Metabolic Research Division, White Plains, N. Y., Oct 28, 1966, 2 pp.

A 10386
Carlson, G. M., Ruddon, R. W., Bass, P.
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF NICOTINE UPON UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL CONTRACTILE ACTIVITY IN THE DOG. Paper presented at FASEB Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., Apr 18, 1968, 11 pp.

A 10392
del Castillo, J., Rodriguez, A., and Romero, C. A.
PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES ON AN ARTIFICIAL TRANSMITTER-RECEPTOR SYSTEM. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 144(2):803-18, 1967.

A 10396
Sugiura, K.
CHEMOTHERAPY OF INDUCED SKIN TUMORS IN MICE. Gann 59(5):367-76, Oct 1968.

A 10397
Frei, J. V. and Kingsley, W. F.
OBSERVATIONS ON CHEMICALLY INDUCED REGRESSING TUMORS OF MOUSE EPIDERMIS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 41(1-6):1307-13, Jul-Dec 1968.

A 10398
Takayama, S. and Inui, N.
ACCELERATION OF LIVER CELL PROLIFERATION IN VITRO BY N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE. Gann 59(5): 437-9, Oct 1968.

A 10399
Vesselinovitch, S. D. and Mihailovich, N.
THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF GRISEOFULVIN ON THE "PROMOTION" OF SKIN CARCINOGENESIS. Cancer Research 28(12):2463-5, Dec 1968.

A 10408
Chamberlain, W. J. and Stedman, R. L.
COMPOSITION STUDIES ON TOBACCO--XXVIII. 2,3,6-TRIMETHYL-1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. Phytochemistry 7:1201-3, 1968.

A 10411
Yamagata, S. and Ishimori, A.
GAI INSEI YOIN NI YORU MANSEI IEN. (THE PRINCIPAL EXTRINSIC FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CHRONIC GASTRITIS.) Saishin Igaku 23(10):2015-22, Oct 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

In a review of the literature on the etiology of chronic gastritis, reference is made to the paper by Edwards and Coghill (1966) on the relation between smoking and the development of gastritis. It is also speculated that the carcinogen N,N'-2,7-fluorenylenebisacetamide, which has been shown to be a constituent of tobacco and is soluble in saliva, may directly effect the gastric mucosa.

A 10417
Shintani, K.
SANSO OYOBI CO GASU BAKURO NO HATSUGAN NI OYOBOSU EIKYO. (EFFECT OF OXYGEN OR CO GAS EXPOSURE ON CARCINOGENESIS.) Nagoya-Shiritsu Daigaku Igakkai Zasshi 19(2):485-524, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

The known carcinogen, 3-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene, was fed to rats in a normal atmosphere, and in atmospheres of oxygen and carbon monoxide. The effect of oxygen and carbon monoxide on the rate of tumor development and on the numbers of red and white blood cells was determined.

A 10423
Gardier, R. W., James, E. A., Jr., Johnson, P. C., Richards, A. B., and Roesch, R. P.
VASODEPRESSION INDUCED BY ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE ATROPINIZED DOG. British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy 20:579-85, 1963.

A 10428
Harris, R. J. C.
CARCINOGENICITY OF CIGARETTE SMOKE. Practitioner 201(1206):964, Dec 1968.

A 10429
Daniel, E. E. and Marks, G. S.
PRESSOR RESPONSE TO ACETYLCHOLINE AND THE EFFECTS OF N-DIETHYLAMINOETHYL-N-ISOPENTYL-N'N-DI-ISOPROPYLUREA. British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy 24:449-54, 1965.

A 10434
Kroger, H., Kahle, P., and Kessel, H.
IN-VIVO-METHYLIERUNG VON RATTENLEBER-RNA UNTER EINFLUSS VON DIATHYLNITROSAMIN. (IN VIVO METHYLATION OF RAT LIVER RNA AND THE EFFECT OF DIETHYLNITROSAMINE.) Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fur Physiologische Chemie 349(12):1725-32, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

Studies are reported on the in vivo methylation of rat liver RNA. RNA was fractionated from rat liver at varying time intervals after the injection of (methyl-3H)L-methionime. It was shown that transfer RNA is methylated in the cytoplasm (or nuclear sap), while the ribosomal RNA arises from a methylated 45 S precursor in the nucleus. After feeding the carcinogenic diethylnitrosamine for 30 days, the incorporation of (6-14C)-orotic acid into RNA and the methylation of ribosomal RNA are decreased but the methylation of transfer RNA is not affected. (Author Abstract)

A 10436
Ginzel, K. H.
ACTION OF NICOTINE ON AUTONOMIC AND SOMATIC REFLEXES. Proceedings of the Western Pharmacology Society 11:35-7, 1968.

A 10441
Stutman, O., Yunis, E. J., and Good, R. A.
CARCINOGEN-INDUCED TUMORS OF THE THYMUS. 1. RESTORATION OF NEONATALLY THYMECTOMIZED MICE WITH A FUNCTIONAL THYMOMA. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 41(1-6):1431-52, Jul-Dec 1968.

A 10442
Wattenberg, L. W., Page, M. A., and Leong, J. L.
INDUCTION OF INCREASED BENZPYRENE HYDROXYLASE ACTIVITY BY 2-PHENYLBENZOTHIAZOLES AND RELATED COMPOUNDS. Cancer Research 28(12):2539-44, Dec 1968.

A 10445
Harvey, W. R., Stahr, H. M., and Smith, W. C.
AUTOMATED DETERMINATION OF REDUCING SUGARS AND NICOTINE ALKALOIDS ON THE SAME EXTRACT OF TOBACCO LEAF. Tobacco 168(4):48-50, Jan 24, 1969.

A 10447
Bell, J. A., Sneddon, A., and Hamilton, T.
INFLUENCE OF LIGHT AND 9,10-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE ON RAT OVARIAN STERIODOGENESIS: NEUTRAL STERIODS. Biochemical Journal 110(3):29P-30P, Dec 1968.

A 10454
Montesano, R. and Saffiotti, U.
CARCINOGENIC RESPONSE OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT OF SYRIAN GOLDEN HAMSTERS TO DIFFERENT DOSES OF DIETHYLNITROSAMINE. Cancer Research 28(11):2197-210, Nov 1968.

A 10455
Hecker, E.
COCARCINOGENIC PRINCIPLES FROM THE SEED OIL OF CROTON TIGLIUM AND FROM OTHER EUPHORBIACEAE. Cancer Research 28(11):2338-48, Nov 1968.

A 10464
Carlton, W. W. and Welser, J. R.
GLOMERULAR LESIONS INDUCED IN PEKIN DUCKS BY DIETARY ADMINISTRATION OF DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 13(3):404-11, Nov 1968.

A 10469
Zil'fyan, V. N., Fichidzhyan, B. S., Kumkumadzhyan, V. A.

ИНДУКЦИЯ ЛЕЙКОЗОВ У ХОМЯЧКОВ СКАРМЛИВАНИЕМ ДМБА.

INDUKTSIYA LEYKOZOV U KHOMYACHKOV SKARMLIVANIYEM DMBA. (INDUCTION OF LEUKOSES IN HAMSTERS ADMINISTERED DMBA.) Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Klinicheskoi Meditsiny 8(1):11-5, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

A 10469 (continued)

Syrian hamsters (Cricetulus microtorius Pall), administered 1,2:5,6-dibenzanthracene per os, failed to develop leukoses. It was assumed that this blastomogen possesses no leukogenic properties in these animals. Per os administration of the blastomogen 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene resulted in the development of leukoses of the hemocytoblastoma type in one-third of the cases in the course of 6 to 12 months.

A 10474
Guillerm, R., Badre, R., Saindelle, A., Hee, J., and Flavian, N.
ACQUISITIONS RECENTES SUR LA TOXICOLOGIE DE LA FUMEE DE TABAC. (RECENT EXPERIENCE WITH THE TOXICOLOGY OF TOBACCO SMOKE.) Gazette des Hopitaux 140(30):861-2, Oct 31, 1968, French (Abs.)

Recent experimental work demonstrates the toxic effects of the irritant products contained in tobacco smoke on the respiratory tract and permits a better understanding of the etiology of respiratory disorders in smokers. Cilia-inhibiting action of the smoke causes an arrest of drainage of the bronchi and trachea and by this means favors the attack of the aerial tract by carcinogenic agents or infections as witness the incidence of chronic bronchitis in smokers. Acetaldehyde and acrolein appear to be the principal constituents of the gas phase of the cigarette smoke responsible for this inhibitory effect but the particulate phase of the smoke also seems to play some part. The identification of the smoke constituents responsible for these effects permits the orientation of research towards the selection of less aggressive tobaccos and the development of more selective filters.

A 10476
Benedict, R. C. and Stedman, R. L.
COMPLEXITY OF ENZYMATIC INHIBITION BY CIGARETTE SMOKE. Experientia 24(12):1205-6, 1968.

A 10487
Brookes, P. and Heidelberger, C.
ISOLATION AND DEGRADATION OF DNA FROM CELLS TREATED WITH TRITIUM-LABELED 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE: STUDIES ON THE NATURE OF THE BINDING OF THIS CARCINOGEN TO DNA. Cancer Research 29(1):157-65, Jan 1969.

A 10488
Bock, F. G., Fjelde, A., Fox, H. W., and Klein, E.
TUMOR PROMOTION BY 1-FLUORO-2,4-DINITROBENZENE, A POTENT SKIN SENSITIZER. Cancer Research 29(1):179-82, Jan 1969.

A 10489
Goldenberg, M. M.
ANALYSIS OF THE INHIBITORY INNERVATION OF THE ISOLATED GERBIL COLON. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 175(2):347-64, Oct 1968.

A 10490
Gascon, A. L. and Walaszek, E. J.
MECHANISM OF THE MUSCULOTROPIC ACTIVITY OF ANGIOTENSIN ON THE ISOLATED GUINEA-PIG SEMINAL VESICLE. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 175(2):265-72, Oct 1968.

A 10492
Adachi, K., Yamasawa, S., and Montagna, W.
EPIDERMAL HYPERPLASIA INDUCED BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE IN PROSIMIANS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(1):61-8, Jan 1969.

A 10499
Dren, A. T. and Domino, E. F.
CHOLINERGIC AND ADRENERGIC ACTIVATING AGENTS AS ANTAGONISTS OF THE EEG EFFECTS OF HEMICHOLINIUM-3. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 175(1):63-72, Sep 1968.

A 10521
Polyak, N. R.
О КАНЦЕРОЛИЗЕ ПРИ РАЗВИТИИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ОПУХОЛЕЙ.

O KANTSEROLIZE PRI RAZVITII EKSPERIMENTAL'NYKH OPUKHOLEY. (CARCINOLYSIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL TUMORS.) Voprosy Onkologii 14(10):49-52, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

The effects of transplanted tumors, intravenous injection of 9,10-dimethylbenz(a)anthracenes, and irradiation with fast neutrons resulting in tumors were investigated in white rats. All reduced the lytic properties of the blood serum long before the appearance of tumors. The development of tumors

A 10521 (continued)
resulted in even greater inhibitory action on the carcinolytic properties of the blood serum.

A 10522
Schutte, H. R., Maier, W., and Stephan, U.
ZUR BIOSYNTHESE DES NICOTINS. (BIOSYNTHESIS OF NICOTINE.) Zeitschrift fur Naturforschung 23(11): 1426-9, Nov 1968, German (Abs.)

Application of N-methylputrescine (1-14-C, 15-N-CH3) and of N-methylputrescine (1-T) to nicotiana rustica results in a specific incorporation of the radioactivity in the 5' position of the pyrrolidine ring. The results indicate that N-methylputrescine is incorporated asymetrically into nicotine and that a methylation prior to pyrrolidine ring closure is possible.

A 10527
Krewson, C. F. and Chortyk, O. T.
COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON TOBACCO LEAF. Use of a Rapid Extraction Technique. American Journal of Pharmacy 140(2): 44-51, Mar-Apr 1968.

A 10531
Arundell, F. D., Karasek, M. A., and Gates, A. H.
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZANTHRACENE TUMOR INDUCTION IN MUTANT (HAIRLESS, ASEBIC; AND HAIRLESS-ASEBIC) MICE. Journal of Investigative Dermatology 52(2):119-25, Feb 1969.

A 10532
Kay, K.
PESTICIDES AND ASSOCIATED HEALTH FACTORS IN AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS. Industrial Medicine and Surgery 38(1):52-63, Jan 1969.

A 10534
Homburger, F.
CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS IN THE SYRIAN GOLDEN HAMSTER. (A Review) Cancer 23(2):313-38, Feb 1969.

A 10543
Sunas, E. C., Williams, J. F., and Kidd, D. H.
RAPID DETERMINATION OF CITRATE IN CIGARETTE PAPERS. Tobacco 168(8):30, Feb 21, 1969.

A 10544
Saindelle, A., Ruff, F., Flavian, N., and Parrot, J.-L.
LIBERATION D'HISTAMINE PAR DES ALDEHYDES A COURTE CHAINE. (LIBERATION OF HISTAMINE BY SHORT-CHAIN ALDEHYDES.) Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences Paris. Series D 266(2): 139-41, Jan 8, 1968, French (Abs.)

Acetaldehyde, which is present in the gas phase of cigarette smoke, was the only aldehyde capable of liberating notable quantities of histamine from isolated guinea-pig lung. These quantities were comparable to those liberated by the total water-soluble constituents of the smoke. Acrolein and formaldehyde were capable of liberating lesser quantities of histamine but propionaldehyde was completely inactive under the conditions of the experiment.

A 10545
Arnold, G.
L'ACTION PHARMACOLOGIQUE DE LA NICOTINE. (PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF NICOTINE.) Medecine et Hygiene 26(840):1085, Oct 2, 1968, French (Abs.)

Experiments on rats indicated that 4 micrograms/kg of nicotine injected every 60 seconds had a lower stimulant effect than 2 micrograms/kg every 30 seconds. When the injections were made more frequently, 1 microgram/kg every 15 seconds, the action was stimulant in some animals and depressant in others. Injections of 2 micrograms/kg of nicotine every 30 seconds for 20 minutes (40 injections) in anesthetized cats resulted in sharp changes in the encephalogram in 7 out of 10 animals. Less frequent but stronger doses, 4 micrograms/kg every minute for 20 minutes generally produced the same results. In 2 out of 6 cases the liberation of acetylcholine was reduced and the encephalogram indicated a reduced activity. It was estimated that 2 micrograms/kg administered every 30 seconds for 20 minutes approximates the quantity of nicotine absorbed by a smoker who inhales deeply the smoke of 2 cigarettes. The increase in cortical activity, analogous to that induced by the intravenous injection of nicotine in cats, could explain the subjective impression of a greater capacity of concentration and of greater efficiency.

A 10547
Hazard, R. and Rodallec, A.
MODIFICATIONS APPORTEES COMPARATIVEMENT PAR L'ERGOTAMINE ET PAR L'YOHIMBINE A L'ACTION TENSIONNELLE DE LA NICOTINE CHEZ LE LAPIN. (COMPARATIVE CHANGES CAUSED BY ERGOTAMINE AND YOHIMBINE ON THE PRESSOR ACTION OF NICOTINE IN RABBITS.) Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de ses Filiales 162(4):866-9, Nov 23, 1968, French (Abs.)

Ergotamine and yohimbine modify differently the pressor effect exercised by nicotine. The first favors the strengthening of the hypertensive phase and weakening of the hypotensive phase while the second more often suppresses the nicotinic hypertension while exaggerating the hypotensive phase.

A 10550
Galy, P. and Perrin, L.-F.
LE SURFACTANT ALVEOLAIRE DANS LE POUMON NORMAL ET PATHOLOGIQUE. (ALVEOLAR SURFACTANT IN THE NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LUNG.) Revue Lyonnaise de Medecine 17(15): 677-84, Oct 15, 1968, French (Abs.)

A tensio-active substance or surfactant is secreted by certain cells of the alveolar lining. The function of this substance is to lower the surface tension to the level of the alveoli when the alveolar surface diminishes. The absence or the inhibition of this surfactant thus involves a reduction of the alveolar stability which can approach atelectasis. This substance appears late in the course of fetal development, toward the sixth month of intrauterine life in the human species. In the premature neonate, the absence of surfactant is responsible for syndromes of fatal respiratory distress; on autopsy, the study of the lungs of these infants, deceased as a result of this syndrome, shows that they have a surface tension much higher than lungs of neonates deceased from other ailments. In the adult, an inhibition of the surfactant is almost certainly responsible for atelectases observed after prolonged respiration in pure oxygen and those appearing after extracorporal circulation with certain types of oxygenators. It is considered possible that an alteration of the surfactant favors the development of emphysema, particularly in smokers.

A 10553
Allt, W. R., Pilkington, T. R. E., and Woolf, N.
NICOTINE HYDROGEN TARTRATE: EFFECT ON ESSENTIAL FATTY ACID DEFICIENCY IN MATURE PIGS. Science 163(3865): 391, Jan 24, 1969.

A 10556
Kojima, M. and Takagi, H.
EFFECTS OF SOME ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS ON ANTIDROMIC ACTIVITY IN THE RAT PHRENIC NERVE-DIAPHRAGM PREPARATION. European Journal of Pharmacology 5(2):161-7, Jan 1969.

A 10558
Armitage, A. K., Hall, G. H., and Sellers, C. M.
EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON ELECTROCORTICAL ACTIVITY AND ACETYLCHOLINE RELEASE FROM THE CAT CEREBRAL CORTEX. British Journal of Pharmacology 35(1):152-60, Jan 1969.

A 10561
Thompson, J. H., Spezia, C. A., and Angulo, M.
THE RELEASE OF INTESTINAL SEROTONIN IN RATS BY NICOTINE. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(10): 1883-6, Mar 10, 1969.

A 10567
Yasuhira, K.
EXPERIMENTAL INDUCTION OF LUNG CANCER IN RAT AND MOUSE WITH 20-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE IN FREUND'S ADJUVANT. Acta Pathologica Japonica 17(4):475-93, 1967.

A 10572
Epstein, S. S., Mantel, N., and Stanley, T. W.
PHOTODYNAMIC ASSAY OF NEUTRAL SUBFRACTIONS OF ORGANIC EXTRACTS OF PARTICULATE ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS. Environmental Science & Technology 2:132-8, Feb 1968.

A 10577
Trethewie, E. R.
EFFECT OF COMBUSTION TEMPERATURE ON EPITHELIAL DAMAGE BY TOBACCO SMOKE. Scientific Australian 5(1):9-16a, Jun 1968.

A 10580
Environmental Health and Safety Research Associates.
EVALUATION OF THE MERITS OF TREATMENT OF CIGARETTE PAPER WITH AMMONIUM SULFAMATE. Environmental Health and Safety Research Associates, New Rochelle, N. Y., Report to the American Safety Equipment Corporation, May 27, 1968, 58 pp.

A 10583
Frankenhaeuser, M., Myrsten, A-L., Waszak, M., Neri, A., and Post, B.
DOSAGE AND TIME EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Psychopharmacologia 13(4): 311-9, 1968.

A 10584
Weir, J. M., Dubitzky, M., and Schwartz, J. L.
COUNSELOR STYLE AND GROUP EFFECTIVENESS IN A SMOKING WITHDRAWAL STUDY. American Journal of Psychotherapy 23(1):106-18, Jan 1969.

A 10585
Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D.
BIOASSAYS IN TOBACCO CARCINOGENESIS. Progress in Experimental Tumor Research 11:163-93, 1969.

A 10586
Frith, C. D.
PERSONALITY, NICOTINE AND THE SALIVARY RESPONSE. Life Sciences 7(22, Part 2): 1151-6, Nov 15, 1968.

A 10587
Patterson, J. M., Baedecker, M. L., Musick, R., and Smith, W. T., Jr.
POSSIBLE ROLE OF LYSINE, LEUCINE AND TRYPTOPHAN IN FORMATION OF TOBACCO 'TAR.' Tobacco 168(9):24-5, Feb 28, 1969.

A 10609
Donnet, V., Duflot, J. C., Jacquin, M., Peyrot, J., and de Santi, P. P.
ACTION ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DE LA PRENYLAMINE: ETUDE CRITIQUE. (THE ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE ACTION OF PRENYLAMINE. CRITICAL STUDIES.) Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de Ses Filiales 161(11): 2230-3, Nov 1967, French (Abs.)

Prenylamine, in dogs, possesses antihypertensive properties with regard to the catecholamines (adrenaline and noradrenaline) studied and nicotine. The order of activity

A 10609 (continued)
can be listed as follows: (1) The antinicotinic effect by far the clearest (70 percent reduction) sometimes obtained with relatively weak doses (5-6 mg/kg); (2) antinoradrenalinic (50-60 percent) but with effects already reached by at least 10 mg/kg of prenylamine; (3) antiadrenalinic action which is clearly the weakest, not corresponding to any law, the opposite of the noradrenolytic which is progressive and increases with the dose of prenylamine. The maximum antihypertensive activity appears to lie between 15 to 30 minutes after the completion of the intravenous injection of prenylamine. These properties are apparently a consequence of an alphalytic activity.

A 10614
Holma, B. and Hellstrom, P-A.
A CIGARETTE SMOKE DOSAGE APPARATUS FOR EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(3):386-9, Mar 1969.

A 10617
Umans, R. S., Lesko, S. A., and Ts'o, P. O. P.
CHEMICAL LINKAGE OF CARCINOGENIC 3,4-BENZPYRENE TO DNA IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION INDUCED BY PEROXIDE AND IODINE. Nature 221(5182):763-4, Feb 22, 1969.

A 10625
Machova, J. and Boska, D.
L'ACTION DE GANGLIOSTIMULANTS SUR LA TRANSMISSION SYNAPTIQUE. (THE ACTION OF GANGLIONIC STIMULANTS ON THE SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION.) Therapie 22(6):1337-42, 1967, French (Abs.)

Nicotine, DMPP, acetylcholine, McN-A-343, AHR-602, isoprenaline, serotonin, angiotensin, histamine, and bradykinine produced a facilitation of transmission in the ganglia. Increasing the dose resulted in a change in facilitation and an inhibition of transmission. Angiotensin, histamine, and bradykinine differed from other substances by the fact that at 1 mg, the maximum dose tested, in one part of the tests they produced a weak inhibition of transmission and in the other part, facilitation. Serotinin at 1 mg dosage, resulted in inhibition of transmission of 50 percent of the maximum, although the threshold dose of inhibitory action was 2.5 micrograms. The threshold dose of facilitory action of isoprenaline was

A 10625 (continued)
the lowest of all the substances tested. Studying the effect as a function of time demonstrated the essential differences in the group of nicotinic substances. The charcter of response in the non-nicotinic substances was analogous. The tests were conducted upon urethan-narcotized cats by stimulation of the preganglionic fibers of the upper cervical ganglia.

A 10629
Wheatley, D. N.
ENHANCEMENT AND INHIBITION OF THE INDUCTION BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE OF MAMMARY TUMOURS IN FEMALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):787-97, Dec 1968.

A 10630
Johnson, S.
EFFECT OF THYMECTOMY ON THE INDUCTION OF SKIN TUMOURS BY DIBENZANTHRACENE, AND OF BREAST TUMOURS BY DIMETHYLBENZ-ANTHRACENE, IN MICE OF THE IF STRAIN. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):755-61, Dec 1968.

A 10631
Rusk, H. S.
HEADACHE AND THE DRY NOSE. Headache 8(4):171-4, Jan 1969.

A 10633
Sydnor, K. L. and Flesher, J. W.
COMPARATIVE BIOLOGIC ACTIVITIES OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE, 7-HYDROXYMETHYL-12-METHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE, 7,12-DIHYDROXYMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE, AND 4-METHOXY-7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE IN THE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY FEMALE RAT. Cancer Research 29(2):403-8, Feb 1969.

A 10634
Tully, G. W. and Briggs, C. D.
E.P.R. ABSORPTION BY THE VAPOUR PHASE OF CIGARETTE SMOKE, CONDENSED AND EXAMINED AT LOW TEMPERATURES. Chemistry and Industry (7):201-3, Feb 15, 1969.

A 10636
Morrison, C. F.
EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON MOTOR CO-ORDINATION AND SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY IN MICE. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology 21(1):35-7, Jan 1969.

A 10638
Ruskin, J., Gebel, P. P., Hart, L. M., Thompson, H. K., Jr., and McIntosh, H. D.
RETINAL VASCULAR RESPONSES TO NITRITES, NITRATES, AND CIGARETTE SMOKING. Southern Medical Journal 62(3):323-8, Mar 1969.

A 10640
Polliack, A. and Levij, I. S.
THE EFFECT OF TOPICAL VITAMIN A ON PAPILLOMAS AND INTRAEPITHELIAL CARCINOMAS INDUCED IN HAMSTER CHEEK POUCHES WITH 9,10-DIMETHYL-1,2-BENZANTHRACENE. Cancer Research 29(2):327-32, Feb 1966.

A 10657
Goldenberg, M. M.
EFFECT OF CHRONIC VAGAL DENERVATION ON DRUG-INDUCED RESPONSES OF ISOLATED RABBIT ILEUM. Life Sciences 7(23, Part I): 1311-5, Dec 1, 1968.

A 10684
Kahan, B. D., Holmes, E. C., Reisfeld, R. A. and Morton, D. L.
WATER SOLUBLE GUINEA PIG TRANSPLANTATION ANTIGEN FROM CARCINOGEN-INDUCED SARCOMAS. Journal of Immunology 102(1):28-36, Jan 1969.

A 10694
Sander, J., Schweinsberg, F., and Menz, H-P.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE ENTSTEHUNG CANCEROGENER NITROSAMINE IM MAGEN. (STUDIES ON THE FORMATION OF CARCINOGENIC NITROSAMINES IN THE STOMACH.) Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fur Physiologische Chemie 349(12):1691-7, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

The treatment of secondary amines with nitrous acid in diluted aqueous solution gives an optimum yield of nitrosamines between pH 1 and 3, which corresponds to the conditions found in the stomach of the human and various experimental animals. The ease of formation of the nitrosamines depends greatly on the basicity of the amine. Thus weakly basic amines were converted into nitroso compounds up to one thousand times as readily as strongly basic amines. The synthesis of nitrosamines in the stomach of experimental animals could be demonstrated by various methods when the standard diet was supplemented with nitrite and secondary amines, pro-

A 10694 (continued)
viding secondary amines of fairly low basicity were used. When strongly basic diethylamine was used, the formation of the corresponding nitrosamine could be shown neither chemically nor in the animal experiment. Production of malignant tumours through the formation of nitrosamines in the stomach can generally only be expected, if nitrite is present in the stomach at the same time as secondary amines that react relatively easily with nitrous acid and whose nitroso compounds are sufficiently carcinogenic. (Author Abstract)

A 10706
Garkavi, L. Kh.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СИЛЫ РАЗДРАЖЕНИЯ ГИПОТАЛАМУСА ДЛЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ПРОТИВООПУХОЛЕВОГО ЭФФЕКТА.

ZNACHENIYE SILY RAZDRAZHENIYA GIPOTALAMUSA DLYA POLUCHENIYA PROTIVOOPUKHOLEVOGO EFFEKTA. (THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEGREE OF STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS FOR OBTAINING AN ANTITUMOR EFFECT.) Biulleten' Eksperimental'Noi Biologii i Meditsiny 66(11):95-6, Nov 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Electrical stimulation of hypothalamus of average intensity, as differing from weak, "threshold" and strong "stressor" leads to resorption of tumours in rats: sarcoma 45 and sarcoma BP-1 (3rd, 4th and fifth generation) induced by 3,4-benzpyrene. It is suggested that a special general nonspecific adaption "reaction of activation" arises. (Author Abstract)

A 10708
Pierach, A.
ZUR VEGETATIVEN ANAMNESE UND SYMPTOMATIK BEIM ALTERNDEN MENSCHEN. (VEGETATIVE ANAMNESIS AND SYMPTOMS IN AGING PEOPLE.) Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie 1(5):289-96, Sep 1968, German (Abs.)

The autonomic nervous system is an extremely sensitive structure which at present experiences a general increase in its sensitivity due to the so-called civilization-induced damages. Its dysfunctions are most easily explained by selective, frequently complicated case histories, particularly since these dysfunctions usually are only transitory. With advancing age it usually gets more sensitive, particularly if its structure basically is unstable. Dysregulations of the autonomic nervous system as a rule indicate very early the beginning aging of the central and autonomic nervous system, the pathosclerotic episode, long before this can be detected by objective clinical findings. (Author Abstract)

A 10712
Weissmann, G., Troll, W., van Duuren, B. L., and Sessa, G.
STUDIES ON LYSOSOMES--X. Effects of Tumor-Promoting Agents Upon Biological and Artificial Membrane Systems. Biochemical Pharmacology 17(12): 2421-34, Dec 1968.

A 10731
Seidel, H. J.
LEBER-REGENERATION NACH DIATHYLNITROSAMIN-VERGIFTUNG. (LIVER REGENERATION AFTER DIETHYLNITROSAMINE POISONING.) Naturwissenschaften 55(11):548, Nov 1968, German (Abs.)

Diethylnitrosamine (DENA, 100 mg/kg, 30 percent of LD50) was administered by esophageal sound to 10 female Wistar rats; 2 rats were killed after 1,2,3,5, and 7 days; 2 others served as controls; 1 hour before death all 12 animals were administered 170 microC 3H-thymidine intravenously. Autoradiographic tests showed that the 3H-thymidine index of parenchymal and mesenchymal cells rose sharply 48 and 72 hours after administration of DENA. The values were still above normal, after 5 and 7 days. Parenchymal cell mitosis ran a parallel course. The histological study of the pattern of liver regeneration after administration of the toxic dose of DENA did not differ essentially from that following the administration of carbon tetrachloride which had been studied earlier.

A 10732
Madronero, R.
SINTESIS Y ESTUDIO DE NUEVOS GANGLIOPLEJICOS. (SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF NEW GANGLIONOPLEGICS.) Anales de la Real Academia de Farmacia 34(2):173-95, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

Various chemical structures have been tested as ganglionoplegic compounds. Several have been cited for their antinicotinic properties.

A 10754
Dontenwill, W.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE ORGANOTROPIC EFFECT OF NITROSAMINES IN THE RESPIRATORY TRACT. *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology* 6(5):571, Dec 1968.

A 10755
Magee, P. N.
POSSIBLE MECHANISMS OF CARCINOGENESIS BY N-NITROSO COMPOUNDS AND ALKYLATING AGENTS. *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology* 6(5):572-3, Dec 1968.

A 10756
Roe, F. J. C.
SENSITIVITY OF NEWBORN MICE TO CARCINOGENIC AGENTS. *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology* 6(5):581-2, Dec 1968.

A 10757
Napalkov, N. P.
EXPERIMENTS WITH DIFFERENT CARCINOGENS IN PREGNANT ANIMALS. EFFECT OF BLASTOMOGENIC SUBSTANCES ON THE ORGANISM DURING THE PERIOD OF EMBRYOGENESIS. *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology* 6(5):582-4, Dec 1968.

A 10758
Ivankovic, S. and Druckrey, H.
CARCINOGENESIS IN THE PROGENY AFTER EXPOSURE OF PREGNANT ANIMALS. *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology* 6(5):584-5, Dec 1968.

A 10765
Higuchi, K.
DOMYAKU KOKABYO NO SEI-IN NI KANSURU KENKYU. DAIDOMYAKUHEKI E NO KESSEI RIPOTAMAPAKUSEI TORIKOMI NI TSUITE (STUDIES ON THE GENESIS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS. THE INTAKE OF SERUM LIPOPROTEIN BY THE AORTIC WALL.) *Nippon Junkankigaku-shi* 32(8):1171-9, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

There are a number of factors participating in the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis, and it has been immunologically and dietetically established, through experiments on animals, that lipemia and a chronological factor play important roles. As to the origin of the lipid deposited on the sclerotic lesion opinions are diversified; Some attributing it to blood , others to the synthesis in the arterial wall and so forth, but at present the former seems to have gained general acceptance. Any lipid in a living body exists in the form of lipoprotein, therefore, if the lipid in the sclerotic lesion is to have been derived from blood, the process may have been accomplished through lipoprotein. There have so far been few reports concerning the influx of lipid into the aortic endothelium studied with radioactive cholesterol as a tracer. In the present investigation, the influx of lipid in the form of lipoprotein was studied both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

A 10771
Stanescu, D., Teculescu, D., and Pacuraru, R.
REPRODUCIBILITY AND NORMAL VALUES OF THE SINGLE BREATH NITROGEN TEST. *Scandinavian Journal of Respiratory Diseases* 49(4):322-30, 1968.

A 10774
Woods, D. A. and Smith, C. J.
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE DERMAL-EPIDERMAL JUNCTION IN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED TUMORS AND HUMAN ORAL LESIONS. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* 52(3):259-63, Mar 1969.

A 10777
Kershbaum, A., Pappajohn, D. J., Osada, H., and Bellet, S.
EFFECT OF SMOKING AND NICOTINE ON THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF CHOLESTEROL. *Acta Cardiologica* 23(6):548-57, 1968.

A 10778
Newman, R. H., Jones, W. L., and Jenkins, R. W., Jr.
AUTOMATIC DEVICE FOR THE EVALUATION OF TOTAL MAINSTREAM CIGARETTE SMOKE. *Analytical Chemistry* 41(3):543-5, Mar 1969.

A 10781
Douglas, J. S. and Dennis, M. W.
HISTAMINE RELEASE BY AIR POLLUTANTS. *Archives of Environmental Health* 18(4):627-30, Apr 1969.

A 10789
Andersen, R. A. and Moegling, G.
QUANTITATIVE GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC ASSAY FOR CAFFEIC ACID MOIETIES IN TOBACCO. *Analytical Biochemistry* 27(3):397-408, Mar 1969.

A 10796
Food and Cosmetics Toxicology.
SYNERGISM IN CARINOGENESIS. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 6(4):520-3, Dec 1968.

A 10808
Il'yuchenok, R. Yu. and Bannikov, G. N.
ВЛИЯНИЕ ХОЛИНЕРГИЧЕСКИХ ВЕЩЕСТВ НА БИОЭЛЕКТРУЧЕС КУЮ АКТИВНОСТЬ ЛИМБИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ.

VLIYANIE KHOLINERGICHESKIKH VESHCHESTV NA BIOELEKTRICHESKUYU AKTIVNOST' LIMBICHESKOY SISTEMY. (THE EFFECT OF CHOLINERGIC SUBSTANCES ON THE BIOELECTRIC ACTIVITY OF THE LIMBIC SYSTEM.) Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny 66(12):55-60, Dec 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Administration to rabbits of anticholinesterase (eserine, galanthamine) and cholinomimetic agents (arecoline, oxotremorine, nicotine) brings on the appearance of theta-rhythm on the EEG of the hippocampus, septum, median and posterior portions of the gyrus cinguli, optic region of the cortex and of the pontomesencephalic reticular formation. On the EEG of the sensomotor region of the cortex, anterior portion of the gyrus cinguli and of the tonsil complex a frequent, low-amplitude rhythm is recorded. The EEG-activation reaction is blocked with amisyl and bensacine. Premesencephalic section does not eliminate the theta-rhythm, provoked by the anticholinesterase and cholinomimetic substances in the structures of the limbic system and in the severed reticular formation, whereas in the new cortex there remain slow high-amplitude waves. The destruction of the posterior hypothalamus in premesencephalic sections precludes an emergence of theta-rhythm in the limbic system. The authors attach great importance to the activity of the limbic system to its proper cholinergic mechanisms. (Author Abstract)

A 10812
Shibata, S.
EFFECT OF PROLONGED COLD STORAGE ON THE CONTRACTILE RESPONSE OF STRIPS OF RABBIT AORTA TO VARIOUS AGENTS. Circulation Research 24(2):179-87, Feb 1969.

A 10822
Nagata, C. and Kodama, M.
INTERACTION BETWEEN NUCLEIC ACIDS AND ORGANIC MOLECULES. In: Nucleic Acid in Normal and Cancer Tissues, Proceedings of the Symposium on Nucleic Acid and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan, Aug 17, 1967. Gann Monograph No. 6, 1968, pp. 49-64.

A 10826
Cohen, B. and Smith, C. J.
AETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ORAL CANCER: EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF EARLY EPITHELIAL CHANGES. Helvetica Odontologica Acta 11(1):112-24, Apr 1967.

A 10831
Schievelbein, H., (Editor).
NIKOTIN. Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches (Nicotine. Pharmacology and Toxicology of Tobacco Smoke.) Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, 333 pp., German (Abs.)

The book, which is intended for the practicing physician, presents the present status of the "Smoking and Health" problem concerning the pharmacological action of tobacco smoke constituents in animals and humans. Most of the data has been verified either experimentally or statistically, but additional data have been included which, while disputed by outstanding physicans, were of value in stimulating interest on the subject. The data have been presented under the following broad headings: Biochemical and pharmacological basis for the effect of tobacco smoke components on the organism; the tobacco habit; brief introduction to statistics with special consideration to epidemiology; tobacco smoking and mortality; effect of smoking on organ systems and their specific diseases; and the investigations of the tobacco industry.

A 10832
Werle, E. and Schievelbein, H.
EINLEITUNG (INTRODUCTION.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 1-4., German (Abs.)

This introduction by the editor and one of the coauthors sets out to clarify the purpose in issuing the book and to explain the self-imposed limitations in scope. The book is intended to present the practicing physician with pharmacological data regarding the effects of tobacco smoke constituents on individual

A 10832 (continued)
organ systems. There is also a brief survey of the action taken by several foreign countries (including the United States) in labeling of cigarettes and banning tobacco advertising.

A 10833
Neurath, G.
TABAKRAUCH -- BILDUNG, ZUSAMMENSETZUNG UND FILTRATION. (TOBACCO SMOKE-FORMATION, COMPOSITION AND FITLRATION.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrausches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 5-19, German (Abs.)

Filter and nonfilter cigarettes were conditioned at 20 degrees C and 67 percent relative humidity and then smoked under standard conditions of 1 puff every 2 seconds and 35 ml. puff volume. Components of the smoke were identified by gas chromatography. The effectiveness of several simple filter materials was evaluated.

A 10834
Schievelbein, H.
NIKOTIN--RESORPTION, STOFFWECHSEL UND AUSSCHEIDUNG. (NICOTINE--RESORPTION, METABOLISM AND EXCRETION.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 20-9, German (Abs.)

Metabolism of nicotine in animals and humans was reviewed. Distribution of intravenously-injected 14C-nicotine was investigated autoradiographically. Twenty to thirty minutes after administration, there was a virtual disappearance of nicotine from some tissues and a concentration in other tissues. Detoxification was less evident in younger and older animals than in those of middle age. Nicotine metabolism was investigated in suckling animals; nicotine detoxification was found to be greatest in the liver. A schematic diagram illustrates degradation routes in suckling animals. The conditions influencing resorption of nicotine from cigarette smoke in human smokers were listed. In humans, a maximum of 10 percent (generally much lower) of nicotine was excreted through the urine. Excretion varied with the nicotine supply and the pH of the urine. Excretion of nicotine was greater in cigarette smokers (due to inhaling) than in the other groups. Nicotine was also excreted through the milk.

A 10835
Herz, A.
NEUROPHARMAKOLOGIE UND PSYCHOPHARMAKOLOGIE DES NIKOTINS. (NEUROPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY OF NICOTINE.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 30-42., German (Abs.)

The action of nicotine on the central nervous system was reviewed. Neuropharmacological studies dealt with the action of nicotine on spinal reflex, medullary function and electrical activity of the brain as well as its action in causing tremors and cramps. Psychopharmacological studies dealt with the action of nicotine in influencing motility, the waking-sleeping cycle, conditioned reactions, and complex behavior patterns as well as animal tests on self-administration of nicotine, direct and indirect central action of nicotine, nicotine antagonists and dosage problems with respect to smokers. Much of the recent data was discussed at the "Conference on the Effects of Nicotine and Smoking on the Central Nervous System" that was held in New York in April 1966.

A 10836
Schievelbein, H.
PHARMAKOLOGISCHE WIRKUNGEN DES NIKOTINS AUF ORGANSYSTEME. (PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF NICOTINE ON ORGAN SYSTEMS.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 43-52., German (Abs.)

The demonstrable action of tobacco smoke depends essentially on the properties of nicotine. The present work deals only with the action of nicotine which can be demonstrated under smoking conditions in humans or which are of significance in the etiology of diseases. The action of nicotine has been studied in the heart and circulatory system, lungs and respiration, glands of internal secretion and stomach and intestines. The peripheral pharmacological mechanism of action was also reviewed.

A 10837
Brugsch, H.
AKUTE NIKOTINVERGIFTUNG BEIM MENSCHEN. (ACUTE NICOTINE POISONING IN HUMANS.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor).

A 10837 (continued)
Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 53-6., German (Abs.)

Symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of nicotine poisoning were described. Nicotine-habituated individuals generally have a more favorable prognosis; 24-hour survival after intake of the poison is also encouraging. No specific changes in body organs can be found on autopsy but frequently one can observe signs of asphyxiation due to subpleural and lung tissue bleeding. The presence of nicotine can be detected by chemical methods from stomach contents, organ extracts and body fluids. Verification of diagnosis can be made from urine prior to chemical treatment or from vomit. Various chemical methods are available for qualitative analysis of nicotine but quantitative determinations by spectrophotometry have replaced older chemical methods.

A 10838
Dalhamn, T.
WIRKUNGEN DES TABAKRAUCHES AUF DAS EPITHEL DER OBEREN LUFTWEGE. (ACTION OF TOBACCO SMOKE ON THE EPITHELIUM OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 57-61., German (Abs.)

The ciliastatic action of whole smoke or its principal constituents on various tracheal tissues was reviewed. All authors were in agreement concerning the ciliastatic action of the different substances but there was no clear concensus concerning the relative inhibitory powers of the gas or particulate phase of the smoke or of the components. At present, there is no certainty as to whether inhalation of cigarette smoke normally results in the inhibition of cilary movement or secretory transport and whether such inhibition promotes the incidence of disease.

A 10839
Schmahl, D.
EXPERIMENTELLE TABAKKARZINOGENESE. (EXPERIMENTAL TOBACCO CARCINOGENESIS.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 62-9., German (Abs.)

A 10839 (continued)

The carcinogenic activity of tobacco smoke condensates could be demonstrated by painting the skin of mice and rabbits or by subcutaneous injection into rats: Introduction of tobacco smoke condensates into the respiratory tract resulted only rarely in cancers, although "precancerous states" such as squamous cell metaplasia or "carcinoma in situ" could be observed. There is still no conclusive evidence of carcinogenic action after inhalation of tobacco smoke and the mechanism of action in carcinogenesis has not been established. The carcinogenic activity of various components of tobacco smoke such as 3,4-benzopyrene, radioactive polonium, arsenic, nitrosamines and nickel carbonyl was treated briefly.

A 10840
Schievelbein, H.
WIRKUNG DES RAUCHENS UND DES NIKOTINS AUF DEN STOFFWECHSEL. (ACTION OF SMOKING AND NICOTINE ON THE METABOLISM.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 70-4., German (Abs.)

The following topics were reviewed briefly: Rise in blood sugar after smoking; antagonism of the anticonvulsive, antidiuretic and the ganglionostimulating action of nicotine by thiamin; reduced content of ascorbic acid in the blood of smokers the greater excretion of thiocyanates in smokers than in nonsmokers; anticholinesterase activity of nicotine; action of cigarette smoke on the metabolism of ethyl alcohol in yeast cultures; and the action of nicotine on the alcohol content of blood. The action of nicotine on other enzyme systems was also mentioned.

A 10859
Dontenwill, W. and Weber, K. H.
FORSCHUNGSARBEITEN DER ZIGARETTENINDUSTRIE. (RESEARCH OF THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 293-320., German (Abs.)

Research of German cigarette industry was reviewed. Several tables give the results of the application of individual compounds, condensate fraction and whole condensates to research animals and smoke inhalation tests in research animals.

A 10861
Sladek, N. E. and Mannering, G. J.
INDUCTION OF DRUG METABOLISM. 1. DIFFERENCES IN THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS AND PHENOBARBITAL PRODUCE THEIR INDUCTIVE EFFECTS ON MICROSOMAL N-DEMETHYLATING SYSTEMS. Molecular Pharmacology 5(2):174-85, Mar 1969.

A 10862
Flaks, A.
THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF VARIOUS STRAINS OF NEONATAL MICE TO THE CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS OF 9,10-DIMETHYL-1,2-BENZANTHRACENE. European Journal of Cancer 4(6):579-85, Dec 1968.

A 10868
Archer, F. L.
FINE STRUCTURE OF SPONTANEOUS AND ESTROGEN-INDUCED SECRETION IN BREAST TUMORS IN THE RAT INDUCED BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(3): 347-62, Mar 1969.

A 10871
Dalhamn, T.
THE ANTICILIOSTATIC EFFECT OF CIGARETTES TREATED WITH OXOLAMINE CITRATE. American Review of Respiratory Diseases 99(3):447-8, Mar 1969.

A 10872
Schievelbein, H., Werle, E., Schulz, E. K., and Baumeister, R.
THE INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO SMOKE AND NICOTINE ON THIOCYANATE METABOLISM. Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv fur Pharmakologie und Experimentelle Pathologie 262(3):358-65, 1969.

A 10875
Ivanov, N. and Ognyanov, I.
PHYTOSTEROLS AND THEIR ESTERS IN RESINS OF BULGARIAN ORIENTAL TOBACCO. Doklady Bulgarska Akademii Nauk Comptes Rendus 21(12):1287-90, 1968.

A 10876
Zimmermann, F. K.
GENETIC EFFECTS OF POLYNUCLEAR HYDROCARBONS: INDUCTION OF MITOTIC GENE CONVERSION. Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72 (1):65-71, 1969.

A 10879
Mombelli, L., Bergonzi, M., and Roncari, G.
ANALYSIS OF A QUANTITATIVE MODEL OF THE KINETICS OF SELENIUM IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. Radioaktive Isotope in Klinik und Forschung 8:195-201, 1968.

A 10883
Krarup, T.
OOCYTE DESTRUCTION AND OVARIAN TUMORIGENESIS AFTER DIRECT APPLICATION OF A CHEMICAL CARCINOGEN (9:10-DIMETHYL-1:2-BENZANTHRENE) TO THE MOUSE OVARY. International Journal of Cancer 4(1):61-75, Jan 15, 1969.

A 10892
CMD Medical Digest.
RISK OF LUNG Ca IN FILTER CIGARETS. CMD Medical Digest :228, Mar 1969.

A 10895
Lijinsky, W., Tomatis, L., and Wenyon, E. M.
LUNG TUMORS IN RATS TREATED WITH N-NITROSOHEPTAMETHYLENEIMINE AND N-NITROSOOCTAMETHYLENEIMINE. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 130(3):945-9, Mar 1969.

A 10900
Wheatley, D. N.
EFFECT OF dl-ETHIONINE AND NATURALLY OCCURRING AMINO ACIDS ON ADRENAL NECROSIS INDUCED BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE AND ITS 7-HYDROXYMETHYL DERIVATIVE IN FEMALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. British Journal of Experimental Pathology 50(1):78-83, Feb 1969.

A 10901
McLean, A. E. M. and Verschuuren, H. G.
EFFECTS OF DIET AND MICROSOMAL ENZYME INDUCTION ON THE TOXICITY OF DIMETHYL NITROSAMINE. British Journal of Experimental Pathology 50(1):22-5, Feb 1969.

A 10903
Chakraborty, M. K.
COMPOSITIONS OF THE VOLATILE OILS OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF TOBACCO. Indian Journal of Technology 6(9):281-2, Sep 1968.

A 10905
Lawrence, P. J.
CATALYSIS OF DISULFIDE INTERCHANGE IN

A 10905 (continued)
ACID MEDIA BY SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM OXY ACIDS. Biochemistry 8(3):1271-6, Mar 1969.

A 10907
Gabridge, M. G. and Legator, M. S.
A HOST-MEDIATED MICROBIAL ASSAY FOR THE DETECTION OF MUTAGENIC COMPOUNDS. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 130(3):831-4, Mar 1969.

A 10908
Masuda, Y. and Hoffmann, D.
QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF 1-NAPHTHYLAMINE AND 2-NAPHTHYLAMINE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. Analytical Chemistry 41(4):650-2, Apr 1969.

A 10912
Jaffe, W. G. and Mondragon, M. C.
ADAPTATION OF RATS TO SELENIUM INTAKE. Journal of Nutrition 97(4):431-6, Apr 1969.

A 10926
Pataki, J. and Huggins, C.
MOLECULAR SITE OF SUBSTITUENTS OF BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE RELATED TO CARCINOGENICITY. Cancer Research 29(3): 506-9, Mar 1969.

A 10928
Shimkin, M. B., Gruenstein, M., Meranze, D. R., Acuff, M., and Thatcher, D.
THE EFFECTS OF SCHEDULE AND DOSE OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE ON THE INDUCTION AND GROWTH OF MAMMARY CARCINOMA IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY FEMALE RATS. Cancer Research 29(3):503-5, Mar 1969.

A 10931
Kawachi, T., Hirata, Y. and Sugimura, T.
ENHANCEMENT OF N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE HEPATOCARCINOGENESIS BY L-TRYPTOPHAN IN RATS. Gann 59(6):523-5, Dec 1968.

A 10932
Yanai, R. and Nagasawa, H.
PROLACTIN AND GROWTH HORMONE LEVELS IN THE ANTERIOR PITUITARY OF RATS BEARING MAMMARY TUMOR INDUCED BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Gann 59(6):543-6, Dec 1968.

A 10933
Forbes, W. F., Robinson, J. C. and Stanton, M.
TAR AND NICOTINE RETRIEVAL FROM CIGARETTES AVAILABLE IN CANADA. Cancer 23(4):910-2, Apr 1969.

A 10934
Hennings, H. and Boutwell, R. K.
THE INHIBITION OF DNA SYNTHESIS BY INITIATORS OF MOUSE SKIN TUMORIGENESIS. Cancer Research 29(3):510-4, Mar 1969.

A 10935
Swain, A. P., Cooper, J. E., and Stedman, R. L.
LARGE-SCALE FRACTIONATION OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE FOR CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS. Cancer Research 29(3):579-83, Mar 1969.

A 10936
Bock, F. G., Swain, A. P., and Stedman, R. L.
BIOASSAY OF MAJOR FRACTIONS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE BY AN ACCELERATED TECHNIC. Cancer Research 29(3):584-7, Mar 1969.

A 10937
Dymicky, M. and Stedman, R. L.
COMPOSITION STUDIES ON TOBACCO. XXXV. MOIETIES IN LEAF AND SMOKE CONDENSATE PIGMENTS: ACIDS. Tobacco 168(15):28-30, Apr 11, 1969.

A 10938
Smith, E. R. and Ilievski, V.
THE STIMULATION OF CANINE PROSTATIC SECRETION BY SUBSTANCES WITH GANGLION-STIMULATING ACTIONS. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 130(2):667-71, Feb 1969.

A 10940
Yuhara, K.
AN ARTIFICIAL TOBACCO FREE FROM NICOTINE. British Patent No. 1,115,369, May 29, 1968, 2pp.

A 10941
Prodi, G.
INTERAZIONE FRA CANCEROGENI CHIMICI E ACIDI NUCLEICI. (INTERACTION OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS.) Tumori 54(5):396-8, Sep-Oct 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The interaction of 4 labeled carcinogens with nucleic acids of rat organs were investigated. All compounds were administered intraperitoneally and their stable bonds with the nucleic acids of the liver, kidney, spleen, lung, and sometimes the skin,

A 10941 (continued)
noted 3'-Methyl-*p*-dimethylaminoazobenzene: DNA was active in all organs with maximum activity in the liver. Benz(*a*)-pyrene: activity linked with DNA was slight, but determinable; the same order of activity was present in the liver, kidney, spleen and skin with lesser activity in the lung. 7,12-Dimethylbenz(*a*)anthracene: results were comparable to those obtained with benzopyrene. Ethyl carbamate: only preliminary results were reported.

A 10946
Calendi, E. and Santamaria, L.
INTERAZIONE DEL BENZO(*a*)PIRENE E DI ORMONI STEROIDI CON MITOCONDRI ISOLATI DI FEGATO DI RATTO. (INTERACTION OF BENZO(*a*)PYRENE AND STEROID HORMONES WITH MITOCHONDRIA ISOLATED FROM RAT LIVER.) *Tumori* 54(5):395-6, Sep-Oct 1968, *Italian* (Abs.)

The swelling action of benzo(*a*)-pyrene on the mitochondria of rat liver following exposure to light was reviewed. Extension of the study to the swelling action of 12 steroid hormones was then reviewed. The possible competition between hormones and carcinogenic polycyclic hydrocarbons was then investigated. The experiments showed that pretreatment with estradiole protected the mitochondria from swelling caused by benzopyrene and by 7-methyl-3,4 benzophenanthrene in light. The same phenomena was verified with estrone but the other steroids were inactive in this respect. These results are of significance in relation to the reported *in vivo* competition between carcinogenic hydrocarbons and steroid hormones in the therapy of experimentally-induced mammary carcinomas.

A 10947
P. Lorillard Company.
NOUVEAUX PRODUITS DE TABAC. (NEW TOBACCO PRODUCTS.) French Patent No. 1,505,760, Nov 6, 1967, 3 pp., French (Abs.)

The patent covers a tobacco impregnated with an oxadiazole derivative intended to inhibit the ciliostatic effect of tobacco smoke. The specific derivative cited in the patent claim was the citrate of 3-phenyl-5-(1-diethylaminoethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole. Results of tests of the product on cats in filter and nonfilter cigarettes were reported.

A 10949
Hoffmann, D., Rathkamp, G., and Woziwodzki, H.
CHEMICAL STUDIES ON TOBACCO SMOKE. VI. The Determination of Carbazoles in Cigarette Smoke. *Beitrage zur Tabakforschung* 4(6):253-63, Nov 1968.

A 10950
Guthrie, F. E.
THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES ON TOBACCO AND IN TOBACCO SMOKE. *Beitrage zur Tabakforschung* 4(6):229-46, Nov 1968.

A 10951
Buser, H.
WASSERBESTIMMUNG IM RAUCHKONDENSAT NACH KARL FISCHER MIT EINER HALBAUTOMATISCHEN APPARATUR. (DETERMINATION OF WATER IN SMOKE CONDENSATE WITH A KARL FISCHER SEMIAUTOMATIC APPARATUS.) *Beitrage zur Tabakforschung* 4(6):264-7, Nov 1968, *German* (Abs.)

The current method of determination of the water content of cigarette smoke condensate was improved by using a Karl Fischer titrator with automatic end-point stop. The overall procedure thus becomes faster (the titration time is less than 2 minutes), easier (no supervision is needed during the titration) and better reproducible (coefficient of variation 2.5 percent on the amount of water determined). In these three criterions, the automated Karl Fischer method is superior to a gas-chromatographic procedure having served as a method of comparison. (Author Abstract)

A 10952
Neurath, G., Gewe, J., and Wichern, H.
UBER DAS VORKOMMEN VON HYDROAROMATEN IM TABAKRAUCH. (THE OCCURRENCE OF HYDROAROMATIC COMPOUNDS IN TOBACCO SMOKE.) *Beitrage zur Tabakforschung* 4(6):250-2, Nov 1968, *German* (Abs.)

Indan, 1-methylindan, 2-methylindan, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, 1-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene, 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, and benzyl cyanide have, for the first time, been isolated from the smoke of normal blended cigarettes by a combination of gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. Four isomers of methylindan, four isomers of dimethylindan, one ethylindan, and one methyltetralin could not be exactly identified on the basis of the mass spectra alone. (Author Abstract)

A 10953
Neurath, G., Gewe, J., and Wichern, H.
UBER DAS VORKOMMEN VON BENZOFURANEN IM TABAKRAUCH. (THE OCCURRENCE OF BENZOFURANS IN TOBACCO SMOKE.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(6): 247-9, Nov 1968, German (Abs.)

Benzo-(b)-furan as well as three isomers of methylbenzo-(b)-furan and three isomers of dimethylbenzo-(b)-furan have been detected in the smoke of normal blended cigarettes by a combination of gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. The isomeric compounds could not be exactly identified on the basis of the mass spectra alone. (Author Abstract)

A 10957
Olds, M. E. and Domino, E. F.
COMPARISON OF MUSCARINIC AND NICOTINIC CHOLINERGIC AGONISTS ON SELF-STIMULATION BEHAVIOR. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 166(2):189-204, Apr 1969.

A 10958
Connecticut Medicine.
THE EFFECTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE ON HUMAN HEALTH. Connecticut Medicine 33(2):90-2, Feb 1969.

A 10961
Levander, O. A. and Argrett, L. C.
EFFECTS OF ARSENIC, MERCURY, THALLIUM, AND LEAD ON SELENIUM METABOLISM IN RATS. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 14(2):308-14, Mar 1969.

A 10962
Van Duuren, B. L., Sivak, A., Katz, C., and Melchionne, S.
INHIBITION OF TUMOR INDUCTION IN TWO-STAGE CARCINOGENESIS ON MOUSE SKIN. Cancer Research 29(4):947-52, Apr 1969.

A 10963
Nishizuka, Y.
VIRAL AND CHEMICAL LEUKEMOGENESIS AND HOST CONDITIONING. Acta Pathologica Japonica 18(3):357-61, Aug 1968.

A 10964
Leuchtenberger, C. and Leuchtenberger, R.
CYTOLOGIC AND CYTOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON PRIMARY MOUSE KIDNEY TISSUE AND LUNG ORGAN CULTURES AFTER EXPOSURE TO WHOLE, FRESH SMOKE AND ITS GAS PHASE FROM UNFILTERED, CHARCOAL-FILTERED, AND CIGAR TOBACCO CIGARETTES. Cancer Research 29(4):862-72, Apr 1969.

A 10966
Wong, S., Long, J. P., and Gross, E. G.
ANTAGONISM OF THE AURICULAR STIMULATING ACTION OF NICOTINE BY ALPHA,ALPHA'-BIS-(DIMETHYLAMMONIUMACETALDEHYDE DIETHYLACETAL)-p,p'-DIACETYLBIPHENYL BROMIDE, DMAE. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 176(2):425-33, Dec 1968.

A 10967
Matsumura, S., Taira, N., and Hashimoto, K.
THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR OF THE URINARY BLADDER AND ITS VASCULATURE OF THE DOG. Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine 96(3):247-58, Nov 1968.

A 10971
Roe, F.J.C., Carter, R. L., and Adamthwaite, S.
INDUCTION OF LIVER AND LUNG TUMOURS IN MICE BY 6-AMINOCHRYSENE ADMINISTERED DURING THE FIRST 3 DAYS OF LIFE. Nature 221(5185):1063-4, Mar 15, 1969.

A 10976
Gebber, G. L.
NEUROGENIC BASIS FOR THE RISE IN BLOOD PRESSURE EVOKED BY NICOTINE IN THE CAT. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 166(2): 255-63, Apr 1969.

A 10979
Oliverio, A.
NEUROHUMORAL SYSTEMS AND LEARNING. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1836, 1969, pp. 867-78.

A 10986
Kato, R., Bruze, M., and Tegner, Y.
CHROMOSOME BREAKAGE INDUCED IN VIVO BY A CARCINOGENIC HYDROCARBON IN BONE MARROW CELLS OF THE CHINESE HAMSTER. Hereditas 61(1-2):1-8, 1969.

A 10987
Hood, L. V. S. and Winefordner, J. D.
PHOSPHORIMETRIC INVESTIGATION OF SEVERAL TRYPTOPHAN METABOLITIES: Determination of Kynurenic Acid in Urine. Analytical Biochemistry 27(3): 523-9, Mar 1969.

A 11001
Welsch, C. W. and Meites, J.
EFFECTS OF A NORETHYNODREL-MESTRANOL COMBINATION (ENOVID) ON DEVELOPMENT

A 11001 (continued)
AND GROWTH OF CARCINOGEN-INDUCED MAMMARY TUMORS IN FEMALE RATS. Cancer 23(3):601-7, Mar 1969.

A 11003
Dandiya, P. C. and Bhargava, L. P.
THE ANTIPARKINSONIAN ACTIVITY OF MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS AND OTHER AGENTS IN RATS AND MICE. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 176(1):157-67, Nov 1968.

A 11005
Dontenwill, W., Elmenhorst, H., Reckzeh, G., Harke, H-P., and Stadler, L.
EXPERIMENTELLE UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER AUFNAHME, ABTRANSPORT UND ABBAU CANCEROGENER KOHLENWASSERSTOFFE IM BEREICH DES RESPIRATIONSTRAKTES. (EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS ABOUT THE INTAKE, TRANSPORT, AND METABOLISM OF CANCEROGENIC HYDROCARBONS IN THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.) Verhandlungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft fur Pathologie 52:401-8, 1968, German (Abs.)

Concerning the question of whether the results of the intrapulmonal applications of carcinogens are comparable with those obtained by application on the skin the following problems have been investigated: The rate of resorption, removal and elimination of DMBA and benzpyrene from lungs after intratracheal application in different solutions and suspensions and after pretreatment with soot injection or soot aerosols. The distribution of the applied substances and the compatibility of the applied solutions. The concentration of benzpyrene in lungs after application as an aerosol and other questions. (Author Abstract)

A 11007
Volm, M., Kinzel, V., Mohr, U., and Suss, R.
INACTIVATION OF TISSUE-SPECIFIC INHIBITORS BY A CARCINOGEN (DIETHYLNITROSAMINE.) Experientia 25(Part 1):68-9, Jan 15, 1969.

A 11012
Tso, T. C.
LEAF TOBACCO COMPOSITION: THE POTENTIAL FOR GENETIC CHANGES. Tobacco 168(17):69-73, Apr 25, 1969.

A 11013
Sequeira, L.
SYNTHESIS OF SCOPOLIN AND SCOPOLETIN IN TOBACCO PLANTS INFECTED BY PSEUDOMONAS SOLANACEARUM. Phytopathology 59(4):473-8, Apr 1969.

A 11014
Bearden, J. H.
SYNTHETIC TOBACCO: ALL OF INDUSTRY MUST SHARE AVAILABLE DATA. Tobacco 168(17):65-7, Apr 25, 1969.

A 11015
Hagopian, M. and Rosenkrantz, H.
RESPIRATORY TRACT RETENTION OF BLUE TETRAZOLIUM REDUCING SUBSTANCES FROM TOBACCO SMOKE. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 130(4):1234-7, Apr 1969.

A 11018
Cherry, C. P. and Glucksmann, A.
THE INDUCTION OF CERVICO-VAGINAL TUMOURS IN OESTROGENISED AND ANDROGENISED RATS. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):728-42, Dec 1968.

A 11019
Riopelle, J. L. and Jasmin, G.
NATURE, CLASSIFICATION, AND NOMENCLATURE OF KIDNEY TUMORS INDUCED IN THE RAT BY DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(4):643-53, Apr 1969.

A 11020
Ball, J. K. and Dawson, D. A.
BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE NEONATAL INJECTION OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(4):579-91, Apr 1969.

A 11023
Chiricuta, I., Mustea, I., Bojan, O., and Simu, G.
CONSIDERATII BIOCHIMICE SI HISTOLOGICE ASUPRA HEPATOAMELOR DE MINIMA DEVIATIE, INDUSE PRIN 4-DIMETIL-AMINOAZOBENZEN (DAB). (BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON MINIMAL DEVIATION HEPATOMAS INDUCED BY 4-DIMETHYL-AMINOAZOBENZENE (DAB). Oncologia si Radiologia 7(3):227-35, May-Jun 1968, Rumanian (Abs.)

A study was carried out on liver carcinogenesis induced by the daily administration of DAB, in doses of 10 mg/animal, for 12 months, determining the following biochemical characteristics: aerobic glycolysis; respiration, glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase activity, the Crabtree effect; increase in the level of glycolysis in vitro and in vivo in the presence of exogenous glucose; free animated acids in the liver. Similarly, the histopathologic changes were followed up to the

30

A 11023 (continued)
appearance of the formed tumors. The results obtained plead for the classing of the liver tumors obtained in the group of minimal deviation hepatomas (Morris hepatomas). (Author Abstract)

A 11024
Schmahl, D., Osswald, H., and Goerttler, K.
CANCEROGENE WIRKUNG VON DIATHYLNITROSAMIN BEI SCHWEINEN. (CANCEROGENIC ACTIVITY OF DIETHYLNITROSAMINE IN PIGS.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(1): 102-4, 1969, German (Abs.)

Diethylnitrosamine was given orally to two pigs in daily dosages of 1.5-3.0 mg/kg. 470 resp. 594 days after beginning of treatment the animals were killed and showed severe hepatic cirrhosis and hepatomas. In one case an adenoma of a kidney was found additionally. (Author Abstract)

A 11025
Kunte, H.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR HEMMUNG DER BENZPYREN-HYDROXYLIERUNG DURCH VERSCHIEDENE POLYCYCLISCHE, AROMATISCHE KOHLENWASSERSTOFFE. (STUDIES OF THE INHIBITION OF BENZPYRENE HYDROXYLATION BY VARIOUS POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(1):57-62, 1969, German (Abs.)

It was shown in in vitro experiments with mouse-liver-microsomes that the hydroxylation of benzo(a)pyrene is inhibited by fluoranthene, pyrene, benz(a) anthracene, and phenol. With a benzopyrene-concentration of 1.3 X 10 to the minus 5 M, the inhibition by one of the 3 hydrocarbons amounts to 20-30 percent if the concentration is equal. With a 5-fold amount there is 30-60 percent and with a 10-fold amount 80-93 percent inhibition. Phenol in a concentration of 3 X 10 to the minus 3 M, has an effect of only 65 percent. The possibility is discussed, that noncarcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbon in this way may be able to influence carcinogenesis by environmental factors, since relations in concentration as used in the experiments occur in water, dust and food. (Author Abstract)

A 11027
Parkomenko, I. I., Irlin, I. S. and Konovalova, N. P.
ЗЛОКАЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ КЛЕТОК IN VITRO ХИМИЧЕСКИМИ КАНЦЕРОГЕНАМИ И ВИРУСАМИ. IОТСУТСТВИЕ СИНЕРГИЗМА ПРИ СОВМЕСТНОМ ДЕЙСТВИИ КАНЦЕРОГЕНОВ И ВИРУСА ПОЛИОМЫ.

ZLOKACHESTVENNAYA TRANSFORMATSIYA KLETOK IN VITRO KHIMICHESKIMI KANTSEROGENAMI I VIRUSAMI. I. Otsutsviye Sinergisma Pri Sovmestnom Deystvii Kantserogenov I Virusa Poliomy. (MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION OF CELLS IN VITRO BY CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS AND VIRUSES. I. The Absence of Synergism at a Combined Action of Carcinogens and Polyoma Virus.) Akademiia Nauk SSSR Tsitologiia 11(2): 242-7, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

A combined action of such chemical carcinogens as 7,12-dimethyldibenzanthracene (DMBA), 3,4-benzo(a)pyren (BP), urethan, nitrosoethylurea, nitrosomethylurea, and polyoma virus on normal rat's and golden hamster's monolayer embryo cells (mass culture) is investigated. All the above chemical agents were not found to increase the transformation frequency of normal tissues by the polyoma virus. After 72 hours' treatment of a primary hamster tissue with DMBA in the dose of 0.005 mg per ml, a culture of cells able to live in vitro was obtained. On analyzing the clones of the culture characteristic signs of loss of the contact inhibition of movement were recorded. In the animal inoculated with the DMBA treated culture, that had been growing in vitro for 105 days, no tumors developed. After infecting the DMBA treated culture by polyoma virus, morphologically transformed clones were obtained and the following examination for oncogenic properties gave positive results. For control tumor study, cells were derived from 1st to 4th passages. These cells failed to give rise to tumors. (Author Abstract)

A 11030
Laville, Cl. and Margarit, J.
SUR LES EFFETS NEUROLOGIQUES CENTRAUX DU SULPIRIDE. (CENTRAL NEUROLOGIC EFFECTS OF SULPIRIDE.) Pathologie Biologie 17(1-2):71-5, Jan 1969, French (Abs.)

With regard to pharmacological agents designed to demonstrate some effect on the C.N.S., e.g. mescaline, tryptamine, morphine, tremorine, nicotine, amphetamine or serotonin, sulpiride is usually inactive. In the mouse, there are no anticonvulsant effects. (Author Abstract)

A 11031
Chiancone, F. M.
IL METABOLISMO TRIPTOFANO--ACIDO NICOTINICO NELLE MALATTIE PSICHIATRICHE. (TRYPTOPHAN - NICOTINIC ACID METABOLISM IN PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES.) Acta Vitaminologica et Enzymologica 22(3-4):

A 11031 (continued)
111-33, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The availability of relatively simple analytical methods and the results of preliminary studies on the presence of tryptophan metabolism alterations in several diseases, including some of psychiatric interest have been the two basic reasons for development of research in this field during the last decade. Moreover, the importance for the central nervous system of at least one metabolite of the amino acid - serotonine - was previously known; observations on the use of tryptophan in psychiatric therapy are recent. These considerations have led to examine the data available on tryptophan-nicotinic acid metabolism in psychiatric diseases and the possible outlooks of future studies in this field. Said metabolism has been studied through elimination of the main metabolites in the urine after a dose of the amino-acid and also independently from any load (spontaneous elimination). The results obtained in the following diseases are examined: schizophrenia, mongolism mental weakness and retardation. The information relative to other psychiatric conditions is included, for the moment, in the group of "miscellaneous".

A 11032
Mainardi, L., Magni, L. A., and Careddu, P.
ELIMINAZIONE URINARIA DI CHINURENINA E DI ALTRI METABOLITI DEL TRIPTOFANO PRIMA E DOPO SOMMINISTRAZIONE DI PREDNISOLONE NEL NEONATO. (URINARY ELIMINATION OF KINURENIN AND OTHER TRYPTOPHAN METABOLITES IN THE NEONATE BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PREDNISOLONE.) Acta Vitaminologica et Enzymologica 22(3-4):81-4, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The influence of prednisolone (2 mg/kg by intramuscular injection) on the urinary elimination of kynurenin, o-NH2-hippuric acid and xanthurenic acid, has been studied in 12 new-born babies ranging from 1 to 13 days old. The basal pattern of the same metabolites was also determined before treatment, in order to obtain an exact reference term. The results show that administration of prednisolone had led only exceptionally to an increase of the urinary kynurenin and o-NH2-hippuric acid elimination; xanthurenic acid was never encountered (Author Abstract)

A 11033
Mainardi, L. and Bissanti, A.
ALCUNI ASPETTI ATTUALI DEL PROBLEMA DELLA PELLAGRA. (SOME PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE PELLAGRA PROBLEM.) Acta Vitaminologica et Enzymologica 22(3-4): 90-7, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The pellagra problem still presents social, medical and biological aspects which await solution and must therefore be pointed out and discussed. One of these aspects concerns the diffusion of the disease, which is not localized merely in countries or populations whose diet is based on maize. In fact, besides the form due to dietetic deficiencies there is also a form of pellagra due to metabolic errors and one due to drugs, i.e. of iatrogenic nature. "Primitive" forms (for instance, Hartnup's syndrome) and "secondary" forms (for instance, pellegra of alcoholics) can be distinguished in pellagra due to metabolic errors. Individual factors may be of importance also in the pathogenesis of pellagra due to dietetic deficiencies, either due to poor utilization of anti-pellagrous factors (comprising tryptophan and methionine to which Caletti draws attention) present in the diet, or to metabolic disturbances leading to reduced endogenous synthesis of niacin.

A 11034
Mathieu-Levy, N.
CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DU MECANISME DE LA POTENTIALISATION DU SOMMEIL EXPERIMENTAL PAR L'ACIDE ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHORIQUE (ATP). SUR QUELQUES ACTIONS D'ATP AU NIVEAU DU SYSTEME NERVEUX CENTRAL. (CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF THE POTENTIATION OF EXPERIMENTAL SLEEP BY ADENINE TRIPHOSPHATE (ATP). ON SEVERAL ACTIONS OF ATP ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.) Therapie 23(5):1157-73, Sep-Oct 1968, French (Abs.)

A study of the influence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) on motor activity in the mouse, analgesia in the rat and the mouse (ATP without or together with two major analgesics), catalepsy in the rat, induced convulsions in the rat and the mouse. The effects of ATP at the level of the central nervous system are discussed. Small doses of ATP synergized the convulsant effects of nicotine in mice.

A 11037
Reckzeh, G., Rucker, K., Harke, H.-P., and Dontenwill, W.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR BESTIMMUNG DER AKUTEN UND CHRONISCHEN TOXIZITAT VON CIGARETTENRAUCH BEI PASSIVER BERAUCHUNG VON VERSUCHSTIEREN. (INVESTIGATIONS OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE ACUTE AND

A 11037 (continued)
CHRONIC TOXICITY OF CIGARETTE SMOKE IN PASSIVE SMOKING OF LABORATORY ANIMALS.) Arzneimittel-Forschung 19(2):237-41, Feb 1969, German (Abs.)

Acute and chronic toxicity tests on Syrian hamsters, Wistar AF/Han rats, mice of the strains ICI and BALB/ c-Jax after passive exposure to tobacco smoke are reported. The study intended to find out the importance of nicotine and CO-content of the smoke for toxicity in general, and likewise for the development of body weight and food consumption for the test animals. (Author Abstract).

A 11050
Fleischhacker, M. and Cudina, Z.
PROFESIONALNE ALERGIJSKE BOLESTI RESPIRATORNIH ORGANA. (OCCUPATIONAL ALLERGIC DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.) Anali Bolnice "Dr. M. Stojanovic" 7(Suppl. 18):43-55, 1968, Serbo-Croation (Abs.)

Medical opinion is discussed on allergic diseases of the respiratory organs, for which pertinent statistical and graphical data are included. Allergens act differently in humans; they might be eliminated in normal body metabolism, may cause a specific reaction, lead to the formation of antibodies, or may show a reaction unrelated to known pharmacological and toxicological properties of the allergen. Specificity of allergen is diagnosed with difficulty. Examination includes: anamnesis, complete physical exam with otorhinolaryngology, cardiogram, and usually X-rays. The working environment of the patient should be inspected by the physician, if possible. Statistics indicate that allergic diseases are frequently accompanied by non-allergic ones. The allergens may be derived from certain portions of a plant, such as the department in which feathers or molds are handled, and worker may react from 0 to +4 to the same allergen. The type of work has an influence since a textile worker handling feathers may show a completely different incidence of allergic diseases than a ceramicist or graphic artist handling the same allergen. Remedial procedures (e.g., proper ventilation) may prevent or reduce allergy outbreaks. Other procedures are specific: a room in which mold spores are present may be treated with superheated steam. More than 50 percent of all patients showed allergy to house dust and their condition could be alleviated if residences are kept meticulously free from dust by electrostatic air filters or similar devices.

A 11052
Friberg, L.
CIGARRETTER OCH REKLAM. (CIGARETTES AND ADVERTISING.) Lakartidningen 65(50): 5012-3, Dec 11, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

The tar and nicotine content of American cigarettes is briefly contrasted with Swedish cigarettes. While an American cigarette may contain 6 mg tar and 0.2 mg nicotine, the Swedish product may have 14 mg tar and 0.8 mg nicotine. The greatest difference was encountered with Benson and Hedges which is a completely different cigarette for Sweden. The American manufacturer sells Sweden a product which is illegal in the United States. This also applies to cigarettes protected by registered trademarks. The contrast is pointed out, when discussing United States cigarettes, between required legends like: "caution", "cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health", and advertising slogans like, "Your cigarette isn't lowest in tar unless it's lower than Carlton," "It satisfies longer", "The taste is soft." This is especially confusing to the Swedish importer who does not know that the legal restrictions for advertising and the required legends are different in Sweden and the United States.

A 11059
Cederlof, R. and Edfors, M-L.
HUR MYCKET TJARA OCH NIKOTIN INNEHALLER CIGARRETTERNA? (WHAT IS THE TAR AND NICOTINE CONTENT OF CIGARETTES?) Lakartidningen 65(50):5003-11, Dec 11, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

Over a 16-month period, 480 cigarettes from six different types were sampled and analyzed according to CORESTA (European Tobacco Research Association) methods involving smoking the cigarettes in smoking machines. The tars were burnt and the water arising this way was determined by the help of the Karl Fischer reagent. The nicotine was determined spectrophotometrically according to Willits et al. Control analyses were made by the Tobacco Research Association and three sigma limits of analytical error were established. Tabular results show the comparison between Swedish cigarettes and cigarettes from other countries, particular attention being paid to length and filter materials present, if any. It can be seen that from 35 cigarette brands analyzed the values are only occasionally beneficially affected by the presence of a filter. The filter might even actually account for increased values in tars and/or nicotine.

A 11061
Tobacco.
RESEARCH SCIENTIST CLAIMS 'LESS HAZARDOUS CIGARETTE.' Tobacco 168(18):9, 17, May 2, 1969.

A 11063
Forehand, J. B., Badgett, C. E., and Resnik, F. E.
AUTOMATED DETERMINATION OF CALCIUM IN TOBACCO USING GLYOXAL-BIS (2-HYDROXYANIL). Tobacco 168(18):22-4, May 2, 1969.

A 11064
Leach, J. T., Alford, E. D., and Litzinger, E. F.
4-VINYLCATECHOL IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. Tobacco 168(18):25, May 2, 1969.

A 11065
Kuntzman, R.
DRUGS AND ENZYME INDUCTION. Annual Review of Pharmacology 9:21-36, 1969.

A 11066
Brown, D. A., Hoffmann, P. C., and Roth, L. J.
3H-NICOTINE IN CAT SUPERIOR CERVICAL AND NODOSE GANGLIA AFTER CLOSE-ARTERIAL INJECTION IN VIVO. British Journal of Pharmacology 35(3):406-17, Mar 1969.

A 11067
Charles, J. L., Stahr, H. M., and Ikeda, R. M.
AUTOMATED DETERMINATION OF NICOTINE IN TOTAL PARTICULATE MATTER OF CIGARETTE SMOKE. Tobacco 168(19):22-6, May 9, 1969.

A 11068
Chen, T. T. and Heidelberger, C.
QUANTITATIVE STUDIES ON THE MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION OF MOUSE PROSTATE CELLS BY CARCINOGENIC HYDROCARBONS IN VITRO. International Journal of Cancer 4(2):166-78, Mar 15, 1969.

A 11069
Lausch, R. N. and Rapp, F.
CONCOMITANT IMMUNITY IN HAMSTERS BEARING DMBA-INDUCED TUMOR TRANSPLANTS. International Journal of Cancer 4(2):226-31, Mar 15, 1969.

A 11071
Kurita, Y., Shisa, H., Matsuyama, M., Nishizuka, Y., Tsuruta, R., and Yosida, T. H.
CARCINOGEN-INDUCED CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS IN HEMATOPOIETIC CELLS OF MICE. Gann 60(1):91-5, Feb 1969.

A 11073
Tomatis, L. and Goodall, C. M.
THE OCCURRENCE OF TUMOURS IN F1, F2, AND F3 DESCENDANTS OF PREGNANT MICE INJECTED WITH 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. International Journal of Cancer 4(2):219-25, Mar 15, 1969.

A 11075
Opler, S. R.
TRANSMISSION OF VIRAL INDUCED CAVIAN LEUKEMIA BY THE ORAL ROUTE. Oncology 22(4):273-80, 1968.

A 11076
Schlesinger, M., Grossowicz, N., and Lichtenstein, N.
ANTI-TUMOUR ACTIVITY OF CARBOBENZOXY-L-ASPARAGINE. Experientia 25(1):14-5, Jan 15, 1969.

A 11077
Parry, E. W.
A QUANTITATIVE METHOD FOR ASSESSMENT OF HEPATOCELLULAR LYSOSOMES--ITS APPLICATION TO NORMAL AND TUMOUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Journal of Pathology 97(1):155-6, Jan 1969.

A 11079
Platt, D. S. and Cockrill, B. L.
BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN RAT LIVER IN RESPONSE TO TREATMENT WITH DRUGS AND OTHER AGENTS--II. Effects of Halothane, DDT, other Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Thioacetamide, Dimethylnitrosamine and Ethionine. Biochemical Pharmacology 18(2):445-57, Feb 1969.

A 11080
Lang, W. J. and Rush, M.
A COMPARISON OF CONDITIONAL RESPONSES INDUCED BY VARIOUS DRUGS. British Journal of Pharmacology 35(2):366P, Feb 1969.

A 11082
Bennett, A. and Fleshler, B.
ACTION OF PROSTAGLANDIN EI ON THE LONGITUDINAL MUSCLE OF THE GUINEA-PIG ISOLATED COLON. British Journal of Pharmacology 35(2):351P-2P, Feb 1969.

A 11084
Becker, E. J. and Kreuzer, F.
SYMPATHOADRENAL RESPONSE TO HYPOXIA. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology 304(1):1-10, 1968.

A 11085
Kershbaum, A., Osada, H., Pappajohn, D. J., and Bellet, S.
EFFECT OF NICOTINE ON THE MOBILIZATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS FROM ADIPOSE TISSUE IN VITRO. Experientia 25(2): 128, Feb 15, 1969.

A 11097
Baldwin, R. W., Barker, C. R., and Moore, M.
DISTRIBUTION OF A BASIC AZO-DYE-BINDING PROTEIN IN NORMAL RAT TISSUES AND CARCINOGEN-INDUCED HEPATOMATA. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):776-86, Dec 1968.

A 11099
Carter, R. L., Percival, W. H. and Roe, F. J. C.
EXCEPTIONAL SENSITIVITY OF MINK TO THE HEPATOTOXIC EFFECTS OF DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. Journal of Pathology 97(1): 79-88, Jan 1969.

A 11102
Conney, A. H.
DRUG METABOLISM AND THERAPEUTICS. New England Journal of Medicine 280(12): 653-60, Mar 20, 1969.

A 11114
Wood, M.
AETIOLOGY OF TUMOURS OF THE URINARY BLADDER. Pathologia et Microbiologia 32(4):177-90, 1968.

A 11125
Food and Cosmetics Toxicology.
NITROSOAMINES: A JIG-SAW PUZZLE WITH MISSING PIECES. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 6(5):647-53, Dec 1968.

A 11130
Gross, P., Pfitzer, E. A., Watson, J., DeTreville, R. T. P., Kaschak, M., Tolker, E. B., and Babyak, M. A.
EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOGENESIS. Bronchial Intramural Adenocarcinomas in Rats From X-ray Irradiation of the chest. Cancer 23(5):1046-60, May 1969.

A 11134
Klaiber, M. S., Gruenstein, M., Meranze, D. R., and Shimkin, M. B.
INFLUENCE OF HYPOTHALAMIC LESIONS ON THE INDUCTION AND GROWTH OF MAMMARY CANCERS IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS RECEIVING 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Cancer Research 29(5):999-1001, May 1969.

A 11135
Vesselinovitch, S. D.
THE SEX-DEPENDENT DIFFERENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVER TUMORS IN MICE ADMINISTERED DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. Cancer Research 29(5):1024-7, May 1969.

A 11136
Sugiyama, T., Kurita, Y., and Nishizuka, Y.
BIOLOGIC STUDIES ON 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE-INDUCED RAT LEUKEMIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SPECIFIC CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES. Cancer Research 29(5):1117-21, May 1969.

A 11137
Graham, J. G. and Oppenheimer, D. R.
ORTHOSTATIC HYPOTENSION AND NICOTINE SENSITIVITY IN A CASE OF MULTIPLE SYSTEM ATROPHY. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry 32(1):28-34, Feb 1969.

A 11139
Hilf, R., Goldenberg, H., Michel, I., Carrington, M. J., Bell, C., Gruenstein, M., Meranze, D. R., and Shimkin, M. B.
BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MAMMARY GLANDS AND MAMMARY TUMORS OF RATS INDUCED BY 3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE AND 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Cancer Research 29(5):977-88, May 1969.

A 11148
Tjalve, H., Hansson, E., and Schmiterlow, C. G.
PASSAGE OF 14C-NICOTINE AND ITS METABOLITES INTO MICE FOETUSES AND PLACENTAE. Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica 26(6): 539-55, 1968.

A 11149
Misiewicz, J. J., Waller, S. L., Anthony, P. P., and Gummer, J. W. P.
ACHALASIA OF THE CARDIA: PHARMACOLOGY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY OF ISOLATED CARDIAC SPHINCTERIC MUSCLE FROM PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT ACHALASIA. Quarterly Journal of Medicine 38(149):17-30, Jan 1969.

A 11152
Koretkova, G. P. and Tokin, B. P.
STIMULATION OF THE PROCESS OF SOMATIC EMBRYOGENESIS IN SOME PORIFERA AND COELENTERATA. I. Effect of Cancerogenic Agents on Some Porifera. Acta Biologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 19(4): 465-74, 1968.

A 11153
Carrillo, L. and Aviado, D. M.
MONOCROTALINE-INDUCED PULMONARY HYPERTENSION AND p-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE (PCPA). Laboratory Investigation 20(3): 243-8, Mar 1969.

A 11156
Clayson, D. B., Pringle, J. A. S., Bonser, G. M., and Wood, M.
THE TECHNIQUE OF BLADDER IMPLANTATION: FURTHER RESULTS AND AN ASSESSMENT. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):825-32, Dec 1968.

A 11161
Coresta and the National Tobacco Board of Greece.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, 1128 pp.

A 11162
Chouteau, J.
MINERAL NUTRITION AND FERTILIZATION OF TOBACCO. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 30-3.

A 11163
Arghyroudis, D., Binopoulos, X., Kavazis, G., and Sficas, A. G.
THE EFFECT OF SOME GREEN MANURING PRACTICES ON THE YIELD AND THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 47-56.

A 11164
Chouteau, J., Renier, A., and Loche, J.
INCIDENCE DES ARROSAGES ET DU PAILLAGE PLASTIQUE DU SOL SUR CERTAINES CARACTERISTIQUES PHYSIQUES ET CHIMIQUES DES TABACS. (THE EFFECT OF WATERING AND PLASTIC MULCHING ON CERTAIN PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TOBACCO.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 57-63, French (Abs.)

A 11164 (continued)

A new series of tests begun in 1965 on watering tobacco crops and plastic mulching. This experimentation consisted of 6 comparisons: 1--Te: unwatered, nonmulched plots. 2--A: watered, nonmulched plots. 3--P: unwatered, mulched plots. 4--PA: mulched and watered plots. 5--Pp: mulched, unwatered plots, early harvested. 6--PAp: mulched, watered plots, early harvested. First results confirm and complete previous findings: Watering in relatively dry years (4 waterings of 20 mm) increased yield by about 18-20 percent. The tobacco produced was riper, better colored and had lower nitrogen and alkaloid contents; the filling capacity of cut tobacco was considerably improved. Plastic mulching induced more rapid plant growth and earlier maturity (lighter tobacco with less nitrogen). However, the effect of this treatment on yield and on filling capacity of cut tobacco was, for the first year, not very substantial. On mulched plots, the harvesting date having been brought forward by about 15 days, yields were appreciably lowered. This decrease was higher for nonwatered plots (--20 percent) than for watered plots (--12 percent). (Author Abstract).

A 11165
Anitia, N. and Ioan, E.
L'INFLUENCE DE LA NUTRITION MINERALE ET DE L'EAU DU SOL SUR L'HETEROSIS DU TABAC. (THE INFLUENCE OF MINERAL NUTRITION AND SOIL WATER ON TOBACCO HETEROSIS.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 83-95, French (Abs.)

The F1 hybrid (Res. Hicks X line 128-60 B) grown in pots, gave higher yields than its parents, in the different variants of water and nitrogen in the soil. Nitrogen from the soil was better utilized by the hybrid whose chemical composition gave good quality leaf tobacco. Three categories of constituents of the fresh leaves at technical maturity stage: glucides, organic acids and free amino acids, were determined by paper chromatography. In all variants of the trials, sucrose, glucose and fructose were found in the leaf. Their level increased with increasing amounts of water and N in the soil. There were positive correlations between levels of malic, citric, succinic and phosphoglyceric acids in the leaf and levels of N and water in the soil. Such correlations were less evident for tar-

A 11165 (continued)
taric, alpha-ketoglutaric and fumaric acids. The total quantity of free amino acids of the green leaves increased with increasing amounts of N in the soil for 2 water levels tested. Quantitative and qualitative variations were thus found in the free amino acids in tobacco under these experimental conditions. (Author Abstract)

A 11166
Massantini, F. and Favilli, R.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS FORMS OF NITROGEN IN THE PRODUCTION, QUALITY AND NICOTINE CONTENT OF TOBACCO. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 96-107.

A 11167
Schipfer, L.
INFLUENCE OF INCREASE N-FERTILIZATION ON THE CONTENT OF NITROGEN AND NICOTINE OF BURLEY-SEMPERANTE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 115-8.

A 11168
Chouteau, J. and Albo, J. P.
PIGMENTATION DU TABAC SEC EN FONCTION DE L'ALIMENTATION AZOTEE ET POTASSIQUE DE LA PLANTE. ROLE DES POLYPHENOLS. (THE PIGMENTATION OF CURED TOBACCO AS A FUNCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF NITROGEN AND POTASSIUM TO THE PLANT. THE ROLE OF THE POLYPHENOLS.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 142-8, French (Abs.)

Pot experiments showed that after air-curing the leaves of Paraguay type tobacco are darker as nitrogen supply is heavier and as potassium supply is lighter. Analyses carried out before and after curing show that this phenomenon cannot be explained by variations in the polyphenol levels, since chlorogenic acid and free rutin are found in the green leaf in quantities which decrease as the amount of nitrogen the plant received increased. A brown pigment soluble in buffer at pH 7 and non-dialyzable, was isolated in cured leaves following techniques used by Jacobson (1961). The results of hydrolysis confirm that this pigment is a combination of iron - protein - polyphenols. It is more colored and more concentrated in cured tobacco as the green leaf is richer in chlorogenic acid, therefore poorer in nitrogen. Consequently, there is no connection, in this case, between leaf browning intensity and its water soluble brown pigment content. Research being carried out, suggests that in air-cured tobaccos, the products of breakdown of plastid pigments have a considerable influence on the color of the cured tobacco. (Author Abstract)

A 11169
Dimitrijevic, R., Demin, A., Nikacevic, M., and Mitic, D.
LA DYNAMIQUE DE QUELQUES COMPOSANTS ORGANIQUES AU COURS DE LA VEGETATION DU TABAC. (THE DYNAMICS OF SOME ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS DURING TOBACCO GROWTH.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 162-71, French (Abs.)

A certain number of works dealing with the problem of the dynamics of organic matter during growth are found in scientific literature. The majority of these works deal with this problem in large leafed tobacco; there is little information to be found for small leafed, Oriental tobacco. For this reason, we decided to study, in a series of trials, the dynamics of total dry matter as well as the reducing substances, total nitrogen, protein nitrogen and nicotine, considering them as the most important constituents of tobacco quality. After three years of trials, we conclude that it is possible to obtain a fairly large quantity of good quality tobacco by applying adequate measures during growth, and by knowing the dynamics of the accumulation and translocation of organic matter for each stalk position of the leaves. (Author Abstract)

A 11170
Iljin, G. S.
BIOCHEMISTRY OF TOBACCO ALKALOIDS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth Intrnational Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 172-7.

A 11171
Matusiewicz, E.
PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROP TOBACCO AND ON SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF LEAVES. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 178-83.

A 11172
Popov, M. D.
EFFECT OF MALEIC HYDRAZIDE (MH) ON THE SUCKERS, INFLORESCENCE AND QUALITY OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 283-9.

A 11173
Johnson, W. H.
INFLUENCE OF HARVESTING PROCEDURES AND CURING VARIABLES ON CHARACTERISTICS OF VIRGINIA-TYPE TOBACCO. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 300-15.

A 11174
Carugno, N. and Fedrizzi, L.
RECHERCHES SUR CERTAINS CARACTERES DU TABAC TYPE VIRGINIE SECHE SUIVANT LA METHODE DU "BULK-CURING" PAR RAPPORT AU SECHAGE TRADITIONNEL. (INVESTIGATIONS ON SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO LEAF AFTER BULK-CURING AS COMPARED TO THOSE AFTER FLUE-CURING.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 316-22, French (Abs.)

Some chemical (nicotine content, sugars) and physical (sorption - desorption, filling power, weight per surface unit) characters as well as the burning quality of flue-cured and bulk-cured tobaccos are examined. The data evidence that, while the look of tobacco differs, according to its type of curing, the characteristics investigated do not show significant differences. (Author Abstract)

A 11175
Tamaki, E. and Noguchi, M.
CHEMICAL STUDIES ON NITROGENOUS COMPOUNDS IN TOBACCO LEAVES DURING FLUE-CURING. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 323-7.

A 11176
Basile, E. and Fardy, A.
EFFETS DU SECHAGE ACTIVE SOUS FILM DE POLYETHYLENE SUR LES QUALITES DU TABAC D' ORIENT, CULTIVE AU LIBAN. (THE EFFECTS OF ACTIVATED CURING UNDER A POLYETHYLENE FILM ON THE QUALITY OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO GROWN IN LEBANON.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 328-33, French (Abs.)

A 11176 (continued)

The curing of Oriental tobacco under a polyethylene film compared to direct curing in the sun, reduced the time required for curing per priming by about 4 to 8 days, improved the color, increased the weight of tobacco and its equilibrium moisture content, improved its consistency and hygroscopic power, increased the percentage of superior qualities, reduced the total N and nicotine contents, increased the amount of reducing sugars, and improved the smoking qualities. The degree of improvement depends especially on variety, the priming, climatic conditions (r.h. and dews), the nature of the ground and cultural methods. Generally speaking, results obtained in Lebanon show that qualitative differences are more marked, as the priming is of higher stalk position, as the r.h. of the air is higher, and as the dews are more abundant. (Author Abstract)

A 11177
Hitier, H., Mounat, A., Chouteau, J., Cazamajour, F., and Albo, J. P.
ESSAIS DE SECHAGE DE TABACS BRUNS PAR "BULK CURING". (TESTS ON CURING DARK TOBACCO BY BULK CURING.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 342-9, French (Abs.)

After preliminary trials, a comparison was made in 1965, between the conventional method of curing dark tobacco and that of bulk curing, under the double aspect of technique and economy. Bulk curing which is quicker, enabled six loadings of tobacco to be cured successively in one season in the same curing unit. In fact, only the first batch underwent the whole treatment under artificial conditions, the five others were cured by a mixed method, the first stage being carried out in the open air. Each time, similar batches, harvested on the same day, were air-cured. In both cases the plants were stalk harvested. In spite of some damage due to a defect in coordinating the various harvesting stages, the experiment showed that curing dark tobaccos by bulk curing is technically possible. However, the products obtained are generally less appreciated than those air-cured (the tissue is often flattened, more friable, coloring is mottled, ribs of a lighter color, etc). During the drying process in bulk curing, the leaves lose less dry

A 11177 (continued)
matter; however, any advantage which might result is to a large extent wiped out by the fact that the apparent density of cut tobacco is increased. Other characteristics, such as nicotine levels and combusibility are little changed. From an economic point of view, bulk curing facilitates the use of more expeditive work methods, resulting in important labor savings. However, as things are at present, the running costs and additional paying of expenses are much higher than the savings thus obtained. (Author Abstract)

A 11178
Solari, V. S.
HARVEST AND CURING OF TOBACCO IN ARGENTINA. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 357-70.

A 11179
Blagojevic, M.
EFFET DE LA MOSAIQUE COMMUNE SUR LE RENDEMENT ET LES MODIFICATIONS CHIMIQUES CHEZ LE TABAC HERZEGOVINIEN INOCULE A DIVERS INTERVALLES APRES LA PLANTATION. (THE EFFECT OF COMMON MOSAIC ON THE YIELD AND CHEMICAL CHANGES IN HERZEGOVINIAN TOBACCO INOCULATED AT VARIOUS INTERVALS AFTER PLANTING.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 454-60, French (Abs.)

In the present paper, the Author reports the results of a study concerning the effect of common tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) on the yield and chemical composition of the most widespread tobacco variety Ravnjak in Herzegovinia, with special reference to the time of inoculation. It was found that tobacco mosaic virus causes a serious reduction in tobacco yield. The amount of injury is related directly to the age of the plants at time of infection. The younger the plant at time of inoculation, the greater is the damage. When compared with an untreated control plot, the decreases in yield were: 40.4 percent, 39.1 percent, 36.5 percent, 24.3 percent and 7.1 percent when the plants were inoculated 0, 15, 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting respectively. It is assumed that the extent of the damage depends on the rise and fall of the virus concentration in the infected tobacco and of the symptoms induced by the virus concentrations, and, at the same time, on their relationship with the growth stage of tobacco. As can be seen from the results of the chemical analyses, the content of total nitrogen and albumins steadily increased while the soluble sugars and polyphenols decreased, in the mosaic-affected tobacco leaves compared to healthy plants. These changes in the chemical composition show up the detrimental effect on the quality of tobacco leaves. The nicotine content in the green mosaic- affected tobacco leaves is a little higher compared to healthy plants. However, it is slightly less in the cured leaves. In any case, the problem of the changes of nicotine level in mosaic-affected tobacco leaves needs more investigation and will be the subject of further experiments based on improved and precise methods of sampling. (Author Abstract)

A 11180
Schuster, G.
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE CAUSES OF VIRUS-INDUCED VARIATIONS IN THE ALKALOID CONTENT OF THE LEAVES OF VARIOUS NICOTIANA SPECIES. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 487-92.

A 11181
Ozkan, N., Taner, E., and Ozyolcular, M.
ESSAIS D'HYBRIDATION INTERSPECIFIQUE ET INTERVARIETALE POUR L'OBTENSION DE CULTIVARS TURCS RESISTANT AU MILDIOU DU TABAC. (INTERSPECIFIC AND INTERVARIETAL HYBRIDIZATION TRIALS TO OBTAIN TURKISH CULTIVARS RESISTANT TO TOBACCO BLUE MOLD.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 662-8, French (Abs.)

In 1962 we began interspecific and intervarietal hybridization trials to obtain Turkish cultivars resistant to tobacco blue mold. We used N. debneyi as well as various Australian and American resistant lines as a source of resistance. To obtain the fertility of amphihaploid hybrids, we used colchicine and acenaphthene. As a result of backcrossing experiments, we succeded in obtaining fertile plants from all our cultivars. We are now breeding B3 from the Balikesir variety and B2 from other cultivars for the 1966 season. We proceeded with backcrossing as well as selfing on intervarietal hybrids. For 1966, we are breeding lines F2 and 1 B1. Chromatographic research has shown that there is no difference between the alkaloids of F1 hybrids and their parents. F1 inter-

A 11181 (continued)
varietal hybrids gave the following changed morphological characteristics: fewer leaves, thicker tissue, increased length and width of the leaves. This increase is most evident among small-leafed cultivars. Preliminary trials on the industrial characters of F1 hybrids have shown that it is possible to use these hybrids in the manufacture of cigarettes. However, they have not yet been put to commercial use. (Author Abstract)

A 11182
Corbaz, R.
PREMIERES EXPERIENCES AVEC UNE VARIETE RESISTANTE AU MILDIOU ET CULTIVEE EN GRAND. (FIRST EXPERIMENTS WITH A BLUE MOLD RESISTANT TOBACCO VARIETY GROWN ON AN INDUSTRIAL SCALE.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 703-6, French (Abs.)

A description of the new variety Sota 27 is given; it is a Burley type, resistant to Peronospora tabacina, to tobacco mosaic virus and not very susceptible to necrotic Y virus (PVY-n). Details are reported on yield, proportion in the different grades and chemical analyses. This variety cultivated on an industrial scale allowed the suppression of the fungicidal treatments in the fields; this means for 1965 savings equal to 7.4 percent of the gross returns. Uninjured in 1964, the variety was however slightly infected with blue mold at the end of the 1965 growth season. In consequence obligatory survey of the tobacco fields remains. (Author Abstract)

A 11183
Edreva, A.
INVESTIGATION ON THE CHLOROGENIC ACID CONTENT IN TOBACCO AS CONNECTED TO ITS RESISTANCE TO PERONOSPORA TABACINA ADAM. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 713-6.

A 11184
Neurath, G.
TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND SMOKE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 743-60.

A 11185
Weybrew, J. A., Woltz, W. G., and Johnson, W. H.
CHANGES IN THE FREE AMINO ACIDS OF TOBACCO DURING CURING. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 766-72.

A 11186
Neurath, G., Krull, A., Pirmann, B., and Wandrey, K.
VOLATILE BASES OF TOBACCO. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 773-8.

A 11187
Ivanov, N. and Ognyanov, I.
ON RESINS IN BULGARIAN ORIENTAL TOBACCOS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 779-85.

A 11188
Tomic, Lj., Demin, A., and Urosevic, P.
LA FERMENTATION DES TABACS ORIENTAUX EN PRESENCE DE QUANTITES REDUITES D'OXYGENE. (FERMENTING ORIENTAL TOBACCO IN THE PRESENCE OF LESS AMOUNTS OF OXYGEN.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 790-3, French (Abs.)

A series of tests was carried out in an air conditioned chamber to study the effect of different fermentation temperature and an atmosphere poorer in oxygen, on the physical and chemical characteristics of oriental tobacco. Reduced supply of oxygen was obtained by pressing the bales to obtain greater compactness, or, by using polyvinyl instead of sacking as packing material. Oriental tobacco (Prilep and Yaka varieties) was fermented at temperatures of 35 and 40 degrees C. Part of the samples were packed normally (sacking) and the others were packed in polyvinyl. The compactness of the samples varied from 241 to 346 kg/cubic m. Results obtained showed that reduced oxygen supply during artificial fermentation of tobacco gives different results when compared to tobacco fermented under oxygen conditions. (Author Abstract)

A 11189
Arsenyan, E., Paskaleva-Tomova, K., and Stalev, St.
CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES PROCESSUS D'OXYDATION LORS DE LA FERMENTATION DES TABACS ORIENTAUX. (A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF OXIDIZING PROCESSES DURING THE FERMENTATION OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 794-9, French (Abs.)

Investigations were made to establish the basis of the oxidizing processes during seasonal and artificial fermentation of Oriental tobacco. Description of a method to investigate the oxygen uptake of oriental tobacco in aqueous suspension, to which a preparation of oxidizing enzymes, isolated from the same tobacco was added. Using this method it was found that during the fermentation of Oriental tobacco, with moisture contents of from 11.5 to 7 percent, the oxygen uptake of the aqueous suspension of fermented tobacco was the same as that of unfermented tobacco. The author discovered that during the fermentation of Oriental tobacco there is no interaction between the oxidizing enzymes and their substrates, and that the oxidizing processes are of a chemical nature. (Author Abstract)

A 11190
Tomic, Lj., Demin, A., and Urosevic, P.
INFLUENCE DE LA COMPOSITION CHIMIQUE ET DES CARACTERES PHYSIQUES DU TABAC SUR SA CAPACITE D'ABSORPTION ET DE RETENTION DE L'HUMIDITE. (THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TOBACCO ON ITS CAPACITY TO ABSORB AND RETAIN MOISTURE.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 800-7, French (Abs.)

The relationship between the relative humidity of the air and the moisture equilibrium of tobacco is of great importance when treating tobacco during curing, fermentation, manufacture and finally in storage. Knowledge of all the elements and factors which influence this relationship is very useful to industrial practices. In a series of tests and in different analyses and determinations, we studied the behavior of some tobacco varieties with reference to humidity. The varieties differed from each other genetically, by cultural practices, chemical composition and curing methods. In this way we were able to study the relationship between chemical composition and physical characteristics on one hand, and the moisture equilibrium of tobacco on the other. It was observed that the crystalloid and colloidal matter of tobacco had a direct influence on its water retention capacity. It is interesting to note that nicotine plays no part from this point of view, nor do mineral constituents. The tissue density (expressed as weight per 100 square cm. of leaf web) also has a direct relationship with absorption and retention capacities of tobacco. Knowledge of the relationship between the hydrous characteristics of tobacco and relative humidity and the factors determining this relationship, is of great use to the tobacco industry. (Author Abstract)

A 11190 (continued)

A 11191
Moshy, R. J., Fiore, J. V., and Jacin, H.
CHARACTERIZATION OF PECTIC SUBSTANCES IN TOBACCO STEMS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 808-19.

A 11192
Van Duuren, B. L.
THE FLUORESCENCE OF TOBACCO COUMARINS, HYDROXYFLAVONES AND RELATED COMPOUNDS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 820-3.

A 11193
Ormandy, A.
COMPOSITION CHIMIQUE DES TABACS DE LA VARIETE VIRGINIA GOLD A SECHES A LA CHALEUR ET A L'AIR NATUREL. (CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FLUE-CURED AND NATURALLY CURED TOBACCO OF THE VIRGINIA GOLD A VARIETY.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 824-8, French (Abs.)

During the years 1961-1964 experiments were made with respect to the chemical composition of flue-cured tobacco of the Virginia Gold A variety (domestic large-leaved tobaccos). The quality of these tobaccos was compared with those of the variety Virginia Bright Leaf (orig. Virginia tobacco). It was found that

A 11193 (continued)
with respect to quality of the cigarette tobacco, variety plays an important role and, within the variety, the maturity stage of the leaves at harvest, chemical composition being also affected by the curing technology. The leaves of the variety Virginia Gold A, at an optimal stage of maturity and when correctly cured, may also give good quality raw material for cigarettes. The technology of stalk - harvesting and curing of domestic large-leaved tobacco plants was also tested, because these often accumulate large quantities of nitrogenous substances. The results obtained showed a good applicability of this technology in practice. (Author Abstract)

A 11194
Soliven, F. A.
THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF CIGARETTES MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 838-42.

A 11195
Patche, L., Petchiareski, G., and Bocevski, D.
CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DU PROBLEME DE LA QUALITE DU TABAC ORIENTAL EN RAPPORT AVEC QUELQUES-UNS DES SIGNES EXTERIEURS DU TABAC EN FEUILLE. (A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO QUALITY IN RELATION TO SOME EXTERNAL FEATURES OF THE TOBACCO LEAF.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, 847-52, French (Abs.)

In order to discover how far, and in what way, external features of leaf tobacco may be used to judge its commercial quality, a certain number of leaves classified according to features such as leaf dimension, color and thinness of leaf web were examined chemically and by tasting. The study was made on Oriental tobacco (a Prilep possibly from the 1963 and 1964 Prilep harvests).

A 11196
Bocevski, D.
INFLUENCE DE LA DENSITE DES BALLES SUR LES TRANSFORMATIONS DU TABAC D'ORIENT AU COURS DE SA FERMENTATION. (THE INFLUENCE OF BALING DENSITY ON CHANGES IN ORIENTAL TOBACCO DURING FERMENTATION.) In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress.

A 11196 (continued)
The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 859-64, French (Abs.)

As the density of the tobacco bales is higher, changes in the absolute moisture content of tobacco are less marked, and its loss during fermentation is lower. When the density of the tobacco bales is higher, moisture is better preserved during storage under natural conditions. When tobacco is fermented at a lower density in the bales, raw ash and proteins show a higher relative increase. When the fermentation process is carried out at lower density, tobacco loses its ability to absorb O2 from the air. Chemical changes in tobacco are more marked when the density of the tobacco in the bales during fermentation is lower. The decrease may be noted in nicotine, total nitrogen and carbohydrates, especially in soluble sugars, important in determining the quality of Oriental tobacco.

A 11197
Muller, R. and Moldenhauer, W.
STUDIES ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE LENGTH OF CIGARETTE FILTERS ON THEIR EFFICIENCY FOR ADSORBING NICOTINE, ANHYDROUS SMOKE CONDENSATE AND PHENOLS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 880-5.

A 11198
Keith, C. H. and Misenheimer, J. R.
VAPOR FILTRATION BY FIBROUS CIGARETTE FILTERS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 886-94.

A 11199
Moshy, R. J. and Lang, R. E.
SMOKE AND PHYSICAL STRUCTURE: CIGARS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 904-22.

A 11200
Tiggelbeck, D., Joyce, R. S., and Kranc, M. F.
INCREASING SELECTIVE EFFICIENCY IN

A 11200 (continued)
CIGARETTE FILTER CHARCOALS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 923-44.

A 11201
Kuhn, H.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CIGARETTE AND CIGAR SMOKE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 967-71.

A 11202
Carugno, N. and Rossi, S.
EVALUATION OF NORMAL, BRANCHED PARAFFIN HYDROCARBONS AND SOME UNSATURATED ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS IN CIGARETTE SMOKE BY GLASS CAPILLARY COLUMNS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 972-8.

A 11203
Pappas, N. A. and Binopoulos, X. E.
ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE USING THE THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 979-1002.

A 11204
Neurath, G., Dunger, M., Gewe, J., Luttich, W., and Wichern, H.
VOLATILE BASES OF TOBACCO SMOKE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1011-8.

A 11205
Stedman, R. L. and Miller, R. L.
THE ALKYLATING ACTIVITY OF CIGARETTE SMOKE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1019-24.

A 11206
Elmenhorst, H.
AUTOMATIC SMOKING MACHINE FOR THE LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1029-39.

A 11207
Mokhanachev, I. G., Popova, L. P., Dulan, L. A., Sirotenko, A. A., Kamenstchikova, S. V., Kovtunov, V. S., Latayeva, D. N., Pisklov, V. P., and Serdjuk, L. C.
THE GAS PHASE OF SMOKE AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEUTRAL PART OF TOBACCO RESIN ON ITS COMPOSITION. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1040-61.

A 11208
Mokhnachev, I. G., Popova, L. P., Sirotenko, A. A., Dulan, L. A., Kamenstchikova, S. V., Kovtunov, V. S., Latayeva, D. N., Pisklov, V. P., Serdjuk, L. G., and Ul'anov, A. V.
INVESTIGATION OF THE PRODUCTS OF TOBACCO RESIN PYROYLSIS. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1062-74.

A 11209
Robb, E. W., Johnson, W. R., Westbrook, J. J., and Seligman, R. B.
MODEL PYROLYSIS-THE STUDY OF CELLULOSE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1075-85.

A 11210
Wakeham, H. and Silberman, H.
EFFECT OF CELLULOSE ON TASTE OF CIGARET SMOKE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1086-92.

A 11211
Williamson, J. T. and Allman, D. R.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO SMOKE CONSTITUENTS BETWEEN THE VAPOUR AND PARTICULATE

A 11211 (continued)
PHASES. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1093-101.

A 11212
Waltz, P., Hausermann, M., and Hirsbrunner, R.
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RETENTION OF SMOKE CONSTITUENTS IN CIGARETTE. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Tobacco Scientific Congress. The National Tobacco Board of Greece, Athens, Greece, Sep 19-26, 1966, pp. 1102-14.

A 11220
Mathe, G., Amiel, J.-L., and Dore, J.-F.
LES NEOANTIGENES DES CELLULES CANCEREUSES ET LEURS SIGNIFICATIONS. (NEOANTIGENS OF CANCEROUS CELLS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.) Revue Francaise d'Etudes Cliniques et Biologiques 13(10):937-40, Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

The neoantigens induced by chemical carcinogens or oncogenic viruses or by mechanisms of derepression of the synthesis of embryonic molecules have several and, sometimes, obscure biological significances. They are not specific of cancerization and can be found in the absence of cancer; they may play a role in the paraneoplastic syndromes and perhaps in autoimmune diseases. They may permit the detection of the passage of a viral genome, even though it is concealed under another protein coat. (Author Abstract)

A 11224
Morgan, W. K. C.
RISK OF LUNG Ca IN FILTER CIGARETS. Current Medical Digest 36(3):228, Mar 1969.

A 11227
Miller, F., Freeman, W. J., and Stedman, R. L.
THE EFFECT OF ADDITIVES ON THE COMBUSTION TEMPERATURE OF CIGARETTES. Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(7):269-74, Dec 1968.

A 11228
Thornton, R. E. and Valentine, C.
DETERMINATION OF THE BALANCE OF CARBON-14 ACTIVITY ADDED TO CIGARETTES. Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(7):287-92, Dec 1968.

A 11229
Frasca, J. M., Auerbach, O., Parks, V. R. and Jamieson, J. D.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS OF THE BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM OF DOGS. I. Control Dogs. Experimental and Molecular Pathology 9(3):363-79, Dec 1968.

A 11232
Pillsbury, H. C., Bright, C. C., O'Connor, K. J., and Irish, F. W.
TAR AND NICOTINE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists 52(3):458-62, May 1969.

A 11236
Craddock, V. M.
STABILITY OF DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID METHYLATED IN THE INTACT ANIMAL BY ADMINISTRATION OF DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. Biochemical Journal 111(4):497-502, Feb 1969.

A 11240
Leaver, D. D., Swann, P. F., and Magee, P. N.
THE INDUCTION OF TUMOURS IN THE RAT BY A SINGLE ORAL DOSE OF N-NITROSOMETHYLUREA. British Journal of Cancer 23(1):177-87, Mar 1969.

A 11245
Brimblecombe, R. W. and Rowsell, D. G.
A COMPARISON OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF TERTIARY BASES AND THEIR QUATERNARY AMMONIUM DERIVATIVES. International Journal of Neuropharmacology 8(2):131-41, Mar 1969.

A 11248
Le Page, R. N. and Christie, G. S.
INDUCTION OF LIVER TUMOURS IN THE RABBIT BY FEEDING DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. British Journal of Cancer 23(1):125-31, Mar 1969.

A 11249
Matsuyama, M., Suzuki, H., and Nakamura, T.
CARCINOGENESIS IN dd/I MICE INJECTED DURING SUCKLING PERIOD WITH URETHANE, NITROGEN MUSTARD N-OXIDE, AND NITROSOURETHANE. British Journal of Cancer 23(1):167-71, Mar 1969.

A 11255
Brown, G. B.
PURINE N-OXIDES AND CANCER. In: Davidson, J. N. and Cohn, W. E. (Editors). Progress in Nucleic Acid Research, 8 Vols., Academic Press, Inc., New York City, N.Y., 1968, pp. 209-55.

A 11256
Verhulst, H. L. and Crotty, J. J.
TOXICITY OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD ITEMS. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C., National Clearinghouse for Poison Control Centers Bulletin, Mar-Apr 1969, 6 pp.

A 11257
Bond, B. and Orr, J. W.
THE EFFECTS OF A SINGLE DOSE OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE OF THE EPIDERMIS AND HAIR FOLLICLES OF MICE, WITH NOTES ON CONCURRENT CHANGES IN THE OVARIES AND ADRENALS. British Journal of Cancer 23 (1):188-96, Mar 1969.

A 11262
Czeizel, E.
A LEGELTERJEDTEBB ELVEZETI CIKKEK HATASA A MAGZATI FEJLODESRE. (EFFECTS OF THE COMMONEST HABIT FORMING SOCIAL ADDICTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FETUS.) Gyermekgyogyaszat 19(3):399-402, Aug 1968, Hungarian (Abs.)

The teratogeny of habit forming social addictions affecting the Kyemato-pathogenesis is a clinical problem of worldwide attention. The deleterious genetic effect of caffeine causing mutation in bacteria was demonstrated by Novick and Szilard. The mental retardation of issues of chronic alcoholics is well documented. Experiments with rats (30 percent alcohol solution) resulted in embryonic deteriorations. However, 1-10 percent alcohol solution confined to 1 day consumption appeared to be innocuous. During breast feeding the continuous consumption of 10 percent alcohol solution appeared to be deleterious on the newborn rats. These observations coincide with the work of Nylander on clinical subjects. Simpon called attention to premature births precipitated by smoking versus abstinent subjects. The body weight retardation of the newborn (up to 250 g) appear to be proportional with the number of cigarettes smoked. The frequency of miscarriage and stillbirth appear to be related to smoking. Fraumeni and Ravenholt et al. have observed a decline in male births due to smoking during gravidity. Observations covering 3,000 patients could not incontrovertibly demonstrate the teratogenic effect of nicotine. However, the decreased weight and the higher mortality rate of the newborn are significant.

A 11262 (continued)

A 11264
Harke, H.-P. and Drews, C.-J.
EINE EINFACHE METHODE ZUR GEWINNUNG GASFORMIGER TABAKRAUCHBESTANDTEILE. Ihre Anwendung Zur Bestimmung des Kohlenmonoxides im Rauch. (A SIMPLE METHOD FOR PREPARING GASEOUS CONSTITUENTS OF TOBACCO SMOKE. Its Utilization for the Determination of Carbon Monoxide in Smoke.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(7):275-7, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

The present paper describes a simple device designed for the analytical smoking of single cigarettes and capable of collecting the gaseous constituents of tobacco smoke. The trap has been used to determine the carbon monoxide content of the smoke of cigarettes made from reconstituted tobacco by gas chromatography. (Author Abstract).

A 11265
Lorenz, H. W. and Seehofer, F.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN MIT EINEM VERBESSERTEN DENSIMETER ZUM PRUFEN DER FULLFAHIGKEIT VON SCHNITTABAK UND DER HARTE VON CIGARETTEN. (INVESTIGATIONS WITH AN IMPROVED DENSIMETER FOR TESTING THE FILLING CAPACITY OF CUT TOBACCO AND THE HARDNESS OF CIGARETTES.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(7):293-300, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

Maintaining the approved principle of determining the filling capacity of tobacco and the hardness of cigarettes by measuring the change in volume under constant pressure within a constant time, the instruments "Densimeter" and "Kompressimeter" have been combined, automatized and supplied with improved indicator devices. Moreover, for measuring the hardness of cigarettes, the shape of the loading platforms has been changed. The influence of different parameters on the filling power of tobacco and the hardness of cigarettes for several types of blends has been investigated with this combined set of apparatuses. The results hitherto obtained confirm the usefulness of the new instrument for measuring the hardness of cigarettes and of filter rods as well as for determining the filling capacity of cut tobacco for quality control, routine checks and basic investigations. (Author Abstract).

A 11266
Zorbalas, D. I.
BESTIMMUNG DER BINDUNGSWARME DES WASSERS IM TABAK. (DETERMINATION OF THE HEAT OF BINDING OF WATER IN TOBACCO.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 4(7):301-7, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

The evolution of the desorption curves of a Greek cigarette brand at temperatures of 15 to 30 degrees C is presented by means of the formula established by Brunauer, Emmet and Teller, and used to determine the heat of binding of water at 40 percent to 70 percent relative humidity of air. The mechanical linkage force of water is shown to be confirmed by the calculated heat values. (Author Abstract).

A 11270
Frejaville, J.-P.
SITES D'ACTION CELLULAIRES DES TOXIQUES. (SITES OF ACTION OF POISONS.) Annales de l'Anesthesiologie Francaise 9(4): 605-17, Nov-Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

In a general review of the sites of action of poisons in the region of the cell, it would seem pertinent to outline the different intra-cytoplasmic formations. The nucleus and its main chemical constituent, DNA, are submitted to the action of carcinogenic agents, such as dimethylnitrosamine and antineoplastics. The mitochondria are sensitive to different inhibitors of the cytochrome or quinone chain and to the rupture of oxidative phosphorylation (dintrophenol, thyroxine). The microsomes are the quasi elective site of the breakdown of a number of drugs, thanks to the drug enzymes. Finally, certain poisons produce enzymatic inhibitions which resemble hereditary metabolic anomalies. (Author Abstract)

A 11280
Savino, A.
DETERMINAZIONE PER VIA GAS CROMATOGRAFICA DEGLI IDROCARBURI AROMATICI POLICICLICI. (DETERMINATION OF AROMATIC POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY.) Rivista Italiana d'Igiene 28(1-2):56-65, Jan-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The author reports the current literature concerning the determination of the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons by gas chromatography. Using columns packed with 5 percent SE-30 coated on 60-80 mesh Chromosorb W, flame ionization detection and programmed temperature, the author fixes the times, the retention temperatures and the relative retention

A 11280 (continued)
times relative to I-methylphenanthrene, taken as an internal standard, of 6 polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, single and mixed; in addition he determines the area and the relative areas with respect to the internal standard. (Author Abstract).

A 11282
Peretti, S., Maltoni, C., and Ghetti, G.
SINERGISMO D'AZIONE ONCOGENA DEL 4-DIMETILAMINOAZOBENZOLO E DEL TETRACLORURO DI CARBONIO SUL FEGATO DI RATTO. (SYNERGISM OF ONCOGENIC ACTION OF 4-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE AND CARBON TETRACHLORIDE IN RAT LIVER.) Cancro 21(1):73-80, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The present report deals with the study of oncogenic effects on the liver of male and female albino rats of long treatment with DAB (in diet) (Group 1), CCl-4 (by inhalation) (Group II), and DAB + CCl-4 (Group III). No liver tumors have been observed after 35 weeks treatment with CCl-4. Liver tumors have been detected in male and female rats treated with DAB, and with DAB + CCl-4. In the animals treated concurrently with DAB and CCl-4 the incidence of tumors was markedly higher and the latent period shorter than in the animals receiving DAB alone. The last result clearly confirms that CCl-4 is oncogenic for rat liver (although in the present experimental conditions it did not produce hepatic tumors when given alone), and indicates a synergism between the oncogenic effects of DAB and CCl-4. Comparative study of liver changes at the different stages of the treatments in the three groups indicates a clear parallelism between neoplastic response, expressed both by incidence and latent period of tumors, and type and degree of cirrhosis, amount of newly formed ducts, and degree of liver cell hyperplasia.

A 11284
Maltoni, C., Peretti, S., and Ghetti, G.
SINERGISMO D'AZIONE ONCOGENA DELLA 2-N-FLUORENILACETAMIDE E DEL TETRACLORURO DI CARBONIO SUL FEGATO DI RATTO. (SYNERGISM OF ONCOGENIC ACTION OF N-FLUOREN-2-YLACETAMIDE AND CARBON TETRACHLORIDE IN RAT LIVER.) Cancro 21(1):63-72, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The present report deals with the study of oncogenic effects on the liver of male and female albino rats of long term treatment with 2-FAA (in diet) (Group) I), CCl-4 (by inhalation) (Group

A 11284 (continued)
II), and 2-FAA+CCl-4 (Group III). No liver tumors have been observed after 35 weeks treatment with CCl-4. Hepatomas have been detected in male and female rats treated with 2-FAA, and with 2-FAA+CCl-4. In the animals treated concurrently with 2-FAA and CCl-4 the incidence of tumors was markedly higher and the latent period shorter than in the animals receiving 2-FAA alone. Comparative study of liver changes at the different stages of the treatments in the three groups indicates a clear parallelism between neoplastic response, expressed both by incidence and latent period of tumors, type and degree of cirrhosis, amount of newly formed ducts, and degree of liver cell hyperplasia.

A 11285
Elmenhorst, H. and Harke, H.-P.
UBER DIE BILANZ DES STICKSTOFFES IM CIGARETTENRAUCH. (NITROGEN BALANCE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE.) *Beitrage zur Tabakforschung* 4(7):283-6, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

Total nitrogen and nicotine contained in cigarette smoke condensate and condensate fractions have quantitatively been estimated. The results show that only 5 to 36 percent of total nitrogen can be related to nicotine. It is tried to determine the balance of nitrogen in smoke condensate. The calculations made suggest that, for example, within the group of nitrogenous compounds, there might be smoke constituents which are still unknown and which occur at relatively high concentrations. (Author Abstract)

A 11287
Barkemeyer, H. and Seehofer, F.
ZUR UNTERSUCHUNG DER GAS-DAMPF-PHASE DES CIGARETTENRAUCHES. 2. Mitteilung: Zur Bestimmung des Stickstoffmonoxids (NO) aus der Gasphase des Cigarettenrauches. (INVESTIGATION OF THE GAS-VAPOR PHASE OF CIGARETTE SMOKE. 2nd Report: Determination of Nitric Oxide (NO) of the Gas Phase of Cigarette Smoke.) *Beitrage zur Tabakforschung* 4(7):278-82, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

The concentration of NO in the mainstream smoke of commercial cigarettes with different tobacco types and blends has been shown to be in the range between 250-1500 ppm, i.e. 110-660 mcg.NO/cigarette. Contrary to other methods, the new procedure enables the differentiated determination of NO besides NO2. In the fresh smoke from Straight Virginia cigarettes, i.e. 2-5 sec. after generation, no NO2 was detectable. Under the same conditions, blended cigarettes showed a content of about 5 mcg. NO2/cigarette. 60 seconds after smoke generation, about 200 mcg. NO2/cigarette have been determined. These results show that of the nitrogen oxides only NO is present in fresh cigarette smoke. The autoxidation to NO2 occurs to a considerable extent within 60 seconds.

A 11289
DiPaolo, J. A., Donovan, P., and Nelson, R.
QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF *IN VITRO* TRANSFORMATION BY CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 42(5):867-74, May 1969.

A 11290
Stjernsward, J.
IMMUNOSUPPRESSION BY CARCINOGENS. In: De Weck, A. (Editor), Antibiotica et Chemotherapia, Vol 15. Basel, Switzerland, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 213-33.

A 11291
Conzelman, G. M., Jr., Moulton, J. E., Flanders, L. E., III, Springer, K., and Crout, D. W.
INDUCTION OF TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMAS OF THE URINARY BLADDER IN MONKEYS FED 2-NAPHTHYLAMINE. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 42(5):825-36, May 1969.

A 11297
Rosenkrantz, H. and Sprague, R.
BIOCHEMICAL SCREEN TO INVESTIGATE WHOLE SMOKE AND VAPOR PHASE EFFECTS IN MICE. *Archives of Environmental Health* 18(6):917-24, Jun 1969.

A 11298
Aviado, D. M. and Carrillo, L. R.
HORMONES AND PULMONARY EFFECTS OF TOBACCO. *Archives of Environmental Health* 18(6):925-33, Jun 1969.

A 11304
Nikki, P.
INFLUENCE OF SOME CHOLINOMIMETIC AND CHOLINOLYTIC DRUGS ON HALOTHANE SHIVERING IN MICE. *Annales Medicinae Experimentalis et Biologiae Fenniae* 46(4):521-30, 1968.

A 11339
Knox, W. E., Horowitz, M. L., and Friedell, G. H.
THE PROPORTIONALITY OF GLUTAMINASE CONTENT TO GROWTH RATE AND MORPHOLOGY OF RAT NEOPLASMS. Cancer Research 29(3):669-80, Mar 1969.

A 11349
Brown, D. A.
RESPONSES OF NORMAL AND DENERVATED CAT SUPERIOR CERVICAL GANGLIA TO SOME STIMULANT COMPOUNDS. Journal of Physiology 201(1):225-36, Mar 1969.

A 11353
Lesca, P., Toutain, D., and Truhaut, R.
AUGMENTATION TRES PRECOCE DE L'ACTIVITE DE LA DESOXYRIBONUCLEASE ACIDE PULMONAIRE DE LA SOURIS SWISS APRES TRAITEMENT PAR LE BENZO-3-4-PYRENE. (VERY PRECOCIOUS INCREASE IN THE ACTIVITY OF PULMONARY DEOXYRIBONUCLEASE IN SWISS MICE AFTER TREATMENT WITH 3,4-BENZOPYRENE.) Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences 268(8, Series D): 1238-40, Feb 24, 1969, French (Abs.)

One Mg 3,4-benzopyrene was injected s.c. into 150 Swiss mice 1 day following birth; untreated Swiss mice served as controls. Lung homogenates of periodically-sacrificed animals were then tested for DNase activity. Tritiated DNA from E coli was used in the tests with measurement of radioactivity made by a Packard scintillation counter. In untreated mice, the DNase activity increased slightly with age between the 3rd and 20th day then stabilized between the 20th and 70th day. A complete absence of pathological manifestation in the lungs was observed. A higher DNase was observed in treated mice. Between the 3rd and 9th day, one observed an average DNase activity of 27 percent as compared with controls; the activity rose to 81 percent between the 10th and 35th day. No pathological changes were observed under the microscope. From the 42nd to 67th day, the activity rose to 157 percent with all samples, but one, bearing at least 1 nodule.

A 11360
Violante, A., Poletti, A., and Marchegiani, M.
SULLE CARATTERISTICHE MORFOLOGICHE DI CELLUE DI TOPO DI COLTURA PRIMARIA E DI LINEA, NORMALI O PORTATRICI DI VIRUS E CAPACI DI DARE TUMORE. (MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY CULTURED MOUSE CELLS OF NORMAL, VIRUS INFECTED, AND TUMOR-INDUCING STRAINS.) Annali dell' Istituto Superiore di Sanita 4(3-4):254-60, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A 11360 (continued)

The morphology of various types of cultured cells, capable of inducing neoplasms when injected in newborn mice, was investigated. The aim of this study was to see whether peculiar morphological characteristics could be evidenced in malignant cells. We could show that cultured, tumor-inducing cells, as well as derived tumor cells, contain virus-like particles in their cytoplasm. These are not present in control cells. The aspect of these particles varies according to the type of cell. In fact in tumor cells they are surrounded by a membrane, which however is not present in the cultured cells inducing the tumor. The data presented are briefly discussed. (Author Abstract).

A 11361
Laval Medical.
ETUDE CANADIENNE SUR LA TENEUR EN GOUDRON ET EN NICOTINE DES CIGARETTES. (CANADIAN STUDY ON THE PERCENTAGE OF TAR AND NICOTINE IN CIGARETTES.) Laval Medical 40(1):143-4, Jan 1969, French (Abs.)

Mr. John Munro, Canadian Minister of Health and Social Welfare, has commented on the study of the tar and nicotine content of 85 kinds of cigarettes sold in Canada. He offers advice on the interpretation of the results with the reminder that a low tar and nicotine content would have no effect on the percentage of carbon monoxide of the gas phase of the smoke. For those who cannot stop smoking entirely he suggests these measures: wait a longer time between cigarettes; increase the interval between puffs; do not inhale; do not keep the cigarette in the mouth between puffs; and discard longer butts.

A 11366
Thust, R. and Janisch, W.
CYTOPHOTOMETRISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DEN DNS-UND HISTONGEHALT EXPERIMENTELL INDUZIERTER TUMOREN DES ZENTRALNERVENSYSTEMS DER RATTE. (CYTOPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES ON THE DNA AND HISTONE CONTENT OF EXPERIMENTALLY-INDUCED TUMORS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE RAT.) Virchows Archiv B Zellpathologie 2(2): 144-53, Feb 7, 1969, German (Abs.)

Eight tumors of the central nervous system of the rat induced by NMU (methylnitrosourea) or 6,9,10-trimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene and one NMU-induced extracanial tumor were stained by the Feulgen method and fastgreen dye for cytophotometric determination of the DNA and histone content of the nuclei. From one NMU-induced intracranial sarcoma

A 11366 (continued)

two successive transplant generations were measured. The DNA and histone determinations of the sarcomas indicated (1 extracranial, 4 intracranial, 1 intramedullary) the tendency for development of a hyperdiploid DNA-stemline up to tetraploid levels. In our material only the second transplant generation of an intracranial sarcoma and an extracranial sarcoma reached this ploidy. As we suppose, the process of ploidy change in sarcomas of the central nervous system normally is interrupted by the premature death of the animal. The two measured oligodendrogliomas induced by different carcinogens (NMU and 6,9,10-trimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene) show no deviations from the normal values. In a glioblastoma multiforme the giant nuclei show high grades of ploidy. The histone content has no constant relation to the DNA values, which could be explained by degenerative processes. (Author Abstract)

A 11371
Polonovski, J. and Etienne, J.
METABOLISME HEPATIQUE DES MEDICAMENTS.
(HEPATIC METABOLISM OF DRUGS.) Therapie
24(1):7-25, Jan-Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

The various drugs are mostly transformed at the level of hepatic microsomes. The metabolites are usually more polar than precursory drugs. The structure of hydroxylation enzymatic systems and the induction of hydroxylases by drugs are more closely studied. Benzopyrene and methylcholanthrene induce the formation of hydroxylases of aromatic nuclei active on benzopyrene, phenobarbital and zoxazolamine. Conjugation reactions are mentioned briefly.

A 11372
Scassellati Sforzolini, G. and Savino, A.
VALUTAZIONE DI UN INDICE RAPIDO DI CONTAMINAZIONE AMBIENTALE DA FUMO DI SIGARETTA, IN RELAZIONE ALLA COMPOSIZIONE DELLA FASE GASSOSA DEL FUMO. (EVALUATION OF A RAPID INDEX OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION BY CIGARETTE SMOKE IN RELATION TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE GAS PHASE OF THE SMOKE.)
Rivista Italiana d'Igiene 28(1-2):43-55, Jan-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

From their researches the authors draw the following conclusions: (1) The presence of toxic gases in high concentration both in main-stream and in side-stream cigarette smoke is confirmed. (2) The main-stream smoke of five cigarettes contains about the maximum allowable concentration (M.A.C.) of CO/cubic m (110 mg) and it has been also shown that in the air of a small cockpit (as in a car) the M.A.C. may be easily reached after smoking about a packet of cigarettes.

A 11372 (continued)

(3) For a rapid evaluation of environmental pollution from tobacco smoke the carbon monoxide may be taken as a significant index, because: (a) it is always present in very high quantities in room-air where people smoke; (b) in these ambients, if they are heated rationally, it is produced exclusively by tobacco smoke; (c) it may be evaluated easily, rapidly and exactly by "Draeger's System".

A 11373
Pliss, G. B.
О КАНЦЕРОГЕННОСТИ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ СОЕДИНЕНИЙ
РЕЗОРБТИВНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ.

O KANTSEROGENNOSTI KHIMICHESKIKH SOYEDINENIY REZORBTIVNOGO DEYSTVIYA. (CARCINOGENICITY OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OF RESORPTIVE ACTION.) Voprosy Onkologii
15(2):71-5, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

In experiments on 59 mice of line CC57W, 55 rats and 3 dogs the carcinogenic action of 2--naphthylamine was demonstrated. Tumors developed in 28 percent of the mice (sarcomas at the site of injection, tumors of the lungs, skin, leukosis, etc.), in 40 percent of rats (sarcomas at the site of injection, tumors of the kidney, liver, etc.). In dogs tumors of the bladder were observed. It is concluded that local effect of this agent is not related with peculiarities of this species of animals, while resorptive action is stipulated by species of animals (metabolic peculiarities). (Author Abstract)

A 11376
Scasselleti Sforzolini, G. and Savino, A.
DETERMINAZIONE DELLA NICOTINA NEL FUMO DI SIGARETTA CON METODO SPETTROFOTOMETRICO MODIFICATO. (DETERMINATION OF NICOTINE IN CIGARETTE SMOKE BY A MODIFIED SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD.) Rivista Italiana d'Igiene 28(1-2):31-42,
Jan-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors review the main techniques for the dosage of nicotine in cigarette smoke and explain their respective advantages and limitations. They report the results of the setting-up of a spectrophotometric method modified by the "technique of overload". This method presents, in comparison with nicotine determination by the gravimetric and spectrophotometric technique of Willits and coll., considerable advantages both for the precision of analysis and the rapidity of execution. (Author Abstract)

A 11403
Seltmann, H., Ross, H., and Shaw, L.
TIME OF TOPPING AND METHODS OF SUCKERING ON YIELD VALUE AND ALKALOID CONTENT OF BURLEY TOBACCO. Tobacco 168(2):22-5, 1969.

A 11406
Lee, B. K. and Murphy, G.
DETERMINATION OF ARSENIC CONTENT OF AMERICAN CIGARETTES BY NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS. Cancer 23(6):1315-7, Jun 1969.

A 11416
Liang, C. C. and Quastel, J. H.
EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON THE UPTAKE OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN RAT BRAIN CORTEX SLICES. Biochemical Pharmacology 18(5):1187-94, May 1969.

A 11420
Siegel, W. V. and Shklar, G.
THE EFFECT OF DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE AND TOPICAL TRIAMCINOLONE ON CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS OF HAMSTER BUCCAL POUCH. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 27(6):772-9, Jun 1969.

A 11422
Hagopian, M.
BLUE TETRAZOLIUM REDUCTION BY WHOLE TOBACCO SMOKE AND GAS PHASE COMPONENTS. Environmental Science & Technology 3(6):567-9, Jun 1969.

A 11423
Moon, R. C.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY AND CHEMICALLY INDUCED MAMMARY CANCER IN RATS. International Journal of Cancer 4(3):312-7, May 15, 1969.

A 11424
Yeager, H., Jr.
ALVEOLAR CELLS: DEPRESSANT EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKE ON PROTEIN SYNTHESIS. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 131(1):247-50, May 1969.

A 11440
Cambar, P. J., Shore, S. R., and Aviado, D. M.
BRONCHOPULMONARY AND GASTROINTESTINAL EFFECTS OF LOBELINE. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 177(1):1-27, Jan 1969.

A 11452
Jellinck, P. H. and Smith, G.
METABOLISM OF 7-HYDROXYMETHYL-12 METHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE-12-14C IN VITRO. Biochemical Pharmacology 18(3):680-2, Mar 1969.

A 11460
Jasmin, G. and Riopelle, J. L.
TRANSPLANTATION DE TROIS TUMEURS RENALES INDUITES CHEZ LE RAT PAR LA DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. (TRANSPLANTATION OF THREE RENAL TUMORS INDUCED IN RATS BY DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE.) International Journal of Cancer 4(3):229-311, May 15, 1969, French (Abs.)

Three renal tumors induced in rats by dimethylnitrosamine were serially transplanted in animals of the same strain and one of these tumors was futher studied in tissue culture. Originally, these tumors exhibited the histologic characteristics of two different types of stromal nephromas. Their growth rate tended to increase with the number of passages and the percentage of takes was higher in males than in females. In the course of successive passages, the three tumors retained their sarcomatous aspect and either remained undifferentiated or underwent progressive differentiation into primitive mesenchyme, into smooth or striated muscle tissue. The epithelial component of one of these tumors persisted until the third passage: it was well delimited from the surrounding sarcomatoid tissue so that the possibility of a metaplastic transformation seems unlikely. It appears that the transplantation of these neoplasms resulted in a simplification of their structural organization and that they evolved towards a mesenchymal differentiation of the muscular type. (Author Abstract)

A 11461
Dini, W.
DETERMINACAO DAS TRANSAMINASES GLUTAMICO-PIRUVICA E GLUTAMICO-OXALACETICA EM NAO FUMANTES E FUMANTES DE CIGARROS. (DETERMINATION OF THE GLUTAMIC-PYRUVIC AND GLUTAMIC-OXALACETIC TRAMSAMINASES OF NONSMOKERS AND CIGARETTE SMOKERS.) Hospital 75(3): 153-60, Mar 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

Using the REITMAN-FRANKEL method, the author did not find statistically any important difference between the blood-rates of glutamic-pyruvic and glutamic-oxalacetic transaminases (alanine and aspartic aminotransferases) between nonsmokers and smokers of cigarettes. The F test for the analysis of the obtained results was employed. (Author Abstract)

A 11465
Concours Medical.
FUMEZ SOUFRE (?) (SMOKE SULFURED (?).)
Concours Medical 91(9):1740, Mar 1, 1969, French (Abs.)

Tobacco smoke blocks the phagocytic action of alveolar macrophages. Very weak concentrations of sulfured antioxidants (0.2 to 0.4 micromoles of glutathione or cysteine per ml of smoke) can prevent this harmful action. This has been demonstrated in vitro in rabbit macrophages by G. M. Green of Boston.

A 11468
Tkacheva, G. A.
ЦИТОХИМИЯ НАДПОЧЕЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ ПРИ ПОДОСТРОЙ ЛУЧЕВОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ОТ ИНКОРПОРИПОВАННОГО ПОЛОНИЯ-210.

TSITOKHIMIYA NADPOCHECHNOY ZHELEZY PRI PODOSTROY LUCHEVOY BOLEZNI OT INKORPORIVANNOGO POLONIYA-210. (CYTOCHEMISTRY OF ADRENAL GLANDS DURING SUBACUTE RADIATION ILLNESS DUE TO INCORPORATION OF POLONIUM-210).
Radiobiologiia 9(1):87-93, Jan-Feb 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Pure-bred male rats, weighing 220-300 g, were treated with Po-210 (0.02 mC/kg) and then sacrificed after 5, 12, 30, 50, 60 and 100 days. The dynamic intensity of the histochemical reactions on ketosteroids, lipids, and succino-dehydrogenases as well as changes in the micro structure of the adrenals of rats under conditions of subacute irradiation illness from the incorporation of Po-210, was evidence of the phasing and synchronization of the functional activity in the cortex and medullary substances. In the earlier period after introduction of Po-210, there was a mobilization of hormonal substances together with inhibition of their synthesis. In the following stage, there was a development of compensating processes and again a lessening of the intensity of hormone synthesis. In the final period, the normalization of the function of the medullary substances was combined with the functional intensity of the adrenal cortex owing to the deficit of corticoid hormones in the organisms.

A 11472
Fritz, W.
ZUR BILDUNG CANCEROGENER KOHLENWASSERSTOFFE BEI DER THERMISCHEN BEHANDLUNG VON LEBENSMITTELN. 1. MITT. METHODE ZUR BESTIMMUNG VON 3,4-BENZPYREN NEBEN ANDEREN POLYAROMATEN IN LEBENSMITTELN.

A 11472 (continued)
(FORMATION OF CARCINOGENIC HYDROCARBONS DURING THE THERMAL TREATMENT OF FOODS. PART I. METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF 3,4-BENZOPYRENE IN FOODS IN THE PRESENCE OF OTHER POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS.) Nahrung 12(6):639-48, 1968, German (Abs.)

A method is described which permits the reproducible determination of 3,4-benzopyrene in foods in the presence of other polynuclear aromatic compounds by means of extractive, chromatographic and ultra-violet and spectrofluorometric procedures. By fluorescence spectral analysis 3,4-benzopyrene concentrations as little as 0.1 microg./kg may be detected. For concentrations greater than 1 microg./kg, the losses due to concentration and separation are likely to be of the order of 10 to 15 percent as estimated from the results of model experiments. For concentrations less than 1 microg./kg the losses were estimated at nearly 35 percent. (Author Abstract)

A 11474
Bair, W. J., Porter, N. S., Brown, D. P., and Wehner, A. P.
APPARATUS FOR DIRECT INHALATION OF CIGARETTE SMOKE BY DOGS. Journal of Applied Physiology 26(6):847-50, Jun 1969.

A 11475
Shear, M. J.
YAMAGIWA'S TAR CANCER AND ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE. Gann 60(2):121-7, Apr 1969.

A 11476
Kanda, M., Ishida, A., Yoshida, H., Maki, Y., and Tanaka, S.
EFFECT OF ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS ON MICROSOMAL ENZYMES. Kumamoto Medical Journal 21(4):143-8, Dec 30, 1968.

A 11477
Kanda, M. and Tanaka, S.
THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN B GROUP- AND L-ASCORBIC ACID-DEFICIENCIES ON THE MICROSOMAL ENZYMES. Kumamoto Medical Journal 21(4):149-55, Dec 30, 1968.

A 11478
Maki, Y.
MEPHENOXALONE HYDROXYLATION IN RAT LIVER MICROSOMES. Kumamoto Medical Journal 21(4):169-78, Dec 30, 1968.

A 11479
Kanda, M., Yoshida, H., Ishida, A. Maki, Y., and Tanaka, S.
EFFECT OF ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS ON THE INDUCTION OF CYTOCHROME P-450 AND MICROSOMAL Fe-x. Kumamoto Medical Journal 21(4):190-1, Dec 30, 1968.

A 11483
Odashima, S.
EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOMA OF THE GLANDULAR STOMACH IN RATS. I. EFFECT OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE OR 4-NITROQUINOLINE 1-OXIDE PLACED ON GLANDULAR STOMACH COMBINED WITH ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF N,N'-(2,7-FLUORENYLENE)BISACETAMIDE OR N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE. Gann 60(2):211-22, Apr 1969.

A 11485
Stokinger, H. E.
THE SPECTRE OF TODAY'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION--USA BRAND: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM AN OLD SCOUT. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 30(3):195-217, May-Jun 1969.

A 11486
Armitage, A. K., Hall, G. H., and Heneage, E.
A SMOKING SIMULATOR FOR THE CONTROLLED PRESENTATION OF TOBACCO SMOKE TO LABORATORY ANIMALS. British Journal of Pharmacology 36(1):211P-2P, May 1969.

A 11489
Dale, E. and Scutchfield, F. D.
PROGESTERONE METABOLISM BY ADRENAL HOMOGENATES OF RATS TREATED WITH 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. British Journal of Experimental Pathology 50(2):165-71, Apr 1969.

A 11491
Hozumi, M.
INDUCTION OF SKIN TUMORS IN MICE BY PAINTING WITH 4-HYDROXYAMINOQUINOLINE 1-OXIDE. Gann 60(2):161-5, Apr 1969.

A 11493
Thomas, H. V. and Simmons, E.
HISTAMINE CONTENT IN SPUTUM FROM ALLERGIC AND NONALLERGIC INDIVIDUALS. Journal of Applied Physiology 26(6):793-7, Jun 1969.

A 11496
Lesko, S. A., Jr., Ts'o, P. O. P., and Umans, R. S.
INTERACTION OF NUCLEIC ACIDS. V. CHEMICAL LINKAGE OF 3,4-BENZPYRENE TO

A 11496 (continued)
DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION. Biochemistry 8(6):2291-8, Jun 1969.

A 11497
Shklar, G., Turbiner, S., and Siegel, W.
CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS OF HAMSTER MUCOSA. Archives of Pathology 87(6):637-42, Jun 1969.

A 11500
Davis, H. J.
GAS-CHROMATOGRAPHIC DISPLAY OF THE POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON FRACTION OF CIGARETTE SMOKE. Talanta 16(5):621-5, May 1969.

A 11501
Chemical Engineering.
SEARCH SPEEDS UP FOR "SAFE" BUT "SATISFYING" CIGARETTE. Chemical Engineering 68(13):58-60, Jun 30, 1969.

A 11502
MacDonald, A. D.
LETTUCE CIGARETTES. Practitioner 202(1211):731, May 1969.

A 11503
Food and Cosmetics Toxicology.
THE SCOURGE OF THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 6(6):797-9, Dec 1968.

A 11527
Rybakova, M. G.
О ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВКЕ ЭПИТЕЛИЯ СЛЮННЫХ ЖЕЛЕЗ БЕЛЫХ КРЫС ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМ КАНЦЕРОГЕНЕЗЕ.

O DIFFERENTSIROVKE EPITELIYA SLYUNNYKH ZHELEZ BELYKH KRYS PRI EKSPERIMENTAL' NOM KANTSEROGENEZE. (ON DIFFERENTIATION OF SALIVARY GLAND EPITHELIUM IN WHITE RATS IN EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOGENESIS.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(4):62-6, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

In 40 white nonpedigree rats, DMBA was injected in the submaxillary salivary gland. In 24 cases tumors of various histological structure developed: squamous cell cancer, adenocarcinoma, cancer with double differentiation of the epithelium, sarcoma, lymphosarcoma. In cancers epithelial and connective tissue changes were observed, that resembled muco- and cartilage-like portions of mixed human tumors. In the process of tumor growth salivary gland epithelium shows great liability of differentiation that evidences histogenetic potentials of the epithelium. (Author Abstract)

A 11529
Ramsey, J. M.
THE IMMEDIATE HAEMATOLOGICAL RESPONSE IN THE RAT TO EXPERIMENTAL EXPOSURES OF CARBON MONOXIDE. Journal of Physiology 202(2):297-304, Jun 1969.

A 11530
Hayashi, I., Yoshida, K., Hiasa, Y., Yamashita, A., Yoshikawa, K., and Ito, N.
JIKKENTEKI JIN SHUYO NO CHIRYO NI KANSURU KENKYU. 1. MITOMYCIN C, 5-FLUOROURACIL, 3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE, ALPHA-NAPHTHYL-ISOTHIOCYANATE OYOBI DIETHYLSTILBESTROL NO JIKKENTEKI JIN SHUYO E NO EIKYO NI TSUITE (STUDIES ON THE TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL KIDNEY TUMORS. 1. EFFECT ON EXPERIMENTAL KIDNEY TUMORS OF MITOMYCIN C, 5-FLUOROURACIL, 3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE, ALPHA-NAPHTHYL-ISOTHIOCYANATE AND DIETHYLSTILBESTROL.) Hinyokika Kiyo 15(2):79-86, Feb 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

The effects of various anticancer agents, such as mitomycin C (MMC), 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), diethylstilbestrol (DES) and alpha-naphthyl-isothiocyanate (ANI) on rat kidney tumor induced by dimethylnitrosamine (DMN) were studied. In rats receiving DES and ANI, the development of kidney tumors was inhibited. Histologically, golden-brown pigments were observed in the cells of renal tubules in the groups of DES-treatment. No significant effects of the other anticancer agents were observed on the DMN-induced rat kidney tumors. (Author Abstract)

A 11531
Szadkowski, D., Schultze, H., Schaller, K.-H., and Lehnert, G.
ZUR OKOLOGISCHEN BEDEUTUNG DES SCHWERMETALLGEHALTES VON ZIGARETTEN. Blei-, Cadmium- und Nickelanalysen des Tabaks Sowie der Gas- und Partikelphase. (ONCOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HEAVY METAL CONTENT OF CIGARETTES. Lead-, Cadmium- and nickel analyses of Tobacco as well as of the Gas- and Particulate phase.) Archiv fur Hygiene und Bakteriologie 153(1):1-8, Feb 1969, German (Abs.)

Tobacco smoke has been analyzed for cadmium, nickel and lead. From the mean values of 8 types of cigarettes, it results that none of the metals reached its MAC-value in the cigarette smoke inhaled into the lungs. Therefore, one can assume that the inhaled amounts of lead are just as little of causal importance to the increased rate of arteriosclerosis among smokers as the inhaled amounts of cadmium to pulmonary emphysema. However, with respect to the discussed hypertonic effect of cadmium, the

A 11531 (continued)
amount inhaled with the cigarette smoke does not seem to be insignificant. Whether nickel actually reaches the reported cancerogenic effect appears at least to be doubtful, considering our own results and the publications available. (Author Abstract)

A 11533
Chiculescu, O.
ASUPRA EFECTELOR NICOTINEI PE PLAMINUL IZOLAT DE BROASCA. (NICOTINE EFFECTS ON ISOLATED FROG LUNGS.) Studii si Cercetari de Fiziologie 13(6):501-8, 1968, Rumanian (Abs.)

Pharmacodynamic motor effects of nicotine on the smooth muscle isolated from actual alkaloid concentration in the bathing solution. A parallel can be established between the polyphasic motor effects on the same organ of successively increasing potassium or barium chloride concentrations and those elicted by nicotine. These polyphasic motor reactions of lung muscles are to be ascribed to the dual, nervous and muscular, functional structures of the lung and to the successive effects on these structures of the above mentioned stimulators, which may exert their actions by similar mechanisms. One can assume that the polyphase effects are related to a higher reactivity of intraparietal nervous endings, as compared to that of the contractile substance itself. These different reactivities determine the successive participation of both components to the evolution of the registered pharmacodynamic effect. (Author Abstract)

A 11535
Di Bella, S., Panazzolo, A., Scarpa, F., Cacciari, P., and Santoro, L.
SUL METABOLISMO GLICIDICO DELLE NEOPLASIE SPERIMENTALI E UMANE. 1 Parte. "Indagini Sperimentali del Metabolismo Glicidico in Neoplasie Indotte nel Ratto Mediante DMBA." (GLYCOSIDIC METABOLISM OF EXPERIMENTAL AND HUMAN NEOPLASMS. Part 1. Experimental Investigations of the Glycosidic Metabolism in Induced Neoplasms by DMBA in Rats.) Cancro 21(9):267-300, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The tumoral tissue shows an increased oxidation speed of citrate and isocitrate in comparison with that of normal tissue of same age rats. In the same way the oxidative speed of glucose-6-phosphate compared with that of 6-phospho-gluconate is increased. The enzymatic level of the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and of the phosphogluconic dehydrogenase

A 11535 (continued)
is increased too, not that of the isocitrate dehydrogenase. The skin of tumor bearing rats shows a metabolic activity frankly increased in comparison with that of control rats either for the oxidation of the added substrate or for the enzymatic activity with the exception of the isocitrate dehydrogenase. (Author Abstract)

A 11541
Sapin-Jaloustre, H.
CONSEILS AUX FUMEURS. (ADVICE TO SMOKERS.) Concours Medical 91(13): 2730, Mar 29, 1969, French (Abs.)

An inquirer, Dr. V---, himself a smoker, had posed a series of questions concerning the harmfulness of tobacco and the measures used to reduce its toxicity. In reply, it was stated that smoking had an irritant effect on the respiratory and upper digestive tracts and that it was proved that tobacco favored the development of lung cancer and cardiovascular disorders. The author also summarized the relative hazards of different tobaccos and tobacco products, filtered and unfiltered, and the relative toxicities of nicotine, tars, and carbon monoxide. Inhalation accentuated the hazards. Total cessation of smoking was offered as the only sound prophylactic measure. Mention was made of the 5-day cures and for further information the inquirer was directed to Dr. Maud Cousin, at Neuilly-sur-Seine and a book by Wayne MacFarland for detoxication without drugs.

A 11549
Loveless, A.
POSSIBLE RELEVANCE OF O-6 ALKYLATION OF DEOXYGUANOSINE TO THE MUTAGENICITY AND CARCINOGENICITY OF NITROSAMINES AND NITROSAMIDES. Nature 223(5202):206-7, Jul 12, 1969.

A 11550
Kawamura, H. and Domino, E. F.
DIFFERENTIAL ACTIONS OF m AND n CHOLINERGIC AGONISTS ON THE BRAINSTEM ACTIVATING SYSTEM. International Journal of Neuropharmacology 8(2):105-15, Mar 1969.

A 11552
Reddy, D. G., Reddy, D. B., and Edward, V. D.
EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF CANCER WITH

A 11552 (continued)
CIGARETTE TAR. Indian Journal of Medical Research 57(1):124-7, Jan 1969.

A 11553
Neukomm, S.
ACTION OF A CARCINOGENIC TAR ON THE REGENERATION OF THE TAIL OF THE CRESTED NEWT. Teratology. Excerptia Medica International Congress Series (173). Amsterdam, Netherlands, Excerpta Media Foundation, 1969, pp. 11-22.

A 11556
Garg, M. and Holland, H. C.
CONSOLIDATION AND MAZE LEARNING: A STUDY OF SOME STRAIN/DRUG INTERACTIONS. Psychopharmacologia 14(5):426-31, 1969.

A 11576
Concours Medical.
INTOXICATION TABAGIQUE ET VITAMINE C. (TOBACCO INTOXICATION AND VITAMIN C.) Concours Medical 91(14):2956, Apr 5, 1969, French (Abs.)

An inquirer, in a question-and-answer column, had referred to C hypovitaminosis in heavy smokers and had requested some data on the best means for measurement of ascorbic acid in blood or urine. In reply, it was stated that while tobacco intoxication was sometimes accompanied by a deficit of vitamin C, true scurvy was practically never observed, the symptoms being limited to some gingival lesions. An ascorbic balance in heavy smokers, however, was thought useful. No fixed constants for ascorbic acid exist and the figures normally given are extremely variable: ascorbic acid in the urine of an adult varies between 10 and 40 mg/l; ascorbinemia varies between 1 and 16 mg/l of plasma. A current procedure for the measurement of ascorburia and ascorbemia was suggested.

A 11584
Bergmann, E. D.
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL MECHANISMS OF CARCINOGENESIS. Israel Journal of Medical Sciences 5(2):278-82, Mar-Apr 1969.

A 11589
Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil.
CANCERIZACAO EXPERIMENTAL PELO TABACO. (EXPERIMENTAL TOBACCO CARCINOGENESIS.) Boletim do Instituto Portugues de

A 11589 (continued)
Oncologia de Francisco Gentil 36(2): 1-14, Feb 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

This is a translation of a report by E. L. Wynder and D. Hoffmann and has been given in its entirety. The subject matter has been presented under the following headings: Some characteristics of tobacco smoke; respiratory and skin carcinogenesis; ciliotoxic agents; carcinogenesis of the bladder; chemical data; tumor initiators; tumor-promoting agents; ciliotoxic constituents of tobacco smoke; suspect carcinogens; chemical indicators for the carcinogens; reduction of tumorigenic power; selective and non-selective reduction; problems of experimental cancerization of tobacco; and future studies.

A 11595
Salser, J. S., Teller, M. N., and Balis, M. E.
CHANGES IN DNA-BOUND AMINO ACIDS IN EXPERIMENTAL TUMOR TRANSPLANTS. Cancer Research 29(5):1002-7, May 1969.

A 11601
Horvath, E., Kovacs, K., and Szabo, D.
AN ELECTRON-MICROSCOPE STUDY OF THE ADRENOCORTICAL LESION INDUCED BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE IN RATS. Journal of Pathology 97(2):277-82, Feb 1969.

A 11605
Shires, T. K.
A FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF METHODOLOGIC EFFECTS ON THE INTRANUCLEAR DISTRIBUTION OF BENZO(a)-PYRENE. Cancer Research 29(6): 1277-87, Jun 1969.

A 11606
Grant, G. A. and Roe, F. J. C.
INFLUENCE OF GERM-FREE STATUS ON HEPATOMA INDUCTION BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a) ANTHRACENE IN C3H MICE. Nature 222(5200): 1282-3, Jun 28, 1969.

A 11610
McIlvaine, P. M., Nelson, W. C., and Bartlett, D., Jr.
TEMPORAL VARIATION OF CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATIONS. Archives of Environmental Health 19(1):83-91, Jul 1969.

A 11612
Gelboin, H. V.
A MICROSOME-DEPENDENT BINDING OF BENZO(a)PYRENE TO DNA. Cancer Research 29(6):1272-6, Jun 1969.

A 11613
Pinkerton, H., Liu, P. I. S., and Goodman, E. S.
REPRESSION OF BENZO(a)PYRENE TUMORIGENESIS BY AGENTS PRESENT IN CELLS INFECTED OR TRANSFORMED BY TYPE 12 ADENOVIRUS (33939). Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 131(2):621-5, Jun 1969.

A 11614
Muckter, H., Frankus, E., and More, E.
EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTIC INVESTIGATIONS WITH 1-(MORPHOLINOMETHYL)-4-PHTHALIMIDO-PIPERIDINDIONE-2,6 ON DIMETHYLBENZ-ANTHRACENE-INDUCED TUMORS OF SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. Cancer Research 29(6): 1212-7, Jun 1969.

A 11615
Bernard, P. J., Piette, Y., Delaunois, A. L., and De Schaepdryver, A. F.
ACTION OF TOPICALLY APPLIED ATROPINE, ESERINE, ACETYLCHOLINE AND NICOTINE ON CORTICAL EPILEPSY IN THE RABBIT. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 177(2): 486, Feb 1969.

A 11616
Luthra, U. K., Bharadwaj, V. P., Lahiri, V. L., and Wahi, P. N.
SUCCINIC DEHYDROGENASE ACTIVITY IN D.M.B.A. INDUCED EXPERIMENTAL ORAL CARCINOGENESIS IN HAMSTER CHEEK POUCH. Indian Journal of Medical Research 56(12):1766-70, Dec 1968.

A 11619
Paul, D.
EFFECTS OF CARCINOGENIC, NONCARCINOGENIC, AND COCARCINOGENIC AGENTS ON THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF NUCLEIC ACIDS IN MOUSE SKIN. Cancer Research 29(6):1218-25, Jun 1969.

A 11630
Noyes, W. F.
CARCINOGEN-INDUCED NEOPLASIA WITH METASTASIS IN A SOUTH AMERICAN PRIMATE, *SAGUINUS OEDIPUS* (33845) *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* 131(1):223-5, May 1969.

A 11640
Ziccardi, J. W.
A STUDY OF THE IMMUNOLOGIC RESPONSES IN RABBITS AND C3H/HeJ MICE FROM INJECTION OF LIVE SUSPENSIONS OF STRAIN MT-70 SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 67(9):1042-6, May 1968.

A 11645
Stanton, M. F., Blackwell, R., and Miller, E.
EXPERIMENTAL PULMONARY CARCINOGENESIS WITH ASBESTOS. *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal* 30(3):236-44, May-Jun 1969.

A 11646
Clapp, N. K. and Snyder, F.
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION REGARDING THE OCCURRENCE OF ETHER-LINKED LIPIDS IN TUMORS INDUCED BY DIETHYLNITROSAMINE. *Research Report* :185-6, 1968.

A 11658
Giles, J. A. and Cundiff, R. H.
COLLABORATIVE STUDY OF THE GLC DETERMINATION OF GLYCERINE AND PROPYLENE GLYCOL IN TOBACCO. *Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists* 52(4):753-6, Jul 1969.

A 11660
Fabro, S. and Sieber, S. M.
CAFFEINE AND NICOTINE PENETRATE THE PRE-IMPLANTATION BLASTOCYST. *Nature* 223(5204):410-1, Jul 26, 1969.

A 11662
Saxena, R. C., Dixit, K. S., Dhasmana, K. M., and Kohli, R. P.
A SIMPLE METHOD TO MEASURE CENTRAL ANTINICOTINIC ACTIVITY. *Japanese Journal of Pharmacology* 19(1):182-4, Mar 1969.

A 11663
Hoffmann, D., Rathkamp, G., and Nesnow, S.
QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF 9-METHYLCARBAZOLES IN CIGARETTE SMOKE. *Analytical Chemistry* 41(10):1256-9, Aug 1969.

A 11667
Rosene, C. J.
COLLABORATIVE STUDY OF A COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF NITRATE IN TOBACCO. *Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists* 52(4):756-9, Jul 1969.

A 11671
Mathe, G.
ARE THE NEOANTIGENS INDUCED BY CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS OR BY LEUKAEMOGENIC VIRUSES PARTICULAR TO CANCER CELLS? *Transplantation Proceedings* 1(1, Part 1):113-8, Mar 1969.

A 11723
Radford, E. P., Hunt, V. R., Little, J. B., Wynder, E. L., and Hoffmann, D.
CARCINOGENICITY OF TOBACCO-SMOKE CONSTITUENTS. *Science* 165(3890):312-3, Jul 18, 1969.

A 11733
Wiebecke, B., Lohrs, U., Gimmy, J., and Eder, M.
ERZEUGUNG VON DARMTUMOREN BEI MAUSEN DURCH 1,2-DIMETHYLHYDRAZIN. (PRODUCTION OF TUMORS IN THE INTESTINES OF MICE BY 1,2-DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE.) *Zeitschrift fur die Gesamte Experimentelle Medizin* 149(3):277-8, 1969, German (Abs.)

Whereas cancerification of the intestinal mucosa cannot be produced by rectal instillation of Dimethylbenzanthracene and Benzpyrene, adenomatous polyps and adenocarcinomas of the intestines develop after subcutaneous injection of 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine not only in rats but also in mice. With the application of relatively low weekly doses the tumors were limited to the large intestine and only mucosal metaplasias appeared in the ileum. (Author Abstract)

A 11735
Utomiya, J., and Mercker, P. C.
HATSUGAN BUSSHITSU NO INAI TOYO NI YORU RATTO NO TAHATSUSEI NYUGAN (MULTIPLE MAMMARY CANCERS IN RATS FOLLOWING THE INTRAGASTRIC ADMINISTRATION OF CARCINOGENS.) *Ochanomizu Igaku Zasshi* 16(3):35-45, Sep 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

A relatively simple and reproducible method of inducing experimental mammary tumors in rats consists of the gastric instillation of 3-methylcholanthrene (either 100 mg in a single dose or multiple doses of 10 mg to a total dose of 210 mg) or a single dose of 15 mg of 7,12-dimethylbenz(*a*)anthracene. The

A 11735 (continued)
induced tumors are analogous to human tumors and are hormone-dependent.

A 11736
Harke, H.-P., Frahm, B., and Schultz, C.
BESTIMMUNG KLEINER MENGEN NICOTIN UND COTININ IN TIERISCHEM GEWEBE. (DETERMINATION OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF NICOTINE AND COTININE IN ANIMAL TISSUES.) Zeitschrift fur Analytische Chemie 244(2):119-21, 1969, German (Abs.)

The method permits the specific determination of nicotine and cotinine in the micro g range in 2 g of tissue. Nicotine or cotinine are extracted from tissue homogenates with ether or chloroform and are separated from accompanying substances by thin-layer chromatography. The determination is performed spectrophotometrically by utilization of Konig's reaction. The recovery for both compounds is 90-95 percent. The procedure is especially suitable for investigating questions in connection with the reduction of nicotine by animal tissues. (Author Abstract)

A 11739
Holgye, Z.
STANOVENI 210-PO V MOCI KOMBINOVANOU DEPOZICI NA NIKLOVY A STRIBRNY DISK. (ESTIMATION OF PO-210 IN URINE BY COMBINED DEPOSITION TO NICKEL AND SILVER DISC.) Pracovni Lekarstvi 21 (2):62-6, Mar 1969, Czech (Abs.)

Estimation of Po-210 in urine with combined polonium deposition, gradually to nickel and silver tin-foil enabled determination of polonium in very low concentrations, as well as in great volumes of urine without mineralization. Deposition to Ni disc is carried out in maximum from the urine volume of 700 ml after condensation to 100 ml. Polonium is desorbed from the Ni disc by concentrated nitric acid and deposition of polonium is carried out after treatment of solution to the silver disc. Volumes of more litres are treated in parts always to a separate nickel disc. Deactivation-solutions are joined and the final deposition to one silver disc is carried out. The result of the method is 91 percent, VK = 3.9 percent. (Author Abstract)

A 11741
Koransky, W., Magour, S., Noack, G., and Hermann, R. S.
UBER DEN EINFLUSS INDUZIERENDER SUBSTANZEN AUF FREMDSTOFF-OXYDASEN UND ANDERE REDOXENZYME DER LEBER. (INFLUENCE

A 11741 (continued)
OF INDUCING AGENTS ON DRUG-OXIDIZING AND OTHER REDOX ENZYMES IN LIVER.) Archiv fur Pharmakologie und Experimentelle Pathologie 263(2):281-96, 1969, German (Abs.)

In rats, the activity of some hepatic redox-enzymes was measured following the administration of the enzyme-inducing substances phenobarbital, alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha-HCH - alpha-benzene hexachloride), CFT 1201 (phenyldiallylacetic acid ester of diethylaminoethanol), or 3,4-benzpyrene. In particular, the time course of changes in enzyme activities was studied. Phenobarbital and alpha-HCH, both enhance the rate of demethylation of amino-pyrine considerably more than they increase the concentration of cytochrome P-450. Similarly, benzpyrene produces an increase in the rate of hydroxylation of acetanilide that is higher than the increase in concentration of P-450.

A 11742
Kroller, E.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR BESTIMMUNG DES AUS DEM TABAK UNZERSETZT IN DEN RAUCH UBERGEHENDEN THIABENDAZOLS. (INVESTIGATIONS ON THE DETERMINATION OF THIABENDAZOL FROM TOBACCO PASSING OVER UNDECOMPOSED IN THE SMOKE.) Deutsche Lebensmittel-Rundschau 65(3):85-6, Mar 1969, German (Abs.)

The fungicide Thiabendazol is used on tobacco foil of high humidity content to avoid mould attack. In order to have a sound judgment on the health aspects of this addition, one should know how much of it is passing over into the smoke. An analytical procedure has been developed to this end, based upon a color reaction that allows photometrical determination, but which is also quite sensitive to interferences by other smoke ingredients. It has therefore been suggested to use a thin-layer chromatographic procedure for the separation of the Thiabendazol. Using this procedure, it has been possible to determine, in the smoke of cigarettes made from tobacco foil with 600 ppm Thiabendazol, 120 ppm of this substance that has passed over undecomposed. Since according to official tobacco regulations up to 20 percent of the tobacco in cigarettes may be tobacco foil, this would mean that a smoker absorbs about 24 micro g of Thiabendazol per cigarette, which does not represent increased health dangers. (Author Abstract)

A 11756
Friedrich-Freksa, H., Gossner, W., and Borner, P.
HISTOCHEMISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN DER CANCEROGENESE IN DER RATTENLEBER NACH DAUERGABEN VON DIATHYLNITROSAMIN. (HISTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CARCINOGENESIS IN RAT LIVER AFTER CONTINUOUS APPLICATION OF DIETHYLNITROSAMINE.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(3):226-39, 1969, German (Abs.)

Female rats (Sprague-Dawley) were periodically injected with one of four doses (2.8 mg/kg to 14 mg/kg) of diethylnitrosamine. Almost all liver carcinomas that appeared after months lacked glucose-6-phosphatase as measured histochemically. At all doses clearly delineated islands of cells without glucose-6-phosphatase were observed long before carcinomas appeared. These islands can be distinguished from normal hepatocytes only histochemically. The islands appear at all four dose levels after a total amount of diethylnitrosamine between 210 and 260 mg/kg has been administered. Thus, the first approximation is: C(concentration)X t(time)=const. Periodic histochemical examination indicates that glycogen is accumulated in the islands lacking glucose-6-phosphatase. This glycogen is no longer responsive to fasting, but usually disappears, later; the cytoplasm becomes increasingly basophilic, after which cell divisions become more frequent. With the appearance of an atypical cell arrangement, the picture of the carcinoma is complete. Striking is the frequent appearance of islands in a 60 degree sector around the central vein. (Author Abstract)

A 11757
Kunz, W., Schaude, G., and Thomas, C.
DIE BEEINFLUSSUNG DER NITROSAMINCARCINOGENESE DURCH PHENOBARBITAL UND HALOGENKOHLENWASSERSTOFFE. (THE EFFECT OF PHENOBARBITAL AND HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS ON NITROSAMINE CARCINOGENESIS.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(3): 291-304, 1969, German (Abs.)

The administration of phenobarbital and halothane or methoxyfluorane is known to lead to liver enlargement and enzymatic and fine structural changes characteristic for each substance. These agents chronically applied to albino mice show no carcinogenic effect. They influence however the carcinogenic effect of diethylnitrosamine. Phenobarbital increases the total dosage of DENA needed to cause death by tumor induction as well as the survival time by 20 percent. The number of malignant tumors in the liver is reduced by 20 percent. Tumors fail to develop in organs which are reached first by the orally applied drugs after their passage through the liver. The tumors localize predominately in the stomach which shows 70 percent carcinomas (DENA 37 percent). The survival time, tumor frequency and tumor localization induced by DENA are not altered by halothane and methoxyfluorane. The drugs differ, however, in the type of tumor induced. DENA alone induces hemangioendotheliomas and liver cancers in a ratio of 26:1. The administration of halothane changes the ratio to 2:1 Methoxyfluorane leads to a clear predominance of epitheliomas to endotheliomas with a ratio of 0.6:1. The total dosage of DENA is increased by 7-9 percent perhaps due to the preferential induction of liver epithelial tumors which do not lead to early death through hemorrhage. (Author Abstract)

A 11757 (continued)

A 11758
Brune, H., Henning, S., and Schmahl, D.
DER EINFLUSS VON GLUCOCORTICOIDEN AUF DAS WACHSTUM UND DIE CHEMOTHERAPEUTISCHE BEEINFLUSSBARKEIT AUTOCHTHONER BENZPYRENSARKOME BEI MAUSEN. (THE INFLUENCE OF GLUCOCORTICOIDES ON THE GROWTH AND THE CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC RESPONSE OF AUTOCHTHONOUS SARCOMAS IN MICE.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(3):213-8, 1969, German (Abs.)

Subcutaneous growing autochthonous fibrosarcomas induced by 3,4-benzopyrene do not change in growing under the influence of Hydrocortisone, Prednisone and Dexamethasone. The chemotherapeutic effect of cyclophosphamide (Endoxan) on these sarcomas is not reduced but rather increased when applied together with glucocorticoides. (Author Abstract)

A 11768
Adamiker, D., Altmann, H., Frischauf, H., Kellner, G., and Scherbaum, O. H.
UBER DIE WIRKUNG VON 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRAZEN AUF DIE SYNTHESE DER LACTATDEHYDROGENASE-ISOENZYME IN MENSCHLICHEN FIBROBLASTEN. (THE EFFECT OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE ON THE SYNTHESIS OF LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE-ISOENZYMES IN HUMAN FIBROBLASTS.) Experientia 25(6): 590-1, Jun 15, 1969, German (Abs.)

The effect of 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene (DMBA) on the activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)-isoenzymes was studied in human fibroblast cultures. Three isoenzyme components were separated by discelectrophoresis. A clear reduction in the enzyme activity of the first and third component was observed, while the

A 11768 (continued)
other fraction was little or not affected. The incorporation of radioactive amino acid in proteins of the LDH-isoenzyme bands shows the same trend. (Author Abstract)

A 11770
Jan, F., Jacotot, B., and Beaumont, J.-L.
PHENOMENE THROMBO-HEMORRAGIQUE DECLENCHE PAR LA NICOTINE. (THROMBO-HEMORRHAGIC PHENOMENON INDUCED BY NICOTINE.) Pathologie Biologie 17(9-10):501-4, May 1969, French (Abs.)

Thrombosis and hemorrhage were induced experimentally in the rat by subcutaneous injection of carragenine and nicotine. The lesions resembled closely those obtained by Selye by injection of carragenine and adrenalin. This seems to confirm that the phenomenon depends at least partly on the liberation of catecholamines. There exist analogies between thrombosis and hemorrhage due to nicotine and certain lesions of thrombo-angeitis observed in human pathology. (Author Abstract)

A 11772
Saindelle, A., Ruff, F., and Santais, M.-C.
LIBERATION D'HISTAMINE PAR LA FUMEE DE CIGARETTE ET CERTAINS DE SES CONSTITUANTS. (LIBERATION OF HISTAMINE BY CIGARETTE SMOKE AND CERTAIN OF ITS CONSTITUENTS.) Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 177(2):365-78, Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

The hydrosoluble part of cigarette smoke releases histamine in vitro from chopped guinea-pig and human lungs. This property, independent from nicotine, is essentially due to ethanol. This aldehyde releases histamine by a mechanism which is different from that which is involved in anaphylactic shock. (Author Abstract)

A 11780
Fletcher, R. D., Sumney, D. L., Langkamp, H. H., and Platt, D.
THE ABILITY OF HUMAN SERUM TO AGGLUTINATE SHEEP ERYTHROCYTES AND THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO MOSAIC VIRUS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 100(1):92-4, Jul 1969.

A 11782
Lellouch, J., Schwartz, D., and Tran, M. H.
THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SMOKING AND LEVELS OF SERUM UREA AND URIC ACID. Journal of Chronic Diseases 22(1):9-15, Jun 1969.

A 11786
Davies, R. F. and Day, T. D.
A STUDY OF THE COMPARATIVE CARCINOGENICITY OF CIGARETTE AND CIGAR SMOKE CONDENSATE ON MOUSE SKIN. British Journal of Cancer 23(2):363-8, Jun 1969.

A 11787
Smith, C. W., Nau, C. A., and Wender, S. H.
PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON THE FREE PROLINE CONTENT OF HeLa CELLS EXPOSED IN VITRO TO A METHANOL-SOLUBLE FRACTION OF PARTICULATE MATTER FROM CIGARETTE SMOKE. Tobacco 169(4):120-1, Jul 25, 1969.

A 11795
Shatton, J. B., Morris, H. P., and Weinhouse, S.
KINETIC, ELECTROPHORETIC, AND CHROMATOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON GLUCOSE-ATP PHOSPHOTRANSFERASES IN RAT HEPATOMAS. Cancer Research 29(6):1161-72, Jun 1969.

A 11799
Landaw, S. A.
ENDOGENOUS PRODUCTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE: THE HUMAN BODY AS A CAUSE OF AIR POLLUTION. Annals of Internal Medicine 70(6):1275-6, Jun 1969.

A 11800
Mody, J. K.
A NEW TYPE OF TRANSPLANTABLE ADRENAL TUMOR AND ITS COMPARATIVE HISTOPATHOLOGY. Cancer Research 29(6):1254-61, Jun 1969.

A 11801
Schein, P. S.
1-METHYL-1-NITROSOUREA AND DIALKYLNITROSAMINE DEPRESSION OF NICOTINAMIDE ADENINE DINUCLEOTIDE. Cancer Research 29(6):1226-32, Jun 1969.

A 11803
Balazs, T., Ohtake, S., Cummings, J. R., and Noble, J. F.
VENTRICULAR EXTRASYSTOLES INDUCED BY EPINEPHRINE, NICOTINE, ETHANOL, AND VASOPRESSIN IN DOGS WITH MYOCARDIAL LESIONS. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 15(1):189-205, Jul 1969.

A 11804
Kayaalp, S. O. and McIsaac, R. J.
MUSCARINIC COMPONENT OF SPLANCHNIC-ADRENAL TRANSMISSION IN THE DOG. British Journal of Pharmacology 36(2):286-93, Jun 1969.

A 11808
Thompson, J. H., Spezia, C. A., and Angulo, M.
SEROTONIN RESPONSE TO NICOTINE IN IMMUNOSYMPATHECTOMIZED MICE. European Journal of Pharmacology 5(4): 391-3, Mar 1969.

A 11809
Reuber, M. D. and Glover, E. L.
THYROIDITIS IN BUFFALO STRAIN RATS INGESTING 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Experientia 25(7):753, Jul 15, 1969.

A 11811
Huggins, C., Morii, S., and Pataki, J.
SELECTIVE DESTRUCTION OF ADRENAL CORTEX BY PULSE DOSES OF DERIVATIVES OF 12-METHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 62(3): 704-7, Mar 1969.

A 11819
Mobbs, B. G.
UPTAKE OF (3H)OESTRADIOL BY DIMETHYLBENZANTHRACENE-INDUCED RAT MAMMARY TUMOURS REGRESSING SPONTANEOUSLY OR AFTER OVARIECTOMY. Journal of Endocrinology 44(3):463-4, Jul 1969.

A 11823
Matsuyama, M. and Suzuki, H.
LEIOMYOSARCOMAS INDUCED BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE IN GASTRIC CYSTS GRAFTED IN SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE OF MICE. Gann 60(3):333-4, Jun 1969.

A 11827
Medizinische Monatsschrift.
DIE PHARMAKOLOGIE DES ZIGARETTENRAUCHENS. (THE PHARMACOLOGY OF CIGARETTE SMOKE.) Medizinische Monatsschrift 23(2):51-2, Feb 1969, German (Abs.)

Pharmacological effects of nicotine or smoking were reviewed: The stimulating and depressant action of nicotine on the central and autonomic nervous systems; nicotine content of smoke in relation to puff volume; comparison of the speed and extent of nicotine absorption by smoking or i.v. injection of nicotine; effect of i.v. injection of nicotine on the activity and cortical activation of trained rats; effect of nicotine on the activation of the cortex and acetylcholine liberation in smokers; symptoms of chronic nicotine poisoning in heavy smokers; effect of biogenic amines and psychic stress on the liberation of catecholamines from the adrenal medulla of smokers and nonsmokers; the negative effects of

A 11827 (continued)
nitrogen oxides in mice and golden hamsters in the induction of lung cancers.

A 11829
Arztliche Praxis.
SYMPTOM SCHWINDELGEFUHL. (SENSATION OF DIZZINESS SYMPTOM.) Arztliche Praxis 21(8):425-6, Jan 28, 1969, German (Abs.)

Vertigo can have various causes including intoxication by nicotine, alcohol, caffein, tetraethyl lead, barbiturates, quinine and other drugs. The etiology and symptoms of the different types of vertigo were discussed briefly.

A 11837
Emmelot, P.
NIET CARCINOGENE SIGARETTEN. (NON-CARCINOGENIC CIGARETTES.) Chemisch Weekblad 64(23):11, Jun 7, 1968, Dutch (Abs.)

This is an exchange of correspondence between Dr. Van Julsingha who supports the findings of Wynder and Hoffmann concerning the connection between smoking and lung cancer and Dr. Emmelot who believes that the causal link has not been satisfactorily established. The basis for the exchange was an article by Van Julsingha entitled, "Cigarettes Which Do Not Cause Lung Cancer" which appeared in the May 1967 issue of Chemisch Weekblad and Emmelot's own article which appeared in the same journal several weeks later. In the present exchange Emmelot offers his reasons for differing with Van Julsingha. He also cites Wynder and Hoffmann's book, "Tobacco and Tobacco Smoke" in which reference is made to polycyclic aromatics as initiators and other compounds (phenols) as promoters of the carcinogenic process. Emmelot states that other compounds, still unknown, may be present in the smoke fractions or in the smoke condensate. In addition, there are strong indications that benzopyrene does not function as initiator. He also comments on the presence of nitrates in tobacco and the role of nitrosamines in the induction of skin tumors in mice. In what he considers the most important point in his letter, he deplores the nonvalid extrapolation of data regarding tumor induction in mouse skin (or in connective tissue) to bronchial carcinoma in heavy smokers.

A 11843
De Schepper, P. J.
GEWENNING EN ONTWENNING AAN VERSLAVINGSMIDDELEN. (ACQUIRING AND BREAKING DRUG HABITS.) *Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* 25(5):217-23, Mar 1, 1969, Dutch (Abs.)

The general concepts of addiction were defined and the distinctions between physical and psychic dependency were discussed. The dependency characteristics, tolerance, psychotoxic properties and possible psychotic reactions upon discontinuance of certain representative drugs (morphine, barbiturates, cocaine, amphetamines, marijuana, LSD, and substances such as aspirin, caffeine, nicotine and alcohol) were given in a table. The properties of several morphine antagonists such as Nallorphine, Pentazocine, and Cyclazocine were discussed. It was stated that coffee, nicotine, and LSD result in no physical dependency but cause a very obvious tolerance toward its effects.

A 11847
Cozzolino, G., Latini, P., Dominici, G., Pazzaglia, P. G., and Scianaro, L.
METABOLISMO TRIPTOFANO--ACIDO NICOTINICO IN TALUNE AFFEZIONI NEOPLASTICHE. (TRYPTOPHAN-NICOTINIC ACID METABOLISM IN SOME NEOPLASTIC DISEASES.) *Annali della Facolta di Medicina e Chirurgia della Universita degli Studi di Perugia* 59(2):277-96, Dec 31, 1967, Italian (Abs.)

The authors examined 47 patients, some with forms of neoplasia or with metastases, others that had undergone surgery for the excision of neoplasms of various sites. These patients were the sample for a study of the behavior of the spontaneous daily urinary excretion of some metabolites of tryptophan, by way of the kynurenines and anthranilic derivatives. A constant observation in this study was the decrease in the urinary excretion of 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid for all the types of neoplasia examined. Kynurenine also behaves in an irregular way in patients with tumors or with metastases in various sites. (Author Abstract)

A 11850
Polotebneva, N. A. and Krachun, S. V.
АМПЕРОМЕТРИУЕСКОЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ НИКОТИНА В ПРИСУТСТВИИ НИРИДИНА.

AMPEROMETRICHESKOYE OPREDELENIYE NIKOTINA V PRISYTSTVII PIRIDINA. (AMPEROMETRIC DETERMINATION OF NICOTINE IN THE PRESENCE OF PYRIDINE.) *Laboratornoe Delo* (12):756-7, Dec 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Silicotungstic acid used in the amperometric determination of nicotine does not work in the presence of pyridine. The method described for overcoming this problem consists of substituting phosphomolybdictungstic acid for silicotungstic acid and adding ammonium nitrate. The method is effective for quantities of up to 0.4 mg pyridine in 1.1 mg nicotine.

A 11853
Laville, Cl. and Margarit, J.
SUR LES EFFETS NEUROLOGIQUES CENTRAUX DU SULPIRIDE. (ON THE CENTRAL NEUROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SULPIRIDE.) *Therapeutique* 45(5):503-7, May 1969, French (Abs.)

Sulpiride, in tests with different laboratory animals and with different routes of administration, was found generally inactive in modifying the central nervous system action of mescaline, tryptamine, morphine, tremorine, amphetamine, serotonin and nicotine. By comparison, chlorpromazine had greater activity in this respect than sulpiride. To detect the anticonvulsive activity of sulpiridine in mice, its protective activity was studied in crises induced by electric current, pentamethylenetetrazole, nicotine, and auditory stimuli. The tests showed that sulpiride manifested no anticonvulsive properties in the mice.

A 11863
Santamaria, L.
L'EFFETTO FOTODINAMICO COME MEZZO DI STUDIO PATOGENETICO DELLA CANCEROGENESI CUTANEA. (THE PHOTODYNAMIC EFFECT AS THE MEANS FOR THE PATHOGENIC STUDY OF SKIN CARCINOGENESIS.) *Minerva Medica* 60(31):1518-9, Apr 18, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The *in vivo* and *in vitro* acceleration by light of the carcinogenesis in mice induced by several polycyclic hydrocarbons (3,4-benzopyrene, 1,2:5,6-dibenzanthracene and 20-methylcholanthrene) was reviewed. The author then reported the results of his own experiments carried out on 3 sets of albino, Swiss mice of both sexes treated with 3,4-benzopyrene and different intensities of Wood's light. The three experiments demonstrated that Wood's light and diurnal light influence the carcinogenesis of

A 11863 (continued)
3,4-benzopyrene with phenomena of acceleration and inhibition as a function of the excitant light. General considerations on the experiments seem to emphasize the fact that carcinogenesis by 3,4-benzopyrene takes place by processes involving a transfer of energy. In such a case, neoplastic acceleration may be considered as evidence of a fundamental mechanism which also takes place in the dark but with reduced velocity.

A 11866
Dontenwill, W., Harke, H.-P., Lafrenz, U., and Reckzeh, G.
DIE WIRKUNG VON BENZPYREN, ZIGARETTENRAUCHKONDENSAT UND PASSIVER BERAUCHUNG AUF DIE BILDUNG DER ZOXAZOLAMINHYDROXYLASE. (THE EFFECT OF BENZOPYRENE, CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE AND PASSIVE SMOKING ON THE INDUCTION OF ZOXAZOLAMINEHYDROXYLASE.) Experientia 25(7): 714-5, Jul 15, 1969, German (Abs.)

Treatment with benzo(a)pyrene, cigarette smoke condensate and cigarette smoke on hamsters and rats is able to induce zoxazolaminehydroxylase. Enzyme activity in hamsters is a priori higher, whereas the enzyme system in rats is of higher inducibility. (Author Abstract)

A 11881
Rosenkrantz, H., Esber, H. J., and Sprague, R.
LUNG HYDROXYPROLINE LEVELS IN MICE EXPOSED TO CIGARETTE SMOKE. Life Sciences 8 (11, Part 1):571-6, Jun 1, 1969.

A 11882
Hancock, J. C. and Volle, R. L.
BLOCKADE OF CONDUCTION IN VAGAL FIBERS BY NICOTINIC DRUGS. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 178(1): 85-98, Mar 1969.

A 11885
Engle, C. G. and Groupe, V.
EFFECT OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS ON VIRUS-INDUCED ROUS SARCOMA. Cancer Research 29(7):1345-9, Jul 1969.

A 11889
Mallard, J. R. and Kent, M.
ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE IN BIOLOGICAL TISSUES. Physics in Medicine & Biology 14(3):373-96, Jul 1969.

A 11891
Gutmann, H. R., Barry, E. J., and Malejkagiganti, D.
MECHANISMS OF ACTION OF CARCINOGENIC AROMATIC AMIDES. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1): 287-91, Jul 1969.

A 11892
Troll, W., Belman, S., and Mukai, F.
STUDIES ON THE NATURE OF THE PROXIMAL BLADDER CARCINOGENS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):283-6, Jul 1969.

A 11893
Deichmann, W. B. and Radomski, J. L.
CARCINOGENICITY AND METABOLISM OF AROMATIC AMINES IN THE DOG. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):263-9, Jul 1969.

A 11896
Domino, E. F.
A ROLE OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE CARDIOVASCULAR ACTIONS OF NICOTINE. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 179(1):167-79, May 1969.

A 11897
Dao, T. L.
MAMMARY CANCER INDUCTION BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE: RELATION TO AGE. Science 165(3895):810-1, Aug 22, 1969.

A 11902
Del Carmen Alvarez, M., Del Castillo, J., and Sanchez, V.
PHARMACOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF THE DORSAL LONGITUDINAL MUSCLE OF SABELLASTARTE MAGNIFICA. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology 29(3):931-42, Jun 1969.

A 11905
Chouroulinkov, I., Lazar, P., Izard, C., Libermann, C., and Guerin, M.
"SEBACEOUS GLANDS" AND "HYPERPLASIA" TESTS AS SCREENING METHODS FOR TOBACCO TAR CARCINOGENESIS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):981-5, Jun 1969.

A 11914
Jull, J. W.
MECHANISM OF INDUCTION OF OVARIAN TUMORS IN THE MOUSE BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a) ANTHRACENE. VI. Effect of Normal Ovarian Tissue on Tumor Development. Journal of

A 11914 (continued)
the National Cancer Institute 42(6):967-72, Jun 1969.

A 11917
Lijinsky, W. and Ross, A. E.
ALKYLATION OF RAT LIVER NUCLEIC ACIDS NOT RELATED TO CARCINOGENESIS BY N-NITROSAMINES. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):1095-100, Jun 1969.

A 11918
Amaral-Mendes, J. J.
HISTOPATHOLOGY OF PRIMARY LUNG TUMOURS IN THE MOUSE. Journal of Pathology 97(3):415-27, Mar 1969.

A 11924
Della Porta, G. and Terracini, B.
CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS IN INFANT ANIMALS. Progress in Experimental Tumor Research 11:334-63, 1969.

A 11934
Friedrich-Freksa, H., Papadopulu, G., and Gossner, W.
HISTOCHEMISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN DER CANCEROGENESE IN DER RATTENLEBER NACH ZEITLICH BEGRENZTER VERABFOLGUNG VON DIATHYLNITROSAMIN. (HISTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CARCINOGENESIS IN RAT LIVER AFTER TIME-LIMITED APPLICATION OF DIETHYLNITROSAMINE.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(3):240-53, 1969, German (Abs.)

In two series of experiments female rats (Sprague-Dawley) were given periodically 8 mg/kg diethylnitrosamine (DENA) for ten weeks. The controls received 8 mg/kg thioacetamide (TAA). After four weeks islands of cells lacking glucose-6-phosphatase appeared in rats treated with DENA, whereas no islands were found in TAA-treated rats even after ten weeks. In contrast, both agents cause clear areas around the central vein which then disappear a few weeks later. In one series female rats received 8 mg/kg DENA daily for one week. The animals were then examined after prolonged intervals. Even after 210 days several islands were found, indicating a total dose of 56 mg/kg is sufficient to form islands that remain. In one animal a micro-carcinoma was found. In a second series DENA was administered at 8 mg/kg for eight weeks and then stopped to investigate the growth of the islands after remission of reversible changes. For five weeks the islands did not grow but then suddenly turn into carcinomas. Histochemical reactions with a carcinoma are generally uniform, but usually different from carcinoma to carcinoma, also within the same animal. All possible combinations

A 11934 (continued)
of losses of glucose-6-phosphatase and ATPase activities, and of the tissue specific antigens of microsomes are found among the various tumors. To interpret the results it is assumed that several somatic mutations are necessary to produce a liver carcinoma with DENA. Through selection, only those mutants accumulate that raise the rate of cell division of the hepatocytes, as opposed to lengthening the life-span of the cells. With this assumption one can explain the characteristic localization of the islands of cells in a sector of the central vein. (Author Abstract)

A 11936
Kalman, E.
OSTEOSARKOM VYVOLANY 3,4-BENZPYRENOM. (OSTEOSARCOMA CAUSED BY 3,4-BENZOPYRENE.) Acta Chirurgiae Orthopaedicae et Traumatologiae Cechoslovaca 36(1):4-11, Feb 1969, Czech (Abs.)

The writer presents a description on the production of osteosarcomas in white rats by means of pure crystalline 3,4-benzpyrene powder or its combination with paraffine. The experimentally produced osteosarcomas which developed after 6 months were histologically practically identical with human osteosarcomas. Their roentgenographic appearance and clinical pattern were likewise very similar. (Author Abstract)

A 11937
Giao, N-B. and Buu-Hoi, N. P.
EFFETS SARCOMOGENES DE DEUX DERIVES AZOTES DU 3,4:9,10-DIBENZOPYRENE. (SARCOMOGENIC EFFECTS OF TWO NITROGEN DERIVATIVES OF 3,4:9,10-DIBENZOPYRENE.) Bulletin du Cancer 55(4):531-4, Oct-Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

Two nitrogen derivatives of 3,4:9,10-dibenzopyrene, 5-amino- and 5-nitro-3,4:9,10-dibenzopyrene, proved sarcomogenic on subcutaneous injection in the mouse. The amine compound is more active than the nitrous compound but both are much more active than 3,4:9,10-dibenzopyrene itself. (Author Abstract)

A 11938
Delwaide, P. A.
ETUDES SUR L'ACTION BIOLOGIQUE DU BENZ(a)PYRENE--III. LOCALISATION DU BENZ(a)PYRENE TRITIE CHEZ LE RAT APRES ADMINISTRATION INTRAPERITONEALE. (STUDIES ON THE BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF BENZ(a)PYRENE--III. LOCALIZATION OF TRITIATED BENZO(a)PYRENE IN THE RAT AFTER

A 11938 (continued)
INTRAPERITONEAL ADMINISTRATION.) Biochemical Pharmacology 18(6):1275-83, Jun 1969, French (Abs.)

The distribution of tritiated benzo(a)pyrene in rat liver, kidney, adrenal, spleen, testicle and heart was studied between 1/2-24 hr. after intraperitoneal injection, with and without simultaneous administration of a large dose (20 mg/kg) of nonradioactive benzo(a)pyrene. Intracellular distribution in the liver was similarly studied. In all cases, measurements were obtained of total radioactivity and of petroleum ether extractible radioactivity (corresponding to unmetabolized benzo(a)-pyrene). While tissue concentrations were maximal 4-6 hr. after injection, no clear-cut organ specificity could be demonstrated either for levels of benzo(a)pyrene or for the pattern of distribution between unchanged hydrocarbon and its metabolites. A small fraction (5 percent) of the initial dose was localized in the liver. In the subcellular fractions, microsomal localization was considerable at first; activity then increased steadily in the supernatant, where it was found in the form of nonextractible metabolites. (Author Abstract)

A 11943
Rondia, D. and Delwaide, P.
ETUDE DE L'ACTION BIOLOGIQUE DU BENZO(a)-PYRENE--II. METABOLISATION DE DIVERS HYDROCARBURES POLYCYCLIQUES PAR LES ENZYMES HEPATIQUES AVANT ET APRES INDUCTION PAR LE BENZO(a)PYRENE. (STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF BENZO(a)-PYRENE--II. METABOLISM OF VARIOUS POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS BY HEPATIC ENZYMES BEFORE AND AFTER INDUCTION BY BENZO(a)PYRENE.) Biochemical Pharmacology 18(6):1269-74, Jun 1969, French (Abs.)

The rate of metabolism of polycyclic hydrocarbons by rat liver homogenates is independent of the physical characters of the molecules. After stimulation of the liver enzymic systems in the rat by benzo(a)pyrene these rates are characteristically increased for the various compounds. This suggests the existence of several metabolic pathways for each compound, some of which could be non-inducеable. (Author Abstract).

A 11946
Biancifiori, C.
ESISTENZA DI UN FATTORE ORMONICO NELLA CANCEROGENESI POLMONARE DA IDRAZINA. (EXISTENCE OF A HORMONAL FACTOR IN PULMONARY CARCINOGENESIS

A 11946 (continued)
INDUCED BY HYDRAZINE.) Lavori dell'Istituto di Anatomia e Istologia Patologica Universita degli Studi Perugia 29(1):29-41, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The spontaneous incidence of lung tumors is low in intact virgin and gonadectomized CBA/Cb/Se mice of both sexes. High daily doses of hydrazine sulphate (h.s.) increased the incidence as follows: intact virgins: males 76 percent, females 90 percent; gonadectomized: males 72 percent, females 80 percent. H.s. given in smaller doses is more active in female than in male intact virgin mice, while the lung tumor incidence is higher in gonadectomized mice than in the untreated controls but the difference between the sexes practically disappears. Daily doses of 0.56 mg of h.s. gave 87 percent of lung tumors in intact female virgins and 20 percent in intact virgin males; 0.28 mg daily gave 50 percent and 16 percent respectively, and 0.14 mg daily 40 percent and 7 percent. The lung tumor incidence in gonadectomized mice was 28 percent in females and 21 percent in males with 0.45 mg daily, 24 percent and 11 percent respectively with 0.28 mg daily and 8 percent and 12 percent with 0.14 mg daily. These results give reason to think that a hormonal factor may be involved in pulmonary carcinogenesis by hydrazine sulphate in CBA/Cb/Se mice. (Author Abstract)

A 11948
Mantel, K. and Farber, D.
VERGIFTUNGEN IM ERSTEN LEBENSJAHR. (POISONING IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.) Monatsschrift fur Kinderheilkunde 117(4):193-5, Apr 1969, German (Abs.)

Seventy-two cases of accidental poisoning (18 by ingestion of cigarettes) were observed in infants below the age of one year in two children's hospitals in Munich from 1962 to 1966. The reasons for the infants' inability to tolerate the poisons were given as: enzymatic immaturity of the microsomal enzymes of the liver and of the enzyme systems of the erythrocytes; transitory hyperproteinemia; abnormal vascular permeability; reduced efficiency of the excretory function of kidneys and liver; raised hemoglobin enzyme levels; relatively large body surface in comparison with weight; and peculiarities of the metabolism of the infants.

A 11948 (continued)
The pharmacological action of nicotine was not specified. Some general guidelines for preventing such accidents were also presented.

A 11955
Elmenhorst, H., Stadler, L., and Goertz, E.
FRAKTIONIERUNG VON CIGARETTENRAUCH-KONDENSAT. II. Gelfiltrationschromatografie von Fluoreszierenden Inhaltsstoffen Einer Wasserloslichen Fraktion aus Cigarettenrauchkondensat. (FRACTIONATION OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE. II. Gel Filtration Chromatography of the Fluorescing Components of a Water-Soluble Fraction of Cigarette Smoke Condensate.) Journal of Chromatography 40(2):264-9, Mar 25, 1969, German (Abs.)

The fluorescing components of the water-soluble fraction of cigarette smoke condensate were separated by chromatography on Sephadex gel. Thin-layer chromatographic investigations of the subfractions obtained demonstrated that the fluorescence of the water-soluble part of cigarette smoke condensate is due to the substances scopoletin, harman, norharman and at least 22 additional substances which occur in lesser quantities and which have not yet been identified. Scopoletin and the mixture of harman and norharman were separated from the other fluorescing substances by gel chromatography. In the different subfractions, nicotine, nicotine-N-oxide, nicotinic acid as well as 17 other substances which react positively with BrCN/benzidine and which have not yet been completely identified, were found in the form of nonfluorescing components. These substances can also be partly separated from each other by gel chromatography. Therefore, chromatography on Sephadex gel appears to be a useful procedure for fractionating water-soluble components of tobacco smoke condensate. (Author Abstract)

A 11956
Viczian, M.
ERGEBNISSE VON SPERMAUNTERSUCHUNGEN BEI ZIGARETTENRAUCHERN. (RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF SPERM IN CIGARETTE SMOKERS.) Zeitschrift fur Haut und Geschlechts-Krankheiten 44(5):183-7, Mar 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

Cigarette smoking caused a measurable reduction in the number of sperm cells. This reduction in the total number of cells was not parallel

A 11956 (continued)
with the duration of the smoking habit nor with the number of cigarettes smoked. The proportion of mobile cells was also reduced and was dependent upon the number of cigarettes smoked. The incidence of pathological forms reached high values only in cases with large "doses" and long-continued smoking abuse. Smoking thus exerted an unfavorable influence on spermatogenesis and this influence, according to experience with animal studies, was attributed to the hindrance of cell division.

A 11961
Devys, M., Alcaide, A., and Barbier, M.
BIOSYNTHESE DU CHOLESTEROL A PARTIR DU CYCLOARTANOL PAR LE TABAC NICOTIANA TABACUM. (BIOSYNTHESIS OF CHOLESTEROL FROM CYCLOARTANOL BY TOBACCO NICOTIANA TABACUM.) Bulletin de la Societe de Chimie Biologique 51(1):133-8, Jun 1969, French (Abs.)

The leaves of Nicotiana tabacum have been impregnated with a solution of cycloartanyl acetate tritiated in the side chain. We have isolated a mixture of sterols in which the only labeled compound is cholesterol; (incorporation yield 0.6 percent). Our experiment shows that higher plants are able to synthesize cholesterol from a triterpenic alcohol such as cycloartanol. (Author Abstract)

A 11967
Champy-Hatem, S.
LA REACTION "IMIDAZOLES--BENZO-3,4-PYRENE", SON RETENTISSEMENT SUR LA FORMATION DES ACIDES NUCLEIQUES ET SUR LEUR FONCTION. (THE "IMIDAZOLES--3,4-BENZOPYRENE" REACTION, ITS REPERCUSSION ON THE FORMATION OF NUCLEIC ACIDS AND ON THEIR FUNCTION.) Bulletin de l'Academie Nationale de Medecine 153(9-10):140-5, Mar 1969, French (Abs.)

The imidazole-carcinogen (3,4-benzopyrene) reaction was tested at different acidities; the reaction was clear in the alkaline range, very clear at the pH of tissues but not evident at pH 3. One observes that in an acid medium, where the basic nitrogen cannot respond to the carcinogen, the reaction is not apparent. The imidazole reaction was negative with the noncarcinogenic isomer, perylene. With 2-methylimidazole, where the methyl group sensitizes the basic function of the imidazole, the reaction with the carcinogen under the same conditions was feeble, but

A 11967 (continued)

apparent. With N-methylimidazole (with blocked acid nitrogen) and under the same conditions, the reaction with the carcinogen was violent. In the presence of 3,4-benzopyrene and non-carcinogen, the N-methylimidazole selected the carcinogen and remained insensitive or less sensitive to the other compound. The imidazole-carcinogen reaction was more pronounced in a biological than an aqueous milieu. It thus appears that in the presence of a carcinogen, a reaction, in which the basic nitrogen of the imidazole has the initiative, creates a disorder in the "information library" which can intervene in the genesis of nucleic acids and can perpetuate itself.

A 11973
Izard, C., and Valadaud, D.
SUR L'OBTENTION D'UN CLONE DE DUNALIELLA BIOCULATA ACCOUTUME A LA PHASE GAZEUSE DE FUMEE DE CIGARETTE ET SUR SON COMPORTEMENT EN PRESENCE DE 4-NITROQUINOLEINE-N-OXYDE ET DE 4-NITROQUINALDINE-N-OXYDE. (ON OBTAINING A CLONE OF DUNALIELLA BIOCULATA CONDITIONED TO THE GAS PHASE OF CIGARETTE SMOKE AND ON ITS BEHAVIOR IN THE PRESENCE OF 4-NITROQUINOLINE-N-OXIDE AND 4-NITROQUINALDINE-N-OXIDE.) Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences; D Sciences Naturelles 269(1, Series D):55-8, Jul 7, 1969, French (Abs.)

A clone of Dunaliella bioculata, resistant to the action of cigarette smoke was obtained. The clone, after having shown a certain resistance to the two carcinogens, 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide and 4-nitroquinaldine-N-oxide, then became more sensitive to the two carcinogens. The thiol-depriving activity of the gas phase was then confirmed. Under conditions of the experiment, cysteine completely annulled the toxicity of the gas phase. A clear competitive action between cysteine and 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide was observed. No protective action however was observed with tr tryptophan and 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide. On the contrary, a slight positive effect with respect to the gas phase was observed.

A 11975
Hull, E. W., Carbone, P. P., Gitlin, D., O'Gara, R. W., and Kelly, M. G.
ALPHA-FETOPROTEIN IN MONKEYS WITH HEPATOMA. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):1035-44, Jun 1969.

A 11977
Pylev, L. N.
МОПФОЛОГИЦНЕСКИЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЫА Ж ЛЕГКИКН КРЫС Ж РЕЗУЛ'ТАТЕ ЖЖЕДЕНИЫА КАНАЛ'НОН САЗХИ С АДСОРБИРОЖАННЫМ НА НЕЫ 3,4-БЕНЗПИРЕНОМ. MORFOLOGICHESKIYE IZMENENIYA V LEGKIKH KRYS V REZUL'TATE VVEDENIYA KANAL'NOY SAZHI S ADSORBIROVANNYM NA NEY 3,4-BENZPIRENOM. (MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN LUNGS OF RATS AS A RESULT OF INTRODUCTION OF CHANNEL BLACK WITH ABSORBED 3,4-BENZOPYRENE.) Gigiena i Sanitariia 34(2):102-4, Feb 1969, Russian (Abs.)

To investigate a suspected relation between pneumoconiosis and cancer of the lung, particularly in mine workers, an experiment was carried out in which 3,4-benzopyrene absorbed on channel black was administered intratracheally to 68 rats in 6 doses each of 0.1 mg 3,4-benzopyrene to 10 mg channel black. Fifteen control rats received a single dose of 0.6 mg 3,4-benzopyrene. The rats were sacrificed one day after administration of the test substances and a microscopic examination was made of their lungs. The results show that 3,4-benzopyrene absorbed on channel black is capable of bringing about changes in lung tissue which may lead to precancerous conditions. Channel black also prolongs the retention of 3,4-benzopyrene in the lungs.

A 11978
Homburger, F. and Baker, J. R.
ACCELERATED CARCINOGEN TESTING. Progress in Experimental Tumor Research 11:384-94, 1969.

A 11982
Napalkov, N. P. and Pozharisski, K. M.
MORPHOGENESIS OF EXPERIMENTAL TUMORS OF THE ESOPHAGUS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):927-40, Jun 1969.

A 11985
Jull, J. W.
MECHANISM OF INDUCTION OF OVARIAN TUMORS IN THE MOUSE BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE. V. Effect of Metabolic Inhibitors. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):961-6, Jun 1969.

A 11986
Williams, R. G. and Woodcock, S. R.
THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MOUTH CANCER. British Journal of Oral Surgery 6(3):181-7, Mar 1969.

A 11987
L'vitsyna, G. M. and Shishkin, V. F.
НЕСПЕТСИФИЦХЕСКИЫЕ СЕРОЛОГИЦХЕСКИЫЕ РЕАКТСИИ ПРИ ПОРАЗХЕНИИ ОРГАНИЗМА ПОЛОНИЫЕМ-210. NESPETSIFICHESKIYE SEROLOGICHESKIYE REAKTSII PRI PORAZHENII ORGANIZMA POLONIYEM-210. (NONSPECIFIC SEROLOGICAL REACTION IN ATTACK OF THE ORGANISM WITH POLONIUM-210.) Radiobiologiia 9(3): 388-92, May-Jun 1969, Russian (Abs.)

For the determination of specific serological reactions in guinea pigs following the introduction of polonium-210 (5 microcuries/kg of body weight) into the body cavity, three groups of animals were tested: 1) treated with emulsion of Breslau vaccine one month before the introduction of polonium-210; 2) treated with Breslau vaccine two weeks after introduction of polonium-210; and 3) unvaccinated animals. The serum antibodies to the Breslau vaccine, and to tetravaccine and brucella diagnosticum were then determined. Introduction of polonium-210 caused the manifestation of serological reactions in 56 percent of the animals. In animals vaccinated before introduction of the polonium, the nonspecific reactions were numerically 5 to 10 times higher, and in animals vaccinated two weeks after introduction of polonium, they were 2 to 5 times lower, than in the unvaccinated animals.

A 11991
Kantemir, I.
TESTS ON THE EXPERIMENTAL INDUCTION OF CANCER. Acta Medica Turcica 6(1):3-10, 1969.

A 11995
Haughton, G. and Nash, D. R.
TRANSPLANTATION ANTIGENS AND VIRAL CARCINOGENESIS. Progress in Medical Virology 11:248-306, 1969.

A 11996
Reiskin, A. B.
CELL PROLIFERATION DURING CARCINOGENESIS. Recent Results in Cancer Research 17:128-35, 1969.

A 11997
Borum, K.
DMBA SKIN CARCINOGENESIS IN ADULT MICE THYMECTOMIZED AT BIRTH. Annali Italiani di Dermatologia Clinica e Sperimentale 22(4):371-4, 1968.

A 11999
Pipkin, G. E., Schlegel, J. U., Nishimura, R., and Shultz, G. N.
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF L-ASCORBATE ON TUMOR FORMATION IN URINARY BLADDERS IMPLANTED WITH 3-HYDROXYANTHRANILIC ACID (33916). Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 131(2):522-4, Jun 1969.

A 12000
Bertalanffy, F. D.
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE RATES OF PROLIFERATION OF INDUCED MALIGNANCIES AND THEIR NORMAL TISSUES OF ORIGIN. Recent Results in Cancer Research 17:136-46, 1969.

A 12007
Bryan, G. T.
PELLET IMPLANTATION STUDIES OF CARCINOGENIC COMPOUNDS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):255-61, Jul 1969.

A 12010
Bendich, A., Borenfreund, E., Honda, Y., and Steinglass, M.
CELL TRANSFORMATION AND THE GENESIS OF CANCER. Archives of Environmental Health 19(2):157-66, Aug 1969.

A 12011
Ranadive, K. J., Gothoskar, S. V., and Fernandes, G.
A NEW INBRED STRAIN OF MOUSE C17/Icrc DEVELOPED FOR TESTING WEAK CARCINOGENS. Indian Journal of Medical Research 57(3):521-7, Mar 1969.

A 12012
Gresser, I., Bourali, C., Levy, J. P., Fontaine-Brouty-Boye, D., and Thomas, M. T.
INCREASED SURVIVAL IN MICE INOCULATED WITH TUMOR CELLS AND TREATED WITH INTERFERON PREPARATIONS. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 63(1):51-7, May 1969.

A 12020
Gothe, C.-J., Fristedt, B., Sundell, L., Kolmodin, B., Ehrner-Samuel, H., and Gothe, K.
CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARD IN CITY TRAFFIC. Archives of Environmental Health 19(3): 310-4, Sep 1969.

A 12022

Grant, G. A. and Roe, F. J. C.

EFFECT OF GERM-FREE STATUS AND ANTILYMPHOCYTE SERUM ON INDUCTION OF VARIOUS TUMORS IN MICE BY A CHEMICAL CARCINOGEN GIVEN AT BIRTH. Nature 223(5210):1060, Sep 6, 1969.

A 12023

Schmid, F. A., Elmer, I., and Tarnowski, G. S.

GENETIC DETERMINATION OF DIFFERENTIAL INFLAMMATORY REACTIVITY AND SUBCUTANEOUS TUMOR SUSCEPTIBILITY OF AKR/J AND C57BL/6J MICE TO 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Cancer Research 29(8):1585-9, Aug 1969.

A 12024

Toth, B.

THE INDUCTION OF MALIGNANT LYMPHOMAS AND OTHER TUMORS BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE IN THE SYRIAN GOLDEN HAMSTER. Cancer Research 29(8):1476-84, Aug 1969.

A 12028

Zielonka, B., Chrzan, H., and Hrycak, T.

KOLORYMETRYCZNE OZNACZANIE CUKROW REDUKUJACYCH (PO KROTKIEJ INWERSJI) W TYTONIU ZA POMOCA 2,4-DWUNITROFENOLU (DNP). (COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF REDUCING SUGARS (AFTER SHORT INVERSION) IN TOBACCO WITH 2,4-DINITROPHENOL (DNP).) Chemia Analityczna 14(3):573-9, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

Photocolorimetric method for determination of reducing sugars in tobacco after short inversion, based on color reaction with DNP has been elaborated. The aqueous extract of tobacco is deproteinated thermally. After short inversion in the presence of concentrated HCL, 2 ml of sample is mixed with 6 ml of reagent (DNP) solution, boiled 6 minutes on a water bath, and cooled 3 minutes in a stream of a cool tap water. The absorbance of a colored solution is measured with the aid of a photocolorimeter and a percent contents of carbohydrates is read from analytical curve. Statistical analysis has shown that there is no significant difference between the results obtained with the photocolorimetric and Bertrand's method. There is no systematic error in the photocolorimetric method and random error is smaller than that in Bertrand's method. The elaborated method is simple and yields reproducible results; the method is more rapid than other methods being in use in the food industry and can be recommended for research and testing laboratories. (Author Abstract)

A 12045

Neurath, G. and Dunger, M.

ISOLIERUNG SCHWACH BASISCHER HETEROAROMATEN AUS DEM TABAKRAUCH. (ISOLATION OF WEAK BASIC HETEROAROMATICS FROM TOBACCO SMOKE.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):1-4, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

From the smoke of normal blend cigarettes the weak heteroaromatic bases with pKa values below 5 have been isolated by steam distillation followed by precipitation of the bases with hydrochloric acid from ethereal solution. 2,3-dimethylpyrazine, 2,5-dimethylpyrazine, trimethylpyrazine, 2-methyl-6-ethylpyrazine, 2,6-diethylpyrazine, a dimethyl-ethylpyrazine, tetramethylpyrazine, and a methyl-furylpyrazine, 2-phenylpyridine, 3-phenylpyridine, two methylquinolines, and three dimethylquinolines have been identified in tobacco smoke for the first time. Furthermore, 3-vinylpyridine, 3-Cyanopyridine, quinoline, 2,3'-dipyridyl, skatol, 2-methyl-5-formylfuran, and a methylbenzofuran have been found. (Author Abstract)

A 12046

Schlotzhauer, W. S. and Schmeltz, I.

PYROGENESIS OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS PRESENT IN CIGARETTE SMOKE II. Pyrolytic Products of Some Representative Constituents of the Hexane Soluble Fraction of Tobacco. Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):5-8, Jun 1969.

A 12047

Kruszynski, A. J. and Henriksen, A.

DIE QUANTITATIVE BESTIMMUNG VON KOHLENMONOXID IM TABAKRAUCH. (THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN TOBACCO SMOKE.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):9-12, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

Carbon monoxide is found in the gas phase of cigarette smoke in relatively high quantities. In the present study a quantitative method for the determination of carbon monoxide in tobacco smoke by gas chromatography was used. The construction of a calibration line by means of carbon monoxide produced in the laboratory is indicated and the experimental procedure is described. Furthermore the relation between the carbon monoxide content in smoke and different parameters of the test cigarettes is evaluated. The carbon monoxide content in the smoke of various tobacco blends is

A 12047 (continued)
determined. An increase of the carbon monoxide content in the smoke is observed after the extraction of sugars from the tobacco. The carbon monoxide content increased from puff to puff when the cigarettes were smoked. Cigarette weight had no influence on carbon monoxide in the smoke. This applies also to the humidity of the tobacco, the acetate filters and the carbon filters. Puff volume and the perforation of cigarette paper, however, influenced the carbon monoxide yield considerably. (Author Abstract)

A 12048
Stedman, R. L., Lakritz, L., and Strange, E. D.
COMPOSITION STUDIES ON TOBACCO XXXIII. CHANGES IN SMOKE COMPOSITION AND FILTRATION BY ARTIFICIAL ALTERATION OF SMOKE pH: Pyridine and Nicotine. Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):13-7, Jun 1969.

A 12049
Aksu, S.
EINIGE ORGANISCHE SALZE ALS FEUCHTHALTEMITTEL IN CIGARETTEN. (SOME ORGANIC SALTS AS HUMECTANTS IN CIGARETTES.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):18-9, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

Sorbitol and diethylene glycol were compared with the respective effects of potassium acetate, potassium lactate, magnesium acetate and potassium malate as humectants for a Turkish tobacco blend. Potassium lactate and magnesium acetate resulted in a slight improvement of taste while sorbitol was a little unfavorable in this respect. In the cigarettes with sorbitol and diethylene glycol the yield of condensate per cigarette was slightly increased. The salts of potassium caused an increase in burning rate. Potassium acetate, potassium lactate, magnesium acetate, potassium malate and sorbitol increased the filling power. There was no evidence that the organic salts, which were investigated should not be used as humectants in the industrial production of tobacco goods. (Author Abstract)

A 12050
Jodl, R.
UBER DEN NACHWEIS UND DIE BESTIMMUNG VON GLIMMSALZEN IN CIGARETTENPAPIEREN. (THE DETECTION AND DETERMINATION OF BURNING ADDITIVES IN CIGARETTE PAPER.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):20-1, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

A 12050 (continued)

The possibilities of determining various anions of the burning additives in cigarette paper are described. The use of the flame-photometric method is recommended for the determination of the quantity of the burning agents and for deciding whether these are present as sodium and/or as potassium compounds. (Author Abstract)

A 12051
Jodl, R.
UBER DEN EINFLUSS DER GLIMMSALZE DES CIGARETTENPAPIERS AUF DIE ABRAUCHERGEBNISSE VON CIGARETTEN. (THE INFLUENCE OF BURNING ADDITIVES OF CIGARETTE PAPER ON THE YIELDS OF SMOKED CIGARETTES.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):22-4, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

The burning rate of a defined cigarette blend-- same kind and composition of the cut tobacco assumed -- depends upon the porosity of the paper as well as upon the type and quantity of the burning additives of the paper. If the same burning agent is added in comparable amounts the burning rate varies according to the porosity of the paper. In the smoke, total condensate and nicotine decrease with an increasing burning rate. (Author Abstract)

A 12052
Elmenhorst, H. and Hennig, W.
EINE VOLLAUTOMATISCHE RAUCHMASCHINE. II. Mitteilung: Automatische Kontrolle der Stummellange und Ihre Verwendung als Steuerprinzip. (A COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC SMOKING MACHINE. Report II: Automatic Control of the Butt Length and its Application as Control Principle.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):25-7, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

A device for the automatic control of butt lengths which can be attached to the automatic smoking machine is described. The system controls the length of butts by measuring the infrared radiation of the glowing zone of the burning cigarette and releases the automatic ejector of butts when the required length has been reached. The system is adjustable for any length of butts. It is shown that the precision of the smoking procedure of the fully automatic smoking machine is considerably improved by the described control system. Even with cigarettes of nonhomogeneous quality and with difference in burning,

A 12052 (continued)
rates it should be possible to smoke, these automatically and according to CORESTA standards, if this new device for the control of butt length is used. (Author Abstract.)

A 12053
Erxleben, E. and Vorwerk, A.
MESSUNG DES ZUGWIDERSTANDES VON FILTERSTABEN UND DUSEN UNTER VERSCHIEDENEN LUFTDRUCKBEDINGUNGEN. (MEASUREMENT OF THE DRAW RESISTANCE OF FILTER RODS AND NOZZLES UNDER DIFFERENT AIR PRESSURE CONDITIONS.) Beitrage zur Tabakforschung 5(1):28-33, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

The relations between the pressure drop values of filter rods and nozzles obtained by customary gauges and the atmospheric pressure are investigated. Measurements are carried out between 500 and 1,000 mm Hg external pressure. This range was produced artificially. In the case of filter rods it is shown, that a variation of 4 percent only is received on the full measuring range by operating at constant air circulation (cubic centimeters/s) independent of atmospheric pressure. This shift is negligible in view of normally-occurring local variations of atmospheric pressure. By operating at constant air circulation (cubic centimeters/s) the value of the nozzles' pressure drop varies in considerable degree over the full measuring range. Using reference nozzles for devices of pressure drop determination at different altitudes therefore, either a correction of the reference mark fixed at a standard pressure is necessary, or the values for filter pressure drop are to be corrected. The corrections are indicated. (Author Abstract)

A 12089
Woolcock, A. J., Macklem, P. T., Hogg, J. C., Wilson, N. J., Nadel, J. A., Frank, N. R., Brain, J.
THE RESPONSE OF CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL AIRWAYS TO VAGAL STIMULATION IN DOGS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 275-85.

A 12095
Boren, H. G.
SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENTAL AGENTS AS A DETERMINANT OF PULMONARY INJURY. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 395-410.

A 12102
Connecticut Medicine.
DRUG METABOLISM AND THERAPEUTICS. Connecticut Medicine 33(7):430-2, Jul 1969.

A 12108
Takayama, S. and Imaizumi, T.
SEQUENTIAL EFFECTS OF CHEMICALLY DIFFERENT CARCINOGENS, DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE AND 4-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE, ON HEPATOCARCINOGENESIS IN RATS. International Journal of Cancer 4(4):373-83, Jul 15, 1969.

A 12109
Meranze, D. R., Gruenstein, M., and Shimkin, M. B.
EFFECT OF AGE AND SEX ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEOPLASMS IN WISTAR RATS RECEIVING A SINGLE INTRAGASTRIC INSTILLATION OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. International Journal of Cancer 4(4):480-6, Jul 15, 1969.

A 12112
Pedersen, T. and Krarup, T.
CELL POPULATION KINETICS IN THE MOUSE OVARY AFTER TREATMENT WITH A CHEMICAL CARCINOGEN (DMBA). International Journal of Cancer 4(4):495-506, Jul 15, 1969.

A 12113
Armitage, A. K. and Hall, G. H.
MODE OF ACTION OF INTRAVENOUS NICOTINE IN CAUSING A FALL OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE CAT. European Journal of Pharmacology 7(1):23-30, Jul 1969.

A 12114
Dalhamn, T. and Rylander, R.
EXPERIMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TOXICOLOGIC EVALUATION OF TOBACCO SMOKE IN THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. American Review of Respiratory Disease 100(2):252-3, Aug 1969.

A 12119
Castagnoli, N., Jr., Melikian, A. P., and Rosnati, V.
THE SYNTHESIS OF PYRROLIDINE-SUBSTITUTED NICOTINE ANALOGS. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 58(7):860-3, Jul 1969.

A 12121
Bennett, A. and Fleshler, B.
A HYOSCINE-RESISTANT EXCITATORY NERVE PATHWAY IN GUINEA-PIG COLON. Journal of Physiology 203(1):62P-3P, Jul 1969.

A 12122
Van Duuren, B. L., Sivak, A., Goldschmidt, B. M., Katz, C., and Melchionne, S.
CARCINOGENICITY OF HALO-ETHERS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(2):481-6, Aug 1969.

A 12123
Chan, P. C., Sanders, F. K., and Wynder, E. L.
EFFECT OF 3,4-BENZO(a)PYRENE ON MOUSE LUNG PRIMORDIA IN VITRO. Nature 223(5208):847-8, Aug 23, 1969.

A 12124
Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D.
A STUDY OF TOBACCO CARCINOGENESIS. X. Tumor Promoting Activity. Cancer 24(2):289-301, Aug 1969.

A 12131
Borisyuk, Yu. P.
РАК ЛЕРКИКХ У КРЫС, ЖЫЗАННЫЫ ИНТРАТРАКХЕАЛ'НЫМ ЖЖЕДЕНИЬЕМ ПРОДОКТОЖ КУРЕНИЫА.

RAK LEGKIKH U KRYS, VYZVANNYY INTRATRAKHEAL'NYM VVEDENIYEM PRODOKTOV KURENIYA. (CANCER OF THE LUNG IN RATS INDUCED BY INTRATRACHEAL INTUBATION OF TOBACCO SMOKE PRODUCTS.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(6):49-53, Jun 1969, Russian (Abs.)

During 8-10 months rats were intubated intratracheally with pure and denicotinized tobacco resin as well as neutral resin consisting of polycyclic hydrocarbons. As a result, 12 months following the cessation of intubation (neutral resin) in 2 animals squamous cell keratoid cancer of the lung developed. In two rats pretumor changes were observed. (Author Abstract)

A 12135
Yoshida, T.
CARCINOGENESI CHIMICA E SUA DIPENDENZA DALL'OSPITE. (CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS AND ITS DEPENDENCE ON THE HOST.) Gazzetta Sanitaria 40(3):106-8, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

Experimental work on carcinogenesis from chemical agents shows that when the predisposing conditions are induced by a carcinogen, a noncarcinogenic agent can contribute to the growth of the tumor. Other experimental data show that the condition of the host animal, on which chemical carcinogenesis depends, may be modified by even a mild action of other carcinogens. When the host animal acquires this new condition, noncarcinogenic chemicals or chemicals that are only mildly carcinogenic in the majority of the animals may become carcinogenic. As the carcinogenic action of chemical compounds depends on the condition of the host organism, studies on the host are as important as those on chemical agents as regards cancer prevention. (Author Abstract)

A 12138
Stern, E. and Mickey, M. R.
EFFECTS OF A CYCLIC STEROID CONTRACEPTIVE REGIMEN ON MAMMARY GLAND TUMOR INDUCTION IN RATS. British Journal of Cancer 23(2):391-400, Jun 1969.

A 12155
Stefanovich, V., Gore, I., Kajiyama, G., and Iwanaga, Y.
THE EFFECT OF NICOTINE ON DIETARY ATHEROGENESIS IN RABBITS. Experimental and Molecular Pathology 11(1):71-81, Aug 1969.

A 12156
Takayama, S. and Imaizumi, T.
CARCINOGENIC ACTION OF N-NITROSODIBUTYLAMINE IN MICE. Gann 60(3):353, Jun 1969.

A 12160
DiPaolo, J. A., Nelson, R. L., and Donovan, P. J.
SARCOMA-PRODUCING CELL LINES DERIVED FROM CLONES TRANSFORMED IN VITRO BY BENZO(a)PYRENE. Science 165(3896):917-8, Aug 29, 1969.

A 12166
Ito, N., Hiasa, Y., Tamai, A., and Yoshida, K.
EFFECT OF UNILATERAL NEPHRECTOMY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF KIDNEY TUMOR IN RATS TREATED WITH N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE. Gann 60(3):319-27, Jun 1969.

A 12167
Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
APPLICATION OF METABOLIC DATA TO THE EVALUATION OF DRUGS. A Report Prepared by the Committee on Problems of Drug Safety of the Drug Research Board, National Academy of Sciences-National Research council. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics 10(5):607-34, Sep-Oct 1969.

A 12171
Hanks, C. T., Chaudhry, A. P., Neiders, M. E.
RELIABILITY OF EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY IN INDUCED CARCINOMA IN HAMSTER'S POUCH. Acta Cytologica 13(2):94-8, Feb 1969.

A 12178
Friedrich-Freksa, H. and Hoffmann, M.
IMMUNOLOGICAL DEFENCE AGAINST PRENEOPLASTIC STAGES OF DIETHYLNITROSAMINE INDUCED CARCINOMAS IN RAT LIVER. Nature 223(5211):1162-3, Sep 13, 1969.

A 12180
Burton, H. R., Benner, J. F., and Burdick, D.
THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF TOBACCO III. A CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALLY-TREATED TOBACCO USING THERMOGRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS. Tobacco 169(13):45-8, Sep 26, 1969.

A 12181
Miele, E.
THE NICOTINIC STIMULATION OF THE CAT ADRENAL MEDULLA. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 179(2): 343-51, Jun 1969.

A 12182
Tokar, R. L. and Gebber, G. L.
ANALYSIS OF NICOTINE-INDUCED VASCULAR REFLEXES IN THE DOG. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 179(2):408-18, Jun 1969.

A 12183
Hamill, W. and O'Neill, R. P.
CARBON MONOXIDE INTOXICATION IN CIGAR SMOKERS. Irish Journal of Medical Science 2(6):273-7, Jun 1969.

A 12184
Emmelot, P.
SIGARETTEN DIE GEEN LONGKANKER VEROORZAKEN? Kritiek op een Artikel van J. van Julsingha, Getiteld "Sigaretten die Geen Longkanker Veroorzaken." (CIGARETTES WHICH DO NOT CAUSE LUNG CANCER? Criticism of an Article by J. van Julsingha, Entitled "Cigarettes Which Do Not Cause Lung Cancer.") Chemisch Weekblad 63(29): 329-33, Jul 21, 1967, Dutch (Abs.)

Polemics are presented against an article by J. van Julsingha (this journal, 63, 253, 1967). Cigarette smoke, even in nicotine-free and low-tar cigarettes, contains many carcinogens. The fact that smoke was collected from certain allegedly harmless cigarettes and was not seen to induce tumors proves nothing since the mechanism of inducing tumors differs greatly from the manner a spontaneous tumor in the lungs occurs. Voluntary inhaling of cigarette smoke cannot be compared to forced inhaling of such smoke by experimental animals. In addition, noncarcinogens contained in the smoke of specially treated cigarettes can irritate and cause in the bronchii an accumulation of influenza bacteria which can facilitate the occurrence of lung cancer. The anticarcinogens stipulated by van Julsingha are considered speculative in their nature and there is currently no reliable proof that they in fact do exist.

A 12193
Shamray, Ye. F., Dzyubko, N. Ya., and Stetsenko, I. P.
ЖЛИЫАНИЫЕ ГАЛАСКОРБИНА ХА ДЫКХАНИЫЕ И ОКИСЛИТЕЛ'НОЫЕ ФОСФОРИЛОРОЖАНИЫЕ МИТОКХОНДРИЫ ПЕЦХЕНИ ЗХИЖОТНЫКХ Ц ИНДУТСИРОЖАННЫМИ ОПУКХОЛЫАМИ.
VLIYANIYE GALASKORBINA NA DYKHANIYE I OKISLITEL'NOYE FOSFORILOROVANIYE MITOKHONDRIY PECHENI ZHIVOTNYKH C INDUTSIROVANNYMI OPUKHOLYAMI. (THE EFFECT OF GALASCORBIC ACID ON RESPIRATION AND OXIDATION-PHOSPHORYLATION OF THE HEPATIC MITOCHONDRIA IN ANIMALS WITH THE INDUCED TUMORS.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(7):65-7, Jul 1969, Russian (Abs.)

The studies were carried out on 62 nonpedigreed rats with tumors induced by single injections of 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene. The mitochondrial respiration was determined manometrically. There was observed some intensification of respiration of the hepatic mitochondria in animals with tumors in comparison with normal animals in considerably reduced phosphorylation and coefficient P/O, that evidences the dissociation of these processes and assumption of a less effective non-phosphorylating means of respiration. Injection of galascorbic acid has no effect on the intensity of mitochondrial respiration but considerably increases phosphorylation and coefficient P/O, thus reducing dissociation and contributing to more adequate energetic respiration. (Author Abstract)

A 12196
Wstep, I.
NOWOTWORY A ZJAWISKA ODPORNOSCIOWE. (TUMORS AND DEFENSE PHENOMENA.) Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczalnej 22(5): 683-725, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

Defense against tumors is discussed by means of a literature review with 293 references. The notion that tumors cause the formation of antigens and that by preparing antigens of sufficient purity tumors could be cured has found more adherents in modern medicine. These ideas are based on such factors as the high specificity of tumors created by live virus. Thus, Rous' virus will create a sarcoma, whereas Shope's virus will create a papilloma of the skin. Antigens will interfere with oncogenesis provoked by such virus by acting on the DNA. Experimental oncology soon taught that certain lipoprotein fractions would lead to immunological enhancement and also produce concomitant immunity. Once tolerance is developed (i.e. a way to make the lymphocytes accept the antigens) immunotherapy of tumors in humans could be initiated, a defense mechanism induced in the human organism and the regression of certain tumors brought about. Preparation of this type sera is not new since in 1901 Dar had already developed a serum which effected passive immunization. Subsequently, sera were prepared which are allogenic or heterologic gamma globulins. This treatment has set-backs since, for instance, the endothelium might become affected.

A 12202
van Proosdij, C.
CARCINOGENEN IN TABAKSROOK. (CARCINOGENS IN TOBACCO SMOKE.) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 112(22):1046-8, Jun 1, 1968, Dutch (Abs.)

The author has commented on the remarks of W. Krijgsman-de Bouve who had attributed the harmfulness of cigarettes to the replacement of natural fermentation curing of tobacco by more rapid artificial curing techniques. van Proosdij considers this an oversimplification of the problem. He traces the development of the cigarette industry in the United States and Europe and tells how the United States captured the world cigarette market by better cultivation techniques, more rapid curing techniques, introduction of new varieties of tobacco, namely, Burley and Bright, and the introduction of a completely new product, "sweetened Burley" tobacco by the Reynolds Tobacco Company in 1913. The rapid drying technique however, resulted in an acid smoke and was considered to

A 12202 (continued)
have more carcinogen properties than cigar and old-fashioned pipe tobaccos which have an alkaline smoke and generally are not inhaled. He goes beyond Beffinger, however, in claiming that not only the curing method but the size of tobacco particles has an influence in the carcinogenic properties of the tobacco (and smoke).

A 12227
Shuba, E. P.
ЖЛИЫАНИЫЕ 9,10-ДИМЕТИЛ-1,2-БЕНЗАНТРАТСЕНА НА СОДЕРЗХАНИЫЕ КАЛИЫА, НАТРИЫА И КХЛОРА Ж МЫСХЕЦХНОЫ ТКАНИ.
VLIYANIYE 9,10-DIMETIL-1,2-BENZANTRATSENA NA SODERZHANIYE KALIYA, NATRIYA I KHLORA V MYSHECHNOY TKANI. (EFFECT OF 9,10-DIMETHYL-1,2-BENZANTHRACENE ON POTASSIUM, SODIUM AND CHLORINE CONTENT ON MUSCLE TISSUE.) Ukrains'kyi Biokhimichnyi Zhurnal 41(3):251-2, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Potassium, Sodium and chlorine content in muscular tissue were investigated in different periods after the beginning of 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene effect on it. It is found that on the 10th day after its introduction the concentration of potassium decreases by approximately 13.8 percent. During the following days it does not change essentially. A further decrease of its content is observed only in 120 days when the tumor undergoes complete development. By this time it comprises 23.6 percent on the average. In contrast to potassium the concentration of sodium in muscular tissue increases by 46.3 percent 10 days after introducing the cancerogen. It increases by 78.1 percent in comparison with the norm in a developed rabdomyoblastoma. Chlorine content in muscular tissue under the influence of 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene also increases by 48.9 percent by the 10th day of its effect. During the following days a further gradual increase in chlorine content is observed, in the developed rabdomyoblastoma it reaches 148.9 percent. Thus, the change in potassium, sodium and chlorine content of muscular tissue occurs at the beginning of the cancerogenic effect on a muscle. (Author Abstract).

A 12232
Magee, P. N. and Swann, P. F.
NITROSO COMPOUNDS. British Medical Bulletin 25(3):240-4, Sep 1969.

A 12233
Shetty, A. S. and Miller, G. W.
PURIFICATION AND GENERAL PROPERTIES OF DELTA-AMINOLAEVULATE DEHYDRATASE FROM NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Biochemical Journal 114(2):331-7, Sep 1969.

A 12242
Vincent, R. G.
SMOKING. Reducing the Dangers. Minnesota Medicine 52(8):1314-8, Aug 1969.

A 12256
Pollard, M., Kajima, M., and Zacharia, T. P.
ROUS SARCOMA VIRUS IN GERMFREE RATS. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology 3:149-52, 1969.

A 12257
Grant, G. A. and Roe, F. J. C.
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF A SINGLE DOSE OF A CHEMICAL CARCINOGEN ON GNOTOBIOTIC AND CONVENTIONAL MICE. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology 3:143-8, 1969.

A 12258
Kajima, M.
VIRAL STATUS OF GERMFREE RODENTS; PRESENT AND FUTURE. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology 3:117-24, 1969.

A 12259
Kajima, M.
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE-INDUCED MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA IN GERMFREE MICE. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology 3:153-61, 1969.

A 12266
Olson, P. R. and Wattenberg, L. W.
INHIBITION BY 5-FLUOROURACIL OF THE EARLY STAGES OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS IN MOUSE SKIN. (34054). Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 131(4):1135-7, Sep 1969.

A 12267
Kovacs, K. and Somogyi, A.
PREVENTION BY SPIRONOLACTONE OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE-INDUCED ADRENAL NECROSIS. (34103). Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 131(4):1350-2, Sep 1969.

A 12270
Tibbling, L.
THE INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO SMOKING, NICOTINE, CO AND CO2 ON VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS. Acta Oto-Laryngologica 68(1-2):118-26, Jul-Aug 1969.

A 12270 (continued)

A 12287
Ito, N., Hiasa, Y., Tamai, A., Okajima, E., and Kitamura, H.
HISTOGENESIS OF URINARY BLADDER TUMORS INDUCED BY N-BUTYL-N-(4-HYDROXYBUTYL)-NITROSAMINE IN RATS. Gann 60(4):401-10, Aug 1969.

A 12297
Stutman, O., Yunis, E. J., and Good, R. A.
CARCINOGEN-INDUCED TUMORS OF THE THYMUS. III. RESTORATION OF NEONATALLY THYMECTOMIZED MICE WITH THYMOMAS IN CELL-IMPERMEABLE CHAMBERS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(2):499-507, Aug 1969.

A 12299
Baron, J. and Tephly, T. R.
THE ROLE OF HEME SYNTHESIS DURING THE INDUCTION OF HEPATIC MICROSOMAL CYTOCHROME P-450 AND DRUG METABOLISM PRODUCED BY BENZPYRENE. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 36(4):526-32, Aug 15, 1969.

A 12300
Juchau, M. R. and Yaffe, S. J.
BIOTRANSFORMATIONS OF DRUG SUBSTRATES IN PLACENTAL HOMOGENATES. IN: Trabucchi, E. (Chairman) The Foeto-Placental Unit International Symposium, Milan, September 4-6, 1968, Excerpta Medica International Congress Series, No. 183, 1968, pp. 260-70.

A 12305
Parks, A. G., Fishlock, D. J., Cameron, J.D.H., and May, H.
PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE PHARMACOLOGY OF THE HUMAN INTERNAL ANAL SPHINCTER. Gut 10(8):674-7, Aug 1969.

A 12306
Wechsler, W., Kleihues, P., Matsumoto, S., Zulch, K. J., Ivankovic, S., Preussmann, R., and Druckrey, H.
PATHOLOGY OF EXPERIMENTAL NEUROGENIC TUMORS CHEMICALLY INDUCED DURING PRENATAL AND POSTNATAL LIFE. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 159(2):360-408, Jul 22, 1969.

A 12310
Wall, M. E., Abernethy, G. S., Carroll, F. I., and Taylor, D. J.
THE EFFECTS OF SOME STEROIDAL ALKYLATING AGENTS ON EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL MAMMARY TUMOR AND LEUKEMIA SYSTEMS. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry 12(5):810-8, Sep 1969.

A 12313
Welsch, C. W., Clemens, J. A., and Meites, J.
EFFECTS OF HYPOTHALAMIC AND AMYGDALOID LESIONS ON DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF CARCINOGEN-INDUCED MAMMARY TUMORS IN THE FEMALE RAT. Cancer Research 29(8): 1541-9, Aug 1969.

A 12314
Hatfield, G. M.
CARCINOGENS IN TOBACCO SMOKE. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association NS9(9):463, 466-8, Sep 1969.

A 12326
Warwick, K. M. and Eysenck, H. J.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE BEHAVIOURAL EFFECTS OF NICOTINE: II INTERACTION OF SEX AND SMOKING HABITS. Pharmakopsychiatrie Neuro-Psychopharmakologie 2(3):217-22, Aug 1969.

A 12327
Deane, R. F.
TRANSMURAL ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE URETER. British Journal of Urology 41(4):417-20, Aug 1969.

A 12328
Todd, J. K. and Mack, A. J.
A STUDY OF HUMAN BLADDER DETRUSOR MUSCLE. British Journal of Urology 41(4):448-54, Aug 1969.

A 12329
Bywater, R. J.
SOME RESPONSES OF BOVINE INTESTINAL MUSCULATURE TO HUMORAL AGENTS IN VITRO AND IN VIVO. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 179(2):459-68, Jun 1969.

A 12330
Fox, W. B.
ARE YOU USING TOBACCO? Hahnemannian 104(3):12-5, Sep 1969.

A 12331
Nilsson, S. and Fange, R.
ADRENERGIC AND CHOLINERGIC VAGAL EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH OF A TELEOST (GADUS MORHUA). Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology 30(4): 691-4, Aug 15, 1969.

A 12335
Iida, T., Gassner, E., and Sayegh, F. S.
TETRACYCLINE IN TUMORS. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 28(3):426-31, Sep 1969.

A 12337
Burki, H. R. and Okita, G. T.
IN VIVO OXIDATION OF GLUCOSE-1-14C AND GLUCOSE-6-14C IN MICE WITH 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE-INDUCED TUMORS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(3): 643-51, Sep 1969.

A 12338
Kurita, Y., Sugiyama, T., and Nishizuka, Y.
CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS INDUCED IN RAT BONE MARROW CELLS BY 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(3):635-9, 641, Sep 1969.

A 12340
Burdick, D., Benner, J. F., and Burton, H. R.
THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF TOBACCO IV. APPARENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THERMOGRAVIMETRIC DATA AND CERTAIN CONSTITUENTS IN SMOKE FROM CHEMICALLY-TREATED TOBACCOS. Tobacco 169(14): 21-4, Oct 3, 1969.

A 12342
Thompson, J. N. and Scott, M. L.
ROLE OF SELENIUM IN THE NUTRITION OF THE CHICK. Journal of Nutrition 97(3):335-42, Mar 1969.

A 12355
Codegone, M. L., Provana, A., Ghittino, P., and Palestro, G.
STUDIO SPERIMENTALE SULL'AZIONE DI ALCUNI CANCEROGENI SUL FEGATO DELLA TROTA. (EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE ACTION OF SEVERAL CARCINOGENS ON THE LIVER OF TROUT.) Cancro 21(5):469-76, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors tested the effect of three known carcinogens (o-amino-azotoluene, AAT; dimethylnitrosamine, DMN; crystalline aflatoxin B1, AFT) on the liver of rain-

A 12355 (continued)

bow -- and brown -- trout kept in water at 8.9°C. Such carcinogens were mixed with fresh beef liver and continuously fed for 18-22 months to experimental trout. The level in the diet of AAT and DMN as 800 ppm, of AFT 8 ppb. The incidence of hepatomas (microscopically detectable) was very low (2 percent) and limited to the rainbow trout fed AAT and AFT. The authors consider that this finding may be connected with the supporting diet in which the carcinogens were fed; they discuss the other modalities of administration of such compounds used by previous authors in trout and in other laboratory animals. (Author Abstract)

A 12356

Neurath, G.

STICKSTOFFVERBINDUNGEN DES TABAKRAUCHES. (NITROGEN COMPOUNDS IN TOBACCO SMOKE.) Arzneimittel-Forschung 19(7):1093-106, Jul 1969, German (Abs.)

Knowledge of tobacco smoke composition grows rapidly by application of modern analytical methods. Hitherto, 181 nitrogen compounds are known comparable to 50 in 1959, comprising 24 aliphatic amines, 19 aromatic amines, 7 nonaromatic N-heterocyclic compounds, 26 pyridine bases, 6 other six-membered N-heterocyclic compounds, 2 pyrroles, 15 other five-membered N-heterocyclic compounds, 12 pyrazines, 16 tobacco alkaloids and compounds with two nitrogen rings, 15 amino acids, 16 nitriles, 6 nitroalkanes, some derivatives of nitrous acid, inorganic cyano compounds, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, and elemental nitrogen. The balance of all the nitrogen compounds in tobacco smoke condensate gives a hint at the occurrence of unknown neutral N-compounds. (Author Abstract)

A 12357

Palestro, G. and Codegone, M. L.

EFFETTI DELLA SOMMINISTRAZIONE DI DIMETILNITROSOAMINA PER VIA ORALE IN RATTI ADULTI. (EFFECTS OF THE ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE IN ADULT RATS.) Pathologica 60(889-890):395-9, Sep-Oct, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors have added various concentrations of DMN to the drinking water of adult rats. The highest doses caused acute toxicity with early death and led to tumors which were mainly located in the kidney. Lower doses, even if administered for a long period of time, had very little acute toxicity. The carcinogenic effect was shown exclusively in the liver. These data agree with the results obtained by other authors. (Author Abstract)

A 12360

Schnitger, F. and Uehleke, H.

DER EINFLUSS VON DIMETHYLNITROSAMIN, TETRACHLORKOHLENSTOFF, BUTTERGELB UND CYCLOPHOSPHAMID AUF DEN AMINOSAURENEINBAU IN FRAKTIONEN VON LEBERHOMOGENATEN NACH METABOLISCHER AKTIVIERUNG IN VITRO. Moglichkeiten Der Erfassung Hepatotoxischer Wirkungen. (THE INFLUENCE OF DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, BUTTER YELLOW AND CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE ON AMINO ACID INCORPORATED INTO FRACTIONS OF LIVER HOMOGENATE AFTER IN VITRO METABOLIC ACTIVATION. Evaluation of Hepatotoxic Action.) Archiv fur Toxikologie; Fuehner-Wielands Sammlung von Vergiftungsfaellen 25(2):169-82, 1969, German (Abs.)

4-N,N-dimethylaminoazobenzene (butter yellow), 4-N,N-dimethylaminoazobenzene-N4-oxide, dimethylnitrosamine, carbon tetrachloride and cyclophosphamide (2 microMol/ml) did not influence the incorporation of 14C-leucine into proteins of liver homogenate, 9,000 X g-supernatant and isolated microsomes from rats pretreated with phenobarbital. Rapid metabolism of the foreign substances in the incubation mixtures was accomplished by addition of a NADPH2-regenerating system. There was also no inhibition of leucine incorporation under these conditions. Prior incubation of microsomes with NADPH2 as well as with the toxic agents changed neither the leucine incorporation nor the poly-(U) directed incorporation of 14C-phenylalanine. The activity of mixed-function oxidases was ascertained by measuring dealkylation of N-methylaniline as a standard substrate (1 microMol/ml). Dealkylation values at the end of 10 minutes were: 16 percent in the homogenates, 8.8 percent in 9,000 X g-supernatant, 3.6 percent in isolated microsomes and 6 percent in the complete amino acid incorporating system with microsomes. The subcellular systems investigated are therefore not suitable as models for the study of the toxic action of foreign substances on the protein synthesis in intact cells and organs. (Author Abstract)

A 12363

Hayashi, I., Yoshida, K., Hiasa, Y., Tamai, A., and Ito, N.

JIKKENTEKI JINSHUYO NO CHIRYO NI KANSURU KENKYU. II. MITOMYCIN C, 5-FLUOROURACIL OYOBI ENDOXAN NO JIKKENTEKI JINSHUYO E NO EIKYO NI TSUITE (STUDIES ON THE TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL RENAL TUMORS. II. EFFECT OF MITOMYCIN C, 5-FLUOROURACIL AND ENDOXAN ON EXPERIMENTAL RENAL TUMORS.) Hinyokika Kiyo 15(8):547-52, Aug 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

A 12363 (continued)

The effects of various cancer chemotherapeutic drugs, such as mitomycin C (MMC), 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and endoxan on rat kidney tumor induced by feeding dimethylnitrosamine (DMN) were studied. Endoxan injected intraperitoneally showed relative inhibitory effects on the DMN-induced kidney tumors. Histologically, necrotic and edematous changes were found in the kidney tumor tissue in endoxan-treated rats. No inhibitory effects were observed in the groups treated with other drugs. (Author Abstract)

A 12368
Federal Trade Commission.
REPORT OF THE TAR AND NICOTINE CONTENT OF THE SMOKE OF 118 VARIETIES OF CIGARETTES. Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., Jul 19, 1969, 14 pp.

A 12372
Nebert, D. W. and Gelboin, H. V.
THE IN VIVO AND IN VITRO INDUCTION OF ARYL HYDROCARBON HYDROXYLASE IN MAMMALIAN CELLS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES, TISSUES, STRAINS, AND DEVELOPMENTAL AND HORMONAL STATES. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics 134(1):76-89, Oct 1969.

A 12376
Just, J., Maziarka, S., and Wyszynska, H.
CARCINOGENIC HYDROCARBONS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF CERTAIN POLISH CITIES. Polish Medical Science and History Bulletin 12(4):160-3, Oct 1969.

A 12378
Zbar, B., Wepsic, H. T., Rapp, H. J., Whang-Peng, J., and Borsos, T.
TRANSPLANTABLE HEPATOMAS INDUCED IN STRAIN-2 GUINEA PIGS BY DIETHYLNITROSAMINE: CHARACTERIZATION BY HISTOLOGY, GROWTH, AND CHROMOSOMES. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(4):821-31, Oct 1969.

A 12379
Zbar, B., Wepsic, H. T., Rapp, H. J., Borsos, T., Kronman, B. S., and Churchill, W. H., Jr.
ANTIGENIC SPECIFICITY OF HEPATOMAS INDUCED IN STRAIN-2 GUINEA PIGS BY DIETHYLNITROSAMINE. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(4):833-41, Oct 1969.

A 12380
Kronman, B. S., Rapp, H. J., and Tibor, B.
TUMOR-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS: DETECTION BY LOCAL TRANSFER OF DELAYED SKIN HYPERSENSITIVITY. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(4):869-75, Oct 1969.

A 12381
Burns, J. J.
INTERACTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AGENTS AND DRUGS. Environmental Research 2(5-6):352-9, Oct 1969.

A 12382
Talukder, G. and Sharma, A. K.
CYTOLOGICAL STUDY OF INDUCED TUMOURS IN RAT. Indian Journal of Cancer 6(2):93-8, Jun 1969.

A 12384
Rose, E. F.
CARBON MONOXIDE INTOXICATION AND POISONING. Journal of the Iowa Medical Society 59(10):909-17, Oct 1969.

A 12385
Stutman, O., Yunis, E. J., and Good, R. A.
CARCINOGEN-INDUCED TUMORS OF THE THYMUS. IV. Humoral Influences of Normal Thymus and Functional Thymomas and Influence of Postthymectomy Period on Restoration. Journal of Experimental Medicine 130(4):809-19, Oct 1, 1969.

A 12388
Zimmerman, H. M.
BRAIN TUMORS: THEIR INCIDENCE AND CLASSIFICATION IN MAN AND THEIR EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 159(2):337-59, Jul 22, 1969.

A 12392
Gauthier, P. and Nadeau, R. A.
EFFECTS OF NICOTINE INJECTED INTO THE ATRIOVENTRICULAR NODE ARTERY OF THE DOG. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 169(2):298-307, Oct 1969.

A 12396
Cuparencu, B., Ticsa, I., Safta, L., Rosenberg, A., Mocan, R., and Brief, Gh.
INFLUENCE OF SOME PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Cor et Vasa 11(2):112-21, 1969.

A 12399
Lopez, P. L., Preston, R. L., and Pfander, W. H.
WHOLE-BODY RETENTION, TISSUE DISTRIBUTION AND EXCRETION OF SELENIUM-75 AFTER ORAL AND INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION IN LAMBS FED VARYING SELENIUM INTAKES. *Journal of Nutrition* 97(1): 123-32, Jan 1969.

A 12400
Pyrah, L. N.
JOHN HUNTER AND AFTER: RENAL CALCULI AND CANCER OF THE BLADDER. *Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England* 45(1):1-22, Jul 1969.

A 12401
Lee, M., Dong, A., and Yano, J.
METABOLISM OF 75SE-SELENITE BY HUMAN WHOLE BLOOD IN VITRO. *Canadian Journal of Biochemistry* 47(8):791-7, Aug 1969.

A 12405
O'Brien, R. L., Stanton, R., and Craig, R. L.
CHROMATIN BINDING OF BENZO(a)PYRENE AND 20-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* 186(2):414-7, Aug 20, 1969.

A 12407
Levij, I. S., Rwomushana, J. W., and Polliack, A.
ENHANCEMENT OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS IN THE HAMSTER CHEEK POUCH BY PRIOR TOPICAL APPLICATION OF VITAMIN A PALMITATE. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* 53(3):228-31, Sep 1969.

A 12411
Nedergaard, O. A. and Bevan, J. A.
EFFECTS OF NICOTINE, DIMETHYLPHENYLPIPERAZINIUM AND CHOLINERGIC BLOCKING AGENTS AT ADRENERGIC NERVE ENDINGS OF THE RABBIT PULMONARY ARTERY. *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* 168(1): 127-36, Jul 1969.

A 12418
Barrass, B. C., Blackburn, J. W., Brimblecombe, R. W., and Rich, P.
MODIFICATION OF NICOTINE TOXICITY BY PRETREATMENT WITH DIFFERENT DRUGS. *Biochemical Pharmacology* 18(9): 2145-52, Sep 1969.

A 12421
Lalonde, E. R.
ABSORPTION THROUGH ORAL MUCOUS MEMBRANES. *Journal of Dental Research* 48(5, Part 1, Suppl.):680-4, Sep-Oct 1969.

A 12424
Bartle, K. D., Jones, D. W., and Matthews, R. S.
NMR CHEMICAL SHIFTS IN CARCINOGENIC POLYNUCLEAR HYDROCARBONS. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* 12(6):1062-5, Nov 1969.

A 12426
Dale, M. M.
IMMUNE STATUS OF GUINEA PIGS ON LONG-TERM CARCINOGEN TREATMENT. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research Annual Report* 46:411, 1968.

A 12427
Ingram, D. J. E.
EPR STUDIES OF IRRADIATION DAMAGE IN POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 46:431-2, 1968.

A 12436
Balldin, B.
FORGIFTNINGSTILLBUD HOS BARN: TOBAK OCH LAKEMEDEL VANLIGASTE ORSAK. (NARROW ESCAPES IN POISONING OF CHILDREN: TOBACCO AND MEDICINES THE MOST COMMON CAUSE.) *Lakartidningen* 66(21):2230-4, May 21, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

A total of 864 cases of poisoning or near-poisoning were treated at a children's clinic in Malmo, Sweden from 1965 to 1967. The accidents occurred most frequently in 9-month to 3-year olds. Tobacco (57 percent) and drugs (22 percent) constituted the chief causes of poisoning. Treatment was good in 90 percent of the cases with only 14 percent requiring hospitalization. Ten percent of cases were repeaters. The one fatality was a 20-month-old boy who had consumed 10 migraine tablets. Research to produce safer packaging was urged.

A 12437
Kassau, E.
UBER DIE MIKROSUBLIMATION EINIGER CARCINOGENER STOFFE UND EINIGER HOHERER CARBOCYCLISCHER KOHLENWASSERSTOFFE. (ON THE MICROSUBLIMATION OF

A 12437 (continued)
SEVERAL CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES AND HIGHER CARBOCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS.) Deutsche Apotheker-Zeitung 109(34): 1290-3, Aug 21, 1969, German (Abs.)

The behavior of several carcinogenic substances and several higher aromatic hydrocarbons was described. The compounds included pyrene and 1,2-and 3-4, benzopyrene, 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene, 1,2:3,4-and 1,2:5-6-dibenzanthracene, 20-methylcholanthrene, and two azobenzene derivatives. Literature sources for the reactions of the substances were cited.

A 12438
Rosenberg, A.
KONTROLLERET TOBAKAFVAENNING. (CONTROLLED TOBACCO DETOXICATION.) Ugeskrift for Laeger 130(47):2014, Nov 21, 1968, Danish (Abs.)

Six cases, all long-time smokers, who discontinued smoking in order to reduce the carbon monoxide of the blood, were reported briefly. They ranged in age from a 35-year-old male to a 65-year-old female. In one case, the carbon monoxide content dropped from 9 percent to 0 percent in 8 days. In another representative case, the carbon monoxide content dropped from 9 percent to 1.5 percent in 9 days, and 2 months later dropped to 0 percent.

A 12439
Konishi, M., Yamaguchi, H., Koike, S., and Ishikawa, K.
KITSUEN GA YUBISEN PLETHYSMOGRAM NI OYOBOSU EIKYO NI TSUITE (THE EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE FINGER-TIP PLETHYSMOGRAM.) Nippon Eiseigakii Zasshi 24(2):318-27, Jun 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

The skin temperature, heart rate and finger-tip plethysmogram were measured in 5 medical students during and after smoking one cigarette, inhaled at three different depths, viz. deep inhalation, ordinary inhalation, and puffing. Significant changes were observed during smoking in the decrease of finger skin temperature, the increase of heart rate, the shortening of crest time and propagation time, the reduction of volume change and the increase of dicrotic index compared with those during sham smoking. The shortening of crest time and propagation time, the increase of heart rate and the reduction of finger skin temperature were more marked in the subjects whose inhalation was deeper and the return of these parameters after smoking to their initial level were delayed according to the depth of the inhalation. Therefore the vascular responses in cigarette smoking may be dependent on the depth of the smoker's inhalation. (Author Abstract.)

A 12443
Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.
SECOND REPORT ON CANADIAN CIGARETTE TAR-NICOTINE CONTENT RELEASED. Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada, May 27, 1969, pp. 1-3.

A 12446
Campese, V. M. and Mitolo-Chieppa, D.
INDAGINE SUL MECCANISMO VASORILASSANTE DELLA NICOTINA CONDOTTA ATTRAVERSO UNA ANALISI DEI GRUPPI FUNZIONALI DELLA SOSTANZA. (INVESTIGATION OF THE VASORELAXANT MECHANISM OF NICOTINE CARRIED OUT THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF ITS FUNCTIONAL GROUPS.) Bollettino della Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale 44(23):2112-4, Dec 15, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Vasorelaxant activity was tested in longitudinal strips of human umbilical cord. Pyridine showed the highest relaxant activity but below that of nicotine. N-methylpyrrolidine showed no relaxant action, even causing spasm; beta-pyridylcarbinal caused relaxation; nicotinic acid caused spasm only. The results indicated that the vasorelaxant activity of nicotine was not a function of the pyrrolidine ring and that the mechanism of such activity could not be explained by a receptor of the cholinergic type, but the relaxation of nicotine operated through the pyridine ring by a different mechanism.

A 12449
Stanislawski, M.
ASSOCIATION D'ANTIGENES EMBRYONNAIRES AVEC L'HEPATOME ET D'AUTRES LESIONS HEPATIQUES CHEZ LE RAT. Etat Actuel de la Question (Suite et Fin). (ASSOCIATION OF EMBRYONAL ANTIGENS WITH HEPATOMA AND OTHER HEPATIC LESIONS IN RATS. Present Status of the question (final report).) Laval Medical 40(8): 772-98, Oct 1969, French (Abs.)

A 12449 (continued)

Immunoprecipitation methods have been employed to study the appearance of embryonal antigens in rats in different physiological states and under the influence of different chemical intoxicants and surgical treatments. Heptomas were induced by addition to the feed of the following carcinogens: 4-dimethylaminoazobenzene (DAB), 3-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene (3'm-DAB), N-dimethylnitrosamine (DMN), and aflotoxin B-1. Eight cases of cirrhosis of the liver have been studied, one case induced by 3'm-DAB and seven by DMN. Three embryonal antigens were studied; LA antigen, alpha-2-glycoprotein, and lipoprotein-esterase.

A 12450
Rohrbach, R.
DIE STIMULIERUNG DOPAOXYDASE-POSITIVER MELANOCYTEN WAHREND DER CARCINOGENESE DER HAUT. (THE STIMULATION OF DOPAOXIDASE-POSITIVE MELANOCYTES DURING SKIN CARCINOGENESIS.) Virchows Archiv Abteilung B Zellpathologie 3(2):219-28, Jul 11, 1969, German (Abs.)

In these investigations we endeavored to find out whether the dopaoxidase-positive melanocytes in the dorsal skin of hairless mice would react differently to treatment with carcinogenic, cocarcinogenic and hyperplasiogenic, noncarcinogenic substances. Furthermore, we explored the possible role of these active, melanin producing cells in the development of epithelial tumors. Carcinogenic substances, such as methylcholanthrene and dimethylbenzanthracene provoked an earlier and significantly greater stimulation of melanocytes than weak substances did. After administering one of these substances the number of melanocytes increased to about the same extent; after 2-3 months melanotic tumors developed in the skin. The cocarcinogenic croton-oil caused a much less pronounced reaction of the melanocytes, and the hyperplasiogenic, noncarcinogenic benzanthracene was almost inert. For each the reaction was confined to the dermis only. These two substances failed to produce melanotic tumors within 3-4 months after the beginning of application. Dopaoxidase-positive melanocytes were not involved in the development of epithelial tumors such as papillomas, keratoacanthomas and carcinomas. (Author Abstract)

A 12453
Saindelle, A., Arhan, P., Gazave, J.-M., Dechy, J.-P., and Santais, M.-C.
ANTAGONISME IN VITRO ENTRE LE FACTEUR VITAMINIQUE C-2 EXTRAIT DU JUS D'ORANGE ET CERTAINS CONSTITUANTS DE LA FUMEE DE CIGARETTE. (IN VITRO ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE VITAMIN C-2 FACTOR EXTRACTED FROM ORANGE JUICE AND CERTAIN CONSTITUENTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE.) Therapie 24(4):581-8, Jul-Aug 1969, French (Abs.)

Vitaminic factor C-2 extracted from orange juice accelerates reduction of dehydro-ascorbic acid into ascorbic acid by reduced glutathione. Hydrosoluble part of cigarette smoke decreases the reaction rate, and antagonizes the accleration produced by the orange juice extract. This property is mainly correlated with acrolein. This in vitro antagonism between vitaminic factor C-2 and cigarette smoke may explain the tissue ascorbic acid decrease which in vitro follows cigarette smoke inhalation. (Author Abstract)

A 12454
Candeli, A. and Morozzi, G.
IL PROBLEMA DELLA CANCEROGENICITA DELL'ARIA INQUINATA: III. TECNICA DEI TRACCIANTI RADIOATTIVI PER LA DETERMINAZIONE QUANTITATIVA DEGLI IDROCARBURI AROMATICI POLICICLICI. (THE PROBLEM OF THE CARCINOGENICITY OF POLLUTED AIR. III. RADIOACTIVE TRACER TECHNIQUE BY THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF AROMATIC POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS.) Giornale di Igiene e Medicina Preventiva 10(1):3-15, Jan-Mar 1969, Italian (Abs.)

To determine the extent to which 3,4-benzopyrene is lost during the analytical procedures (column-chromatography followed by paper-chromatography) the authors employed the tracer technique using 3,4-benzopyrene-H3. The H3-labeled benzopyrene, determinable with the liquid scintillation counting technique, was added to a solution of known quantity of pure aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons as internal standard and quantitatively determined at the beginning and the end of the analysis. The experiments carried out show that the recovery percentage of tritiated 3,4-benzopyrene corresponds to the recovery percentage of the untritiated 3,4-benzopyrene and to that of the other polycyclic hydrocarbons upon which experiments were made, within acceptable limits for this type of research. The loss of such compounds is about 30 percent after the column chromatography, and about 50 percent after paper chromatography. The

A 12454 (continued)
analysis of the particulate matter of the exhaust gas of a gasoline engine led to a loss of the tritiated compound which was similar to that revealed on mixtures of pure aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons. (Author Abstract)

A 12456
Kaempe, B.
INTERFERING COMPOUNDS AND ARTIFACTS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF DRUGS IN AUTOPSY MATERIAL. In: Stolman, A. (Editor), Progress in Chemical Toxicology, Vol. 4. New York and London, Academic Press, 1969, pp. 1-57.

A 12457
Zulch, K. J.
GIBT ES BEZIEHUNGEN IN DEN BEFUNDEN DER EXPERIMENTELLEN UND SPONTANEN NEUROGENEN TUMOREN? (CAN THE FINDINGS IN EXPERIMENTAL AND SPONTANEOUS NEUROGENIC TUMORS BE RELATED?) Arzneimittel-Forschung 19(9):1503-8, Sep 1969, German (Abs.)

Report on the observations of experimental neurogenic tumors and their bearings for the brain tumor problems in man. Discussion of our present concept of the origin of spontaneous human intracranial blastomas. (Author Abstract)

A 12461
Woods, D. A.
INFLUENCE OF ANTILYMPHOCYTE SERUM ON DMBA INDUCTION OF ORAL CARCINOMAS. Nature 224(5216):276-7, Oct 18, 1969.

A 12463
Rosado, A., Morris, H. P., and Weinhouse, S.
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE SUBUNITS IN NORMAL AND NEOPLASTIC TISSUES OF THE RAT. Cancer Research 29(9):1673-80, Sep 1969.

A 12464
Stern, E., Mickey, M. R., and Gorski, R. A.
NEUROENDOCRINE FACTORS IN EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOGENESIS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 164(2):494-508, Oct 14, 1969.

A 12468
Kavetsky, R. E., Turkevich, N. M., Akimova, R. N., Khayetsky, I. K., and Matveichuck, Y. D.
INDUCED CARCINOGENESIS UNDER VARIOUS INFLUENCES OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 164(2):517-9, Oct 14, 1969.

A 12469
Reichle, F. A., Gruenstein, M., Meranze, D. R., Rosemond, G. P., and Shimkin, M. B.
THE EFFECT OF PORTACAVAL SHUNT ON 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE-PRODUCED MAMMARY CARCINOMA IN THE RAT. Journal of Surgical Research 9(10):559-65, Oct 1969.

A 12470
Bockman, D. E. and Stutman, O.
FINE STRUCTURE OF A TRANSPLANTED CHEMICALLY INDUCED NONLYMPHOID THYMOMA. Cancer Research 29(9):1663-8, Sep 1969.

A 12472
Carney, R. E., Feldman, H., and Loh, W. P.
SEX CHROMATIN, BODY-MASCULINITY AND SMOKING BEHAVIOR. Psychological Reports 25(1):261-2, Aug 1969.

A 12474
Baratta, E. J., Apidianakis, J. C., and Ferri, E. S.
CESIUM-137, LEAD-210 AND POLONIUM-210 CONCENTRATIONS IN SELECTED HUMAN TISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 30(5):443-8, Sep-Oct 1969.

A 12478
McSweeney, E. D., Jr. and Fletcher, W. S.
SYNTHETIC ESTROGEN-PROGESTIN COMBINATIONS. Effect on Hormone-sensitive Breast Cancer in the Rat. Archives of Surgery 99(5):652-4, Nov 1969.

A 12483
Alfred, L. J., Donovan, P. J., Baker, M. S., and DiPaolo, J. A.
PROTECTION OF CULTURED HAMSTER EMBRYONIC CELLS FROM 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE CYTOTOXICITY AND THE INDUCED SYNTHESIS OF ARYL HYDROXYLASE. Cancer Research 29(10):1805-9, Oct 1969.

A 12484
Hennings, H., Bowden, G. T., and Boutwell, R. K.
THE EFFECT OF CROTON OIL PRETREATMENT ON SKIN TUMOR INITIATION IN MICE. Cancer Research 29(10):1773-80, Oct 1969.

A 12488
Levij, I. S., Durst, A., and Polliack, A.
THE EFFECT OF CASTRATION ON CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS IN THE CHEEK POUCH OF THE MALE SYRIAN GOLDEN HAMSTER. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 28(5):709-12, Nov 1969.

A 12490
Gorski, T.
BIOLOGICAL ROLE OF CHARGE TRANSFER COMPLEXES OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBON OXIDERIVATIVES IN CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS.
Neoplasma 16(4):403-8, 1969.

A 12492
Davidson, A., Thomas, C. G., Jr., and Owen, J.
EFFECT OF SURGICAL TRAUMA ON 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZANTHRACENE INDUCED BREAST CANCER IN THE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RAT.
Surgical Forum 20:105-6, 1969.

A 12494
Wheatley, D. N. and Sims, P.
COMPARISON OF THE EFFICACY OF PRETREATMENT PROTECTION AGAINST ADRENAL NECROSIS INDUCED BY 7-HYDROXYMETHYL-12-METHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE AND BY 7-METHYL-12-METHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE IN RATS.
Biochemical Pharmacology 18(10):2583-7, Oct 1969.

A 12495
Epstein, S. S.
CHEMICAL HAZARDS IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. CA 19(5):277-81, Sep-Oct 1969.

A 12506
Levin, G. S., Rasulev, Sh. I., Mal'tsev, V. M., and Sultanov, S. A.
МОРФОЛОГИЦХЕСКИЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ Ы ЦХАСТИЫА ИММУНОЛОГИЦХЕСКИКХ МЕКХАНИЗМОЖ Ж ПАТОГЕНЕЗЕ ГЕЛИОТРИННЫКХ ТСИРРОЗОЬ. ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛ'НО- МОРФОЛОГИЦХЕСКОЫЕ ИССЛЕДОЖАНИЫЕ.

MORFOLOGICHESKIYE PRIZNAKI Y CHASTIYA IMMUNOLOGICHESKIKH MEKHANIZMOV V PATOGENEZE GELIOTRINNYKH TSIRROZOV PECHENI. Eksperimental'no-Morfologicheskoye Issledovaniye. (MORPHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF PARTICIPATION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF HELIOTRINE CIRRHOSES OF THE LIVER. Experimental-Morphological Examination.) Arkhiv Patologii 31(8):32-8, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Signs of reaction of retarded hypersensitivity were found in the liver of 146 Wistar rats with heliotrine hepatitis: diffuse lymphoplasmocytic infiltration, pyroninophilia of hepatocytes and mesenchymal elements, formation of the so called false bile tracts, etc. Lymphoidocellular reaction consisting in the fact that hepatic cells are surrounded by a "bulkhead", become delimited and later necrotic, is in many ways similar to the reaction of discarding of a homotrasplant, and apparently, plays a definite role in the pathogenesis of cirrhosis. Despite elimination of intoxication, the rats display a progress of the process. Investigations demonstrated that heliotrine affections of the liver in rats may serve as a convenient model for studying the autoimmunization in cirrhoses. (Author Abstract)

A 12506 (continued)

A 12508
Chiancone, F. M. and Bonollo, L.
FUMO DI TABACCO, NICOTINA E METABOLISMO DEL TRIPTOFANO. (TOBACCO SMOKING, NICOTINE AND TRYPTOPHAN METABOLISM.)
Acta Vitaminologica et Enzymologica 23(3-4):103-10, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

Studies on the relationships between tobacco smoking and nicotine on one hand and tryptophan metabolism on the other, have mainly concerned the metabolic route of hydroxylation of the amino acid. The latest studies which are reviewed here demonstrate that smoking has no effect on urinary excretion of 5-OH-indoleacetic acid. Nicotine is, however, one of the compounds which can induce 5-OH-tryptamine release by a mechanism which is still under study. Research has been performed on tryptophan decarboxylation by determination of tryptamine in urine and higher levels, increasing with the number of cigarettes smoked, have been found in smokers. These data are discussed interpretatively. The number and variety of the mechanisms which may be involved show the complexity of the problem and that our available knowledge of it is slight or even non-existent. In evaluating the results of studies on man, it is necessary to bear in mind the concept of biochemical individuality, i.e. of metabolic response to a given stimulus according to an individual modulus for the subject in question.

A 12509
Likhachev, A. Ya.
БЛАСТОМОГЕНЕЗ У КРЫС ПРИ КОМБИНИРОЖАННОМ ДЕЫСТЖИИ Н-2-ФЛУОРЕНИЛАТСЕТАМИДА И Н-НИТРОЗОДИМЕТИЛАМИНА.
BLASTOMOGENEZ U KRYS PRI KOMBINIROVANNOM DEYSTVII N-2-FLUORENILATSETAMIDA I N-NITROZODIMETILAMINA. (BLASTOMOGENESIS IN RATS IN THE COMBINED EFFECT OF N-2-FLUORENYLACETAMIDE AND N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(9):65-9, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

The experiments with the combined effect of two carcinogenic compounds N-2-fluorenylacetamide (2-FAA) and N-nitrosodimethylamine (DMNA) on rats have demonstrated that in DMNA injection in combination with 2-FAA the incidence of

A 12509 (continued)
hepatic tumors was found to be the same (29.6±9.6 percent) as in injection of DMNA solely, but in a double dose (26.7±11.8 percent). An additive effect was manifested in the increased incidence of neoplasms of all localizations. (Author Abstract).

A 12512
Braja, M., Trompeo, G., and Vanini, G. C.
PRIME RICERCHE SULL'INQUINAMENTO DA IDROCARBURI POLICICLICI AROMATICI NELL'ATMOSFERA URBANA DI TORINO. (FIRST INVESTIGATIONS ON THE POLLUTION OF THE AIR OF TURIN BY POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS.) Igiene Moderna 62(1-2): 27-45, Sep 1, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The authors investigated some factors that exert an influence on the pollution of the air by aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons, and they describe the first investigations they made on the air of Turin. They describe how and in which places dust samples were taken, the determination by gas chromatography is dealt with, and the qualitative analysis of the first 55 investigations is commented on. (Author Abstract)

A 12514
Turusov, V. S.
О ЖЛИЫАНИИ ПРЕДЖАРИТЕЛ'НОГО РЕНТГЕНОЖСКОГО ОБЛУЦХЕНИЫА НА РЕЗОРБТСИЫУ 7,12-ДИМЕТИЛБЕНЗ(А) АНТРАТСЕНА Ж КОЗХЕ МЫСХЕЫ.
O VLIYANII PREDVARITEL'NOGO RENTGENOVSKOGO OBLUCHENIYA NA REZORBTSIYU 7,12-DIMETILBENZ(a)ANTRATSENA V KOZHE MYSHEY. (ON THE EFFECT OF PRELIMINARY X-RAY IRRADIATION ON RESORPTION OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE IN MICE SKIN.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(9):45-9, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

The intensity of fluorescence of skin in living mice after application of various doses of 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene was studied by a quantitative method suggested by L. A. Andriyanov. Irradiation in doses 2000 and 4000 r immediately prior to application of DMBA rendered no significant effect on duration of its fluorescence on the skin. In application of DMBA a week following irradiation in various doses of a carcinogen a considerably longer time of its fluorescence in comparison with control animals was noted. The increased period of DMBA fluorescence in previously irradiated skin is related to destructive changes in tissues, induced by radiation, and continuous fixation of the carcinogen in them. (Author Abstract)

A 12520
Garcia Echeverria, J. P.
ALGO MAS SOBRE EL HABITO DE FUMAR. (SOME MORE ON THE SMOKING HABIT.) Medicina 36(11):1563-4, 1566, Nov 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The author has conducted his own tests on various commercial brands of cigarettes, with and without filters, with and without holders, and smoked to various butt lengths in a smoking machine in order to determine the "nicotinic" residue collecting in the butts or contained in the "sterile" gas passing through the mouth end of the cigarette. Brands were not identified, precise numerical data were lacking, and admittedly the results have not been entirely consistent. However, he observed that when a cigarette without filter is smoked up to the filter, the quantity which is left in the gas (and which may be inhaled by the smoker) is two to three times higher than when smoked without a filter leaving a butt length of three centimeters. He concluded that brand differences exist in the inhalation and the quantity of nicotinic residue which enter the organism in the act of smoking, the least harmful cigarettes being those with longer butt lengths.

A 12528
Turbiner, S. and Shklar, G.
VARIATIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOGENESIS OF SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND IN THREE STRAINS OF RATS. Archives of Oral Biology 14(9): 1065-71, Sep 1969.

A 12529
Lawther, P. J.
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH. Medical Annual 87:337-47, 1969.

A 12532
Linnell, J. C., MacKenzie, H. M., Wilson, J., and Matthews, D. M.
PATTERNS OF PLASMA COBALAMINS IN CONTROL SUBJECTS AND IN CASES OF VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY. Journal of Clinical Pathology 22(5):545-50, Sep 1969.

A 12534
Rakusan, K. and du Mesnil de Rochemont, W.
CAPILLARIES IN HEART AND SKELETAL MUSCLE OF DOG AND RABBIT. (31866). Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 124:838-40, 1967.

A 12535
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service.
SMOKING AND HEALTH EXPERIMENTS, DEMONSTRATIONS AND EXHIBITS. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Arlington, Virginia, Public Health Service Publication No. 1843, July 1969. 21 p.

A 12540
Sander, J. and Burkle, G.
INDUKTION MALIGNER TUMOREN BEI RATTEN DURCH GLEICHZEITIGE VERFUTTERUNG VON NITRIT UND SEKUNDAREN AMINEN. (INDUCTION OF MALIGNANT TUMORS IN RATS BY SIMULTANEOUS FEEDING OF NITRITE AND SECONDARY AMINES.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 73(1):54-66, 1969, German (Abs.)

Feeding of morpholine and nitrite or N-methylbenzylamine and nitrite induced malignant tumors in rats. It was thus proved, that carcinogenic nitrosocompounds may be formed in-vivo. Possible practical consequences of these results are suggested. The pathological anatomical findings are shown. (Author Abstract)

A 12545
Fishlock, J. D.
THE PHARMACOLOGY OF COLONIC MUSCLE. Journal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 14(5):271-4, Sep 1969.

A 12546
Green, M. and Behrendt, H.
SWEATING CAPACITY OF NEONATES. Nicotine-Induced Axon Reflex Sweating and the Histamine Flare. American Journal of Diseases of Children 118(5):725-32, Nov 1969.

A 12555
Gudima, O. S. and Ashmarin, I. P.
РАЗЖИТИЫЕ КЛЕТОК ЕМБРИОНОЖ МОРСКИКХ СЖИНОК ИН ЖИТРО И ЖЛИЫАНИЫЕ НА ЕТОТ ПРОТСЕСС ГОМО-1 ГЕТЕРОЛОГИЦХЕСКИКХ ГИСТОНОЖ И 3,4-БЕНЗПИРЕНА.

RAZVITIYE KLETOK EMBRIONOV MORSKIKH SVINOK IN VITRO I VLIYANIYE NA ETOT PROTSESS GOMO-I GETEROLOGICHESKIKH GISTONOV I 3,4-BENZPIRENA. (DEVELOPMENT OF GUINEA-PIG EMBRYO CELLS IN VITRO AND THE INFLUENCE OF HOMOLOGOUS AND HETEROLOGOUS HISTONES AND 3,4-BENZOPYRENE ON THIS PROCESS.) Tsitologiia 11(9):1112-20, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

A 12555 (continued)

The influence of the F2a fraction of homologous and heterologous histones (from calf thymus tissue) and of a carcinogen 3,4-benzopyrene on lung cells of guinea-pig embryos was studied throughout a prolonged cultivation in vitro. Histones, especially heterologous ones, blocked cell multiplication; the proliferation, however, was restored after removal of the preparation from the medium. 3,4-Benzopyrene was found to exert a toxic but not malignizing effect on cells in vitro. Irrespective of the mode of cultivation, medium composition and of the influences applied, some particular changes of the karyotype were noted during the cell proliferation in vitro. A 32-33 months cultivation of guinea-pig embryo cells failed to lead to the formation of continuous cell lines. (Author Abstract)

A 12562
Brookes, P. and Dipple, A.
USE OF MOUSE EMBRYO CELL CULTURES IN THE STUDY OF HYDROCARBON CARCINOGENESIS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:3, 1968.

A 12563
Boyland, E., Pound, S., and Sims, P.
EFFECT OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE DERIVATIVES ON THE LYSOSOME-RICH FRACTION OF FEMALE RAT ADRENAL GLANDS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:2-3, 1968.

A 12564
Dipple, A. and Brookes, P.
7-BROMOMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE AND 7-BROMOMETHYL-12-METHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:2, 1968.

A 12565
Sims, P. and Grover, P. L.
ENZYME-CATALYSED REACTIONS OF POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS WITH DNA AND PROTEIN. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:4, 1968.

A 12566
Gorrod, J. W., Carter, R. L., and
Roe, F. J. C.
INDUCTION OF HEPATOMAS BY 4-AMINOBIPHENYL
AND THREE OF ITS HYDROXYLATED DERIVATIVES
ADMINISTERED TO NEWBORN MICE. British
Empire Cancer Campaign for Research,
Annual Report 46:5-6, 1968.

A 12567
Booth, J. and Boyland, E.
METABOLISM OF NICOTINE. British
Empire Cancer Campaign for Research,
Annual Report 46:10, 1968.

A 12568
Passey, R. D., Elson, L. A., Jones,
R., and Betts, T.
PLANT SUGARS IN CIGARETTE TOBACCO.
British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:10-1,
1968.

A 12569
Pylev, L. N., Warwick, G. P., and Roe,
F. J. C.
EFFECT OF ASBESTOS DUST OR CARBON
BLACK ON DISTRIBUTION OF TRITIATED
3,4-BENZOPYRENE FOLLOWING A SINGLE
INTRATRACHEAL INSTILLATION IN
HAMSTERS. British Empire Cancer
Campaign for Research, Annual Report
46:11, 1968.

A 12570
Stock, J. A. and Haddow, A.
ATTEMPTS AT THE IMMUNOTHERAPY OF
BENZOPYRENE RAT SARCOMAS. British
Empire Cancer Campaign for Research,
Annual Report 46:18, 1968.

A 12571
Weston, B. J., Davies, A. J. S., and
Roe, F. J. C.
IMMUNOSUPPRESSION BY HYDROCARBONS.
British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:53, 1968.

A 12572
Roe, F. J. C. and Grant, G. A.
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF
A SINGLE DOSE OF A CARCINOGENIC
HYDROCARBON IN GNOTOBIOTIC AND
CONVENTIONAL MICE. British Empire
Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual
Report 46:54-5, 1968.

A 12573
Wells, A. B.
CELL POPULATION KINETICS OF THE
TRACHEOBRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM OF
RATS AND HAMSTERS EXPOSED TO
CIGARETTE SMOKE AND OTHER AGENTS.
British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:74-5, 1968.

A 12574
Bloom, H. J. G. and Stephens, E. J. W.
EXPERIMENTAL RENAL TUMORS. British
Empire Cancer Campaign for Research,
Annual Report 46:89, 1968.

A 12575
Swann, P. F. and Magee, P. N.
ALKYLATION REACTIONS IN CARCINOGENESIS.
British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:102, 1968.

A 12576
Stewart, B. and Magee, P. N.
EFFECTS OF INHIBITORS OF NUCLEIC ACID
AND PROTEIN SYNTHESIS ON CARCINOGENESIS.
British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:102-3,
1968.

A 12577
Dickens, F., Waynforth, H. B., and
Parkin, R.
INTRATRACHEAL ADMINISTRATION OF DUST
PARTICLES AND CARCINOGENS IN RATS.
British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:108-9, 1968.

A 12578
Powell, A. K.
CARCINOGENIC ACTION OF RIBONUCLEASE
ON CELLS IN VITRO. British Empire
Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual
Report 46:128, 1968.

A 12579
Cohen, B.
INVESTIGATION INTO CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS
OF CHEWING TOBACCO. British Empire
Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual
Report 46:147, 1968.

A 12580
Glucksmann, A. and Cherry, C. P.
EFFECT OF DECREASING THE NUMBER OF DMBA
APPLICATIONS ON THE INDUCTION OF CERVICO-
VAGINAL AND VULVAL TUMOURS IN CASTRATE
RATS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for
Research, Annual Report 46:226-7, 1968.

A 12581
Glucksmann, A. and Cherry, C. P.
INFLUENCE OF VARIATION IN OESTROGENIC STIMULATION ON THE INDUCTION OF CERVICO-VAGINAL TUMOURS IN RATS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:226, 1968.

A 12582
Glucksmann, A. and Cherry, C. P.
PERINATAL MODIFICATION OF THE ENDOCRINE STATUS OF RATS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE INDUCTION OF TUMOURS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:227-8, 1968.

A 12583
Clayson, D. B. and Wood, M.
CARCINOGENICITY TESTS IN MICE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:271-2, 1968.

A 12585
Craig, A. W. and Bertram, J. S.
METABOLISM OF DIBUTYLNITROSAMINE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:312, 1968.

A 12586
Jackson, H. and Edwards, K.
ANTISPERMATOGENIC EFFECTS OF POLYCYLIC HYDROCARBONS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:315, 1968.

A 12593
Delmer, D. P. and Mills, S. E.
TRYPTOPHAN SYNTHASE FROM NICOTIANA TABACUM. Biochemica et Biophysica Acta 167(2):431-43, Oct 8, 1968.

A 12594
Zielke, H. R., Byerrum, R. U., O'Neal, R. M., Burns, L. C., and Koeppe, R. E.
INCORPORATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND ACETATE INTO THE PYRROLIDINE RING OF NICOTINE. Journal of Biological Chemistry 243(18):4757-61, Sep 25, 1968.

A 12595
Oppenheimer, B. S., Oppenheimer, E. T., and Stout, A. P.
SARCOMAS INDUCED IN RODENTS BY IMBEDDING VARIOUS PLASTIC FILMS. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 79:366-9, 1952.

A 12596
Nothdurft, H.
UBER DIE SARKOMAUSLOSUNG DURCH FREMDKORPERIMPLANTATIONEN BEI RATTEN IN ABHANGIGKEIT VON DER FORM DER IMPLANTATE. (DEPENDENCE ON SHAPE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SARCOMATA BY IMPLANTATION OF FOREIGN BODIES.) Naturwissenschaften 42:106, 1955, German (Abs.)

Polystyrene, cellulose hydrate and polyvinyl chloride polymers in the form of circular disks, rods or spheres, powders and bristles were implanted, intraperitoneally or subcutaneously, in a total of 1104 Wistar Rats. A total of 123 sarcomas thus far, developed. Only 3 resulted from powder clumps and these developed 14 to 15 months after implantation. No tumors developed within 19 months from dispersed powders. Smooth unperforated disks produced 70 sarcomas (64 subcutaneous); perforated disks, 37 sarcomas (29 subcutaneous). Rods, spheres and bristles, yielded only 13 sarcomas. The results of other investigators using other materials were also mentioned.

A 12599
Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil.
COMO O PIOR NEVOEIRO INGLES. (LIKE THE WORST ENGLISH FOG.) Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil 35(6):3-4, Jun 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

The harmful constituents of the smoke of tobacco (and cigarette paper) and their action on the human organism were described briefly. It was concluded that filters had insufficient capabilities in removing the deleterious components of tobacco smoke. Present efforts in reducing the risks of smoking are being directed towards (1) suppressing benzopyrene and related substances by substances added to tobacco, (2) lowering the temperature by additives to tobacco, (3) selection of less harmful tobaccos, and (4) modifying the treatment of tobacco from culture to cure.

A 12601
Lacassagne, A., Chamorro, A., Hurst, L., and Giao, N.-B.
EFFET DE L'EPIPHYSECTOMIE SUR L'HEPATOCANCEROGENESE CHIMIQUE, CHEZ LE RAT. (EFFECT OF EPIPHYSECTOMY ON CHEMICAL HEPATOCARCINOGENESIS IN RATS.) Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences; D: Sciences Naturelles 269(11):1043-6, Sep 15, 1969, French (Abs.)

A 12601 (continued)

Ten of 12 male Wistar Rats who had undergone pinealectomy were later submitted to a diet low in protein and riboflavin and fed the following toxic substances: 4 animals (1 died) with 4-dimethylaminoazobenzene (DAB), and 3 with 2-acetylaminofluorene (AAF), and 2 with diethylnitrosamine (DENA), multiple hepatomas developed in the animals fed AAF and DENA but cancerization was prevented in those given DAB. The adrenals were normal in weight in controls and DENA animals, heavier in AAF animals and reduced in DAB animals. The results of the histological examination were also noted.

A 12602
Conney, A. H.
ENZYMINDUKTION DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL BEIM MENSCHEN. (INDUCTION OF ENZYMES BY DRUGS IN HUMANS.) Deutsche Apotheker-Zietung 109(38):1439-40, Sep 18, 1969, German (Abs.)

The effects of various drugs as well as cigarette smoking were briefly reviewed. Cigarette smoking increases the hydroxylation of 3,4-benzopyrene and the N-demethylation of the dye, 3-methyl-4-monomethylaminoazobenzene by enzymes present in the human placenta. Various aromatic polycyclic compounds increase considerably the benzopyrene hydroxylase activity in rat liver and it is apparent that the same components of tobacco smoke have the same effect in human placenta. Further study is indicated to learn whether the high variability in the induction of the carcinogen-metabolizing enzyme can explain the susceptibility of individuals to the action of chemical carcinogens in their environment.

A 12606
Serrano, P. A.
EVOLUCION A DIEZ ANOS DE LOS ESTUDIOS REALIZADOS SOBRE MONOAMINAS. (TEN-YEAR EVOLUTION OF THE STUDIES CARRIED OUT ON MONOAMINES.) Gaceta Medica de Mexico 99(3):310-24, Mar 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

A survey is made of the panorama of investigations on monoamines conducted over the past 10 years. These include: (1) studies with normal subjects involving the development of new techniques for determining catecholamines, 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid and serotonin in urine, blood and tissue, circadian rhythm, and monoamine excretion in smokers; (2) studies on essential hypertension dealing with excretion of catecholamines and the degree of hyper-

A 12606 (continued)

tension, the effect of some drugs on catecholamine excretion, action of blocking and releasing drugs, and circadian rhythm; (3) studies on patients with pheochromocytoma concerning diagnosis of the disease, excretion of dopamine, localization studies, pharmacological tests, circadian rhythm, the effects of some drugs, and in vitro incubation; (4) studies on cardiac catecholamines in dog and sheep hearts, cardiac catecholamines following experimentally induced infarcts, the effect of some drugs on cardiac catecholamines, and tissue catecholamine from biopsies of human auricula cordis; (5) physiopathological studies dealing with monoamine excretion in patients with hyperthyroidism and myxedema, surgeons and surgical patients, and patients with pulmonary disease, tissue amines under conditions of hypoxia and anoxia, and the action of thiazides on tissue catecholamines of the rat; and (6) neurohormonal studies concerning the concentration of serotonin in cerebral regions of the dog, the effect of thyroidectomy on cerebral serotonin of the dog, and the effect of sleep deprivation on monoamines in the cat.

A 12613
Gargus, J. L., Paynter, O. E., and Reese, W. H. Jr.
UTILIZATION OF NEWBORN MICE IN THE BIOASSAY OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 15(3):552-9, Nov 1969.

A 12614
Macnicol, P. K.
ISOLATION OF 6-HYDROXYKYNURENIC ACID FROM THE TOBACCO LEAF. Biochemical Journal 107(4):473-9, 1968.

A 12615
Goldenberg, M. M.
TACHYPHYLAXIS TO THE INHIBITORY ACTION OF ATROPINE ON THE CHOLINERGIC RESPONSE TO NICOTINE, IN VITRO. Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie 180(2):264-80, Aug 1969.

A 12616
Orientacion Medica.
ACCION FARMACOLOGICA DE LA NICOTINA. (PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF NICOTINE.) Orientacion Medica 18(853):412, May 30, 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

A study on the amount and rate of nicotine absorbed by a smoker revealed

A 12616 (continued)
that the average smoker inhales 1-2 times per minute and inhales about 25 ml of smoke per inhalation; that an inhalation of 35 ml produces twice as much nicotine as one of 20 ml; and that in 10 minutes a smoker takes in 1-2 mg of nicotine. A study on cats comparing the action of nicotine in inhaled cigarette smoke on arterial pressure with that of intravenously injected nicotine showed both modes to cause about the same rapid rise in arterial pressure. An investigation on the calming or stimulating effects of nicotine on excited rats taught to drink water by pressing a receptacle, showed that intravenous injections of 0.5 mg nicotine every 30 seconds for 20 minutes caused a 78 percent increase in the number of presses on the receptacle for most rats. Experiments on cats, demonstrated that nicotine injections can either elevate or lower the rate of acetylcholine liberated in the cerebral superficies with parallel modifications of the EEG. The rise in cortical activity, analogous with that provoked by injections of nicotine in the cat, could explain the subjective impression of greater capacity for concentration or better efficiency. Such effects of nicotine in man probably depend on the quantity and frequency of self-administration as well as the psychological conditions of the moment.

A 12619
British Empire Cancer Campaign Annual Report.
EFFECT OF CIGARETTE TOBACCO SMOKE CONDENSATE IN YOUNG MICE. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 43(Part 2):433, 1965.

A 12620
Black, D. K. and Dickens, F.
STUDIES ON CIGARETTE-SMOKE CONDENSATE AND ITS COMPONENTS: INTERACTIONS WITH CYSTEINE OF SOME CARCINOGENIC COMPOUNDS. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 43(Part 2):22, 1965.

A 12632
Michie, M. J. and Reid, W. W.
BIOSYNTHESIS OF COMPLEX TERPENES IN THE LEAF CUTICLE AND TRICHOMES OF *NICOTIANA TABACUM*. *Nature* 218(5141):578, May 11, 1968.

A 12633
Eichel, B. and Arto Shahrik, H.
TOBACCO SMOKE TOXICITY: LOSS OF HUMAN ORAL LEUKOCYTE FUNCTION AND FLUID-CELL METABOLISM. *Science* 166(3911):1424-8, Dec 12, 1969.

A 12634
Sims, P.
METABOLISM OF BENZO(a)PYRENE. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2):17, 1967.

A 12635
Green, B.
PHYSIOCHEMICAL REACTIONS OF CARCINOGENS WITH DNA. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2):17-8, 1967.

A 12636
Sims, P. and Grover, P. L.
FACTORS AFFECTING THE METABOLISM OF 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE (DMBA) BY LIVER PREPARATIONS. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2):18-9, 1967.

A 12637
Brookes, P. and Dipple, A.
MECHANISM OF HYDROCARBON CARCINOGENESIS. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2): 20, 1967.

A 12638
Booth, J. and Boyland, E.
NICOTINE METABOLISM. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2):25, 1967.

A 12639
Passey, R. D. and Warbrick-Smith, D.
TYPES OF TOBACCO AND LUNG CANCER. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2): 26, 1967.

A 12640
Stock, J. A. and Haddow, A.
ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST BENZOPYRENE SARCOMAS. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2): 70-1, 1967.

A 12641
Haddow, A., Stock, J. A., and Smith, C.
ATTEMPTS AT THE IMMUNOTHERAPY OF BENZOPYRENE RAT SARCOMAS. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2):71, 1967.

A 12642
Cohen, B. and Smith, C. J.
INVESTIGATION INTO CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS OF CHEWING TOBACCO. *British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report* 45(Part 2):162, 1967.

A 12643
Iball, J.
X-RAY CRYSTAL ANALYSIS OF CARCINOGENIC AND RELATED COMPOUNDS. 1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 45 (Part 2):426, 1967.

A 12646
Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil.
A PROPOSITO DE TABACO NO CANCRO EXPERIMENTAL E NO CANCRO HUMANO. (ON TOBACCO IN EXPERIMENTAL AND HUMAN CANCER.) Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil 35(7):11-2, Jul 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

Tracheas excised from rats (Murganhos) either shortly before or several days after birth were treated with tobacco smoke condensate in in vitro culture. The histological changes in the epithelium and cartilage of the excised tissue were noted. The epithelium showed higher secretory activity after 9 days and the mitotic index rose from 0.21 percent from the 9th day to 0.37 percent after 17 days. The rise in the mitotic rate, hyperplasia of the basal cells, loss of secretory activity and other subsequent destructive changes in the epitheluim were noted. No degenerative changes in cartilage were noted after 9 days of culture, but after 2 weeks, the chondrocytes degenerated and lost their powers of coloration. The necrotic cartilage was invaded by fibroblasts from the connective tissue situated between it and the epithelium. A comparison of these results with those observed in human fetal lung tissue treated with benzopyrene and tracheal epithelium treated with carcinogenic hydrocarbons, showed that these agents first stimulated and then destroyed secretory activity. In contrast, tobacco smoke hydrocarbons caused destructive changes only in cartilage.

A 12651
Sims, P.
METABOLISM AND CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITIES OF POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):1-2, 1966.

A 12652
Walters, M. A. and Roe, F. J. C.
INDUCTION OF PARENCHYMAL-CELL HEPATOMAS IN MICE BY CARCINOGENIC POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):2, 1966.

A 12653
Boyland, E., Nery, R. and Williams, K.
METABOLISM OF URETHANE AND HYDROXYURETHANE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):3-4, 1966.

A 12654
Weston, B. J., Davies, A. J. S., and Roe, F. J. C.
EFFECT OF NEONATALLY ADMINISTERED CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS ON IMMUNE COMPETENCE OF MICE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):38, 1966.

A 12655
Wallis, V. and Koller, P. C.
RADIATION-INDUCED LEUKAEMIA AND IMMUNE RESPONSES. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):38-9, 1966.

A 12656
Cobb, L. M.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):47-8, 1966.

A 12657
Roe, F. J. C.
VALUE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS AS MODELS FOR THE STUDY OF FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE CAUSATION OF HUMAN LUNG CANCER. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 55, 1966.

A 12659
Hill, C. R.
ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):69, 1966.

A 12660
Bloom, H. J. G. and the Chester Beatty Research Institute.
KIDNEY TUMOURS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):75-6, 1966.

A 12661
Black, D. K. and Dickens, F.
COMPONENTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 87, 1966.

A 12662
Rasheed, S.
EFFECTS OF URETHANE ON CELLS CULTIVATED IN VITRO. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):120, 1966.

A 12663
Lindop, P., Mendes, J. J. A., and Rotblat, J.
EFFECT OF CHEMICAL AGENTS AND RADIATION ON THE INDUCTION OF LUNG TUMOURS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 145-6, 1966.

A 12664
Sanderson, K. V.
ARSENIC IN CARCINOGENESIS IN MICE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 155, 1966.

A 12665
Mobbs, B. G.
UPTAKE OF OVARIAN STEROIDS BY DMBA-INDUCED MAMMARY TUMOURS OF THE RAT. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 163, 1966.

A 12666
Pryce, D. M. and Blenkinsop, W. K.
LUNG CANCER STUDIES. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):166, 1966.

A 12667
Wright, E. C. and Hopewell, J. W.
PRODUCTION OF EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL TUMOURS IN RATS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):167, 1966.

A 12669
Glucksmann, A. and Cherry, C. P.
ENDOCRINE RESPONSES OF THE EPITHELIAL THYMUS IN THE RAT. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):211-2, 1966.

A 12670
Glucksmann, A. and Cherry, C. P.
HORMONAL MODIFICATION OF INDUCED CARCINOGENESIS IN THE RAT. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):212-3, 1966.

A 12671
Baldwin, R. W. and Barker, C. R.
DELETION OF NORMAL LIVER CELL ANTIGENS FROM CARCINOGEN-INDUCED HEPATOMAS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 219-20, 1966.

A 12672
Searle, C. E.
INHIBITION OF SKIN CARCINOGENESIS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 230-1, 1966.

A 12673
Flaks, A.
THYMUS AND CARCINOGENESIS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):258-9, 1966.

A 12674
Ghadially, F. N. and Roy, S.
SYNOVIAL SARCOMAS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):262, 1966.

A 12675
Chalmers, J. G.
TRYPTOPHAN METABOLITES IN UROLOGICAL PATIENTS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):307, 1966.

A 12681
Passey, R. D. and Blackmore, M.
BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CIGAR AND CIGARETTE SMOKE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):6, 1966.

A 12682
Passey, R. D., Elson, L. A., and Blackmore, M.
INVESTIGATION OF THE SUGAR CONTENT OF CIGARETTES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 6-7, 1966.

A 12683
Lasnitzki, I.
EFFECT OF A "HYDROCARBON ENRICHED" CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE ON HUMAN AND HAMSTER FOETAL LUNGS IN ORGAN CULTURE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 208, 1966.

A 12684
Cohen, B., Smith, C. J., and Bruton, J. W.
STUDIES IN ORAL CARCINOGENESIS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):131-2, 1966.

A 12685
Craig, A. W. and Clapp, N. K.
CARCINOGENIC ACTION OF DIMETHYL- AND DIETHYLNITROSAMINE IN THE RF MOUSE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 290-1, 1966.

A 12686
Roe, F. J. C.
MECHANISM OF CARCINOGENESIS BY THE NEUTRAL FRACTION OF CIGARETTE SMOKE CONDENSATE. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):5, 1966.

A 12687
Boyland, E. and de Kock, D. H.
NICOTINE METABOLISM. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):5-6, 1966.

A 12690
Burki, H. R. and Okita, G. T.
EFFECT OF ORAL COPPER SULFATE ON 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)ANTHRACENE CARCINOGENESIS IN MICE. British Journal of Cancer 23(3):591-6, Sep 1969.

A 12694
Gorski, T.
WSPOLCZESNE ZAGADNIENIA CHEMICZNEJ KANCEROGENEZY. (CURRENT PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS.) Postepy Higieny I Medycyny Doswiadczalnej 23(5):569-600, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

A review of problems of the chemical carcinogenesis is presented. The author's studies on the biological role of charge transfer complexes of aromatic hydrocarbons are discussed. (Author Abstract)

A 12695
Bhagat, B.
MECHANISM OF NICOTINE-INDUCED RELEASE OF CATECHOLAMINES. Progress Report. New York Medical College, Department of Pharmacology, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York, N.Y., for the period Jan 1, 1967-Jun 30, 1967, 2 pp.

A 12696
Matzinger, D. F.
GENETIC VARIABILITY IN FLUE-CURED VARIETIES OF NICOTIANA TABACUM L. III. SC58 X DIXIE BRIGHT 244. Reprinted from Crop Science 8(6):732-5, 1968. Tobacco Reprint Series No. 269.

A 12697
Matzinger, D. F. and Wernsman, E. A.
GENETIC DIVERSITY AND HETEROSIS IN NICOTIANA. II. ORIENTAL X FLUE-CURED VARIETY CROSSES. Reprinted from Tobacco 167(13):52-5, 1968. Tobacco Reprint Series No. 267.

A 12698
Bingham, E. and Falk, H. L.
ENVIRONMENTAL CARCINOGENS. The Modifying Effect of Cocarcinogens on the Threshold Response. Archives of Environmental Health 19(6):779-83, Dec 1969.

A 12699
Kaneko, H. and Mita, M.
ISOLATION FROM CIGAR TOBACCO LEAVES OF 2,3-DIMETHYL-4-HYDROXY-2-NONENOIC ACID LACTONE. Agricultural and Biological Chemistry 33(10):1525-6, Oct 1969.

A 12700
Takayama, S. and Ojima, Y.
PHOTOSENSITIZING ACTIVITY OF CARCINOGENIC AND NONCARCINOGENIC POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS ON CULTURED CELLS. Japanese Journal of Genetics 44(4):231-40, Sep 1969.

A 12701
Tarusov, B. N., Lomsadze, B. A., and Tsartsidze, M. A.
SPECIFIC INTERACTION OF CARCINOGENIC HYDROCARBONS WITH LYSOSOMES. Translated from Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 178(6): 1418-20, Feb 1968. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR Biochemistry Section 178(1-6): 43-5, Jan-Feb 1968.

A 12702
Olds, M. E. and Domino, E. F.
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF CHOLINERGIC AGONISTS ON SELF-STIMULATION AND ESCAPE BEHAVIOR. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 170(1):157-67, Nov 1969.

A 12704
Goodman, L. and Gilman, A.
TOBACCO (NICOTINE). In: Resource Book for Drug Abuse Education. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, Chevy Chase, Md., Public Health Service Publication No. 1964, Oct 1969, pp. 57-8.

A 12707
Astapova, S. A.
ИЗМЕНЕНИЬЕ ОБ' 'ЬЕМА СОСУДИСТОГО РУСЛА ПОЦХЕК ПРИ ПОРАЗХЕНИИ ПО-210.

IZMENENIYE OB''YEMA SOSUDISTOGO RUSLA POCHEK PRI PORAZHENII Po-210. (CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE VASCULAR DUCT OF KIDNEYS DURING Po-210 ATTACK.) Meditsinskaia Radiologiia 14(9):69-71, Sep 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Male, white rats with the vascular network filled with a mixture of India ink and gelatin were exposed to chronic radiation with Polonium-210 (0.005 microcuries/g). Observations were made after 3 and 15 days (25-115 rads in kidneys) and after 200, 300 and 400 days (1400-1470 rads in kidney). The earlier observations showed some necrotic changes and impairment of the permeability of the vascular walls but with little change (sometimes an increase) in the caliber of the smaller vessels (arteries, arterioles and capillaries of stroma and glomeruli). Capillaries of the glomeruli appeared to be most severely damaged. Chronic exposure to Po-210 resulted in exclusion from the blood circulation of up to 50-75 percent of the capillaries of the glomeruli and up to 50 percent of the capillaries of the stroma.

A 12708
Parfenov, Yu. D. and Poluboyarinova, Z. I.
ЖИДОЖЬЫЕ РАЗЛИЦХИЫА ОБМЕНА ПО-210 Ж ОРГАНИЗМЕ ЛАБОРАТОРНЫКХ ЗХИЖОТНЫКХ.

VIDOVYYE RAZLICHIYA OBMENA Po-210 V ORGANIZME LABORATORNYKH ZHIVOTNYKH. (SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN THE METABOLISM OF Po-210 IN THE ORGANISM OF LABORATORY ANIMALS.) Radiobiologiia 9(4):596-8, Jul-Aug 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Po-210 was introduced by single subcutaneous injection in rats with dosages of 0.01, 0.03, 0.035 and 0.075 microcuries/g, in rabbits 0.04 microcuries/g, and in dogs 0.025-0.5 microcuries/g. Data on Po-210 metabolism in the organs of mice were obtained from the work of Finkel et al (1953) with intravenous injection of the isotope. Results of the experiments showed that Po-210

A 12708 (continued)
disappeared from different organs of rabbits more rapidly than from organs of mice, rats, and dogs. Species differences were noted at the level of the accumulation of Po-210 in different organs and tissues as in kidneys of rabbits, in spleens of dogs, as well as in other organs.

A 12711
Khachaturova, T. S. and Papoyan, S. A.
СОЖМЕСТНОЫЕ ДЕЫСТЖИЫЕ ЖИРУСОЖ ГРИППА, ОСПОЖАКТСИННЫ И ДМБА НА ПРОТСЕСС КОЗХНОГО ОПУКХОЛЕОБРАЗОЖАНИЫА У БЕЛЫКХ МЫЦХЕЫ.

SOVMESTNOYE DEYSTVIYE VIRUSOV GRIPPA, OSPOVAKTSINNY I DMBA NA PROTSESS KOZHNOGO OPUKHOLEOBRAZOVANIYA U BELYKH MYSHEY. (JOINT ACTIVITY OF VIRUSES OF INFLUENZA, SMALL POX VACCINE AND DMBA ON THE SKIN TUMORIGENESIS PROCESS IN WHITE MICE.) Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Klinicheskoi Meditsiny 9(2):43-8, 1969, Russian (Abs.).

Combined activity of viruses of influenza, small pox vaccine and DMBA resulted in an acceleration and a greater incidence in the development of papillomas and tumors as compared with animals treated only with DMBA. The results were more pronounced when DMBA was combined with small pox vaccine virus than with influenza virus.

A 12712
Van Duuren, B. L., Conklin, M., Lavers, G. C., and Segal, A.
SYNTHESIS OF LAURATE ESTERS OF PYROGALLOL AND RELATED PHENOLS. Journal of the Chemical Society; Section C: Organic Chemistry (7):588-90, 1967.

A 12713
Tsuji, T., Sugai, T., and Saito, T.
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THREE TYPES OF EPIDERMAL DENDRITIC CELLS IN HAIRLESS MICE. Journal of Investigative Dermatology 53(5):332-40, Nov 1969.

A 12716
Mori, W. and Coombs, R. R. A.
DEMONSTRATION, BY THE MIXED ANTIGLOBULIN REACTION, OF ANTIBODIES TO BP8 TUMOUR CELLS IN IMMUNIZED MICE. British Journal of Cancer 23(3):622-8, Sep 1969.

A 12719
Beuving, L. J.
EFFECTS OF OVARIECTOMY ON PRENEOPLASTIC NODULE FORMATION AND

A 12719 (continued)
MAINTENANCE IN THE MAMMARY GLANDS OF CARCINOGEN-TREATED RATS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(5):1181-9, Nov 1969.

A 12720
Beuving, L. J.
RESPONSIVENESS OF CARCINOGEN-INDUCED HYPERPLASTIC ALVEOLAR NODULES IN LEWIS RATS TO MAMMARY GLAND GROWTH-REGULATORY MECHANISMS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(5): 1191-6, Nov 1969.

A 12724
Chiou, C. Y. and Long, J. P.
ACETYLCHOLINE-RELEASING EFFECTS OF SOME NICOTINIC AGENTS ON CHICK BIVENTER CERVICIS NERVE MUSCLE PREPARATION. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 132(2):732-7, Nov 1969.

A 12727
Fujimoto, K.
COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE ADRENERGIC RELAXATIONS IN THE EXCISED JEJUNUM OF RAT, EVOKED BY NICOTINE, TYRAMINE, HISTAMINE, CALCIUM AND TRANSMURAL STIMULATION; WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CATECHOLAMINE RELEASE. Kobe Journal of Medical Sciences 15(2):71-105, Jun 1969.

A 12731
Halfpenny, P. F. and Starrett, P. S.
CONTROL OF ODOR AND IRRITATION DUE TO CIGARETTE SMOKING ABOARD AIRCRAFT. ASHRAE Journal 3(3):39-44, Mar 1961.

A 12734
Gaitan, E.
NORMAL AND ABNORMAL VASOPRESSIN ACTIVITY IN MAN. In: Progress in Endocrinology, Excerpta Medica International Congress Series, No. 184, 1969, pp. 249-57.

A 12737
Schneider, F. H.
SECRETION FROM THE CORTEX-FREE BOVINE ADRENAL MEDULLA. British Journal of Pharmacology 37(2):371-9, Oct 1969.

A 12739
Brown, D. A., Halliwell, J. V., and Scholfield, C. N.
NICOTINE UPTAKE BY ISOLATED RAT GANGLIA. British Journal of Pharmacology 37(2): 510P-511P, Oct 1969.

A 12740
Bhown, A. S., Maitrya, B. B., and Haq, I. U.
BLOOD CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN LEVEL IN BEEDI SMOKERS. Indian Journal of Medical Research 57(7):1313-5, Jul 1969.

A 12744
Mesrobian, A. Z. and Shklar, G.
GINGIVAL CARCINOGENESIS IN THE HAMSTER, USING TISSUE ADHESIVES FOR CARCINOGEN FIXATION. Journal of Periodontology-Periodontics 40(10):45/603-48/606, Oct 1969.

A 12745
Kodama, M. and Nagata, C.
PHOTOSENSITIZING EFFECTS OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS AND QUINOLINES UPON DNA. Chemico-Biological Interactions 1(1):99-112, Oct 1969.

A 12747
Conney, A. H.
MICROSOMAL ENZYME INDUCTION BY DRUGS. Pharmacology for Physicians 3(12): 1-6, Dec 1969.

A 12750
Rothwell, K. and Whitehead, J. K.
METHODS, APPARATUS: NEW PRODUCT RESEARCH, PROCESS DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN. Chemistry and Industry (45):1628-30, Nov 8, 1969.

A 12758
Barlow, R. B., Thompson, G. M., and Scott, N. C.
THE AFFINITY AND ACTIVITY OF COMPOUNDS RELATED TO NICOTINE ON THE RECTUS ABDOMINIS MUSCLE OF THE FROG (RANA PIPIENS). British Journal of Pharmacology 37(3):555-84, Nov 1969.

A 12761
Burdman, D., Garret, M., and Benninghoff, D. L.
COMPARATIVE CYTOMORPHOLOGY OF IRRADIATION ATYPIA AND CHEMICALLY INDUCED CARCINOMA IN THE MOUSE CERVIX. Acta Cytologica 13(11):620-33, Nov 1969.

A 12763
Crowe, M. W.
SKELETAL ANOMALIES IN PIGS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO. Modern Veterinary Practice 50(13):54-5, Dec 1969.

A 12764
Legg, P. D., Chaplin, J. F., and Collins, G. B.
INHERITANCE OF PERCENT TOTAL ALKALOIDS IN NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Populations Derived from Crosses of Low Alkaloid Lines with Burley and Flue-cured Varieties. Journal of Heredity 60(4):213-7, Jul-Aug 1969.

A 12794
Coleman, H. N., Sonnenblick, E. H., and Braunwald, E.
MECHANISM OF THE NOREPINEPHRINE-INDUCED STIMULATION OF MYOCARDIAL OXYGEN CONSUMPTION AS STUDIED IN THE ISOLATED CAT PAPILLARY MUSCLE. Abstract of paper presented at the American Heart Association, 40th Scientific Sessions and 21st Annual Meeting, Council on Arteriosclerosis, San Francisco, California, Oct 18-19, 1969, Circulation 36(4, Suppl 2):II-89, Oct 1967.

A 12795
Kershbaum, A., Osada, H., Scriabine, A., Bellet, S., and Pappajohn, D. J.
INFLUENCE OF NICOTINE ON THE MOBILIZATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS FROM RAT ADIPOSE TISSUE IN VITRO AND IN THE ISOLATED PERFUSED DOG LIMB. Abstract of paper presented at the American Heart Association, 40th Scientific Sessions and 21st Annual Meeting, Council on Arteriosclerosis, San Francisco, California, Oct 18-19, 1967, Circulation 36(4, Suppl 2):II-20, Oct 1967.

A 12798
Kershbaum, A., Kuzuya, F., Hirabayashi, M., Pappajohn, D. J., and Bellet S.
EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING ON POST-HEPARIN CLEARING FACTOR (LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE). Abstract of paper presented at the National Meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 4-5, 1968. Clinical Research 16(2):346, Apr 1968.

A 12811
Viczian, M. and Heinisch, P.
A DOHANYZAS HATASA A SPERMATOGENESISRE. (THE EFFECT OF SMOKING ON SPERMATOGENESIS.) Magyar Noorvosok Lapja 30(5):412-8, Sep 1967, Hungarian (Abs.).

Animal studies with simulated effects of smoking were performed to elucidate the detrimental interference on the mechanism of spermatogenesis. The experiments were performed on 16 male rats of known genealogy, weighing between 160 to 200 g. The animals were confined for 6 weeks in the

A 12811 (continued)
Czeizel & Czeizel-designed "smoking apparatus" equipped with adequate recording facilities. The simulated smoking was imposed eight times daily for 15 minutes. The results were compared against four control animals of identical age, genealogy and weight. The frequency of the differential spermatogenetic phases were determined according to Roosen-Runge and by the Giesel techniques. Inhibition measurements on the spermatocytes were determined by a progressively calibrated scale comprising 9 divisional phases. The clear-cut spectrum reflects the qualitative interference in the division of spermatocytes. The ultimate category, i.e. Number IX-Phase, was labeled as the degenerative tubular stage. The pathologic degradation of testicles is illustrated by 7 photo biopsies.

A 12815
Zasypka, A. T.
КАНТСЕРОГЕННЫЕ МЕТАБОЛИТЫ ТРИПТОФАНА.

KANTSEROGENNYYE METABOLITY TRIPTOFANA. (CARCINOGENIC METABOLITES OF TRYPTOPHAN.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(7):108-18, Jul 1969, Russian (Abs.).

A review is made of experimental work reported in the literature on the inducement of urinary bladder tumors by tryptophan and its metabolites.

A 12817
Turusov, V. S.
К ПРОБЛЕМЕ КОКАНТСЕПОГЕНЕЗА.

K PROBLEME KOKANTSEROGENEZA. (ON THE PROBLEM OF COCARCINOGENESIS.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(6):108-15, Jun 1969, Russian (Abs.)

In this review of the literature on the mechanism of cocarcinogenesis, mention is made of experimental work on the combined effect of radiation and 3,4-benzopyrene on the skin.

A 12818
Tashbekov, B. U., Postupal'skiy, Ya. N., Davydov, Ya. S., and Bolotova, M. N.
О СОДЕРЗХАНИИ 3,4-БЕНЗПИРЕНА Ж АТМОСФЕРНОМ ЖОЗДУКХЕ НЕКОТОРНЫКХ ГОРОДОЖ УЗБЕКИСТАНА Ж ЛЕТНИЕ МЕЦЫАТСЫ.

O SODERZHANII 3,4-BENZPIRENA V ATMOSFERNOM VOZDUKHE NEKOTORNYKH GORODOV UZBEKISTANA V LETNIE MECYATSY. (3,4-BENZOPYRENE CONTENT OF THE AIR IN SOME CITIES IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE SUMMER MONTHS.) Meditsinskii Zhurnal Uzbekistana (7):46-49, July 1969, Russian (Abs.)

A 12818 (continued)

Results are given of the determination of 3,4-benzopyrene in samples of air in 5 industrial cities in Uzbekistan in the summer of 1968. The samples were taken at a distance of 1.5 m. from the ground (equivalent to man's respiration zone) in residential, industrial and mixed residential-industrial areas. 3,4-benzopyrene was detected in all samples and ranged from 0.032 microg./100 cu. m. in zones of minimal pollution to 3.26 microg./100 cu. m. in heavily polluted zones.

A 12822
Beritic, D.
TOKSICKA I KANCERIGENA SVOJSTVA NITROZAMINA. (TOXICITY AND CARCINOGENIC PROPERTIES OF NITROSAMINE.) Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju 20(1):60-2, 1969, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

Although it has been known for about 15 years that dimethylnitrosamine is a rather toxic substance, it has only recently been discovered that it has carcinogenic properties. Further studies revealed that diethylnitrosamine also has carcinogenic properties and that, in general, all nitrosamines are not only toxic but also carcinogenic. Nitrosamines are readily formed whenever oxides of nitrogens react with amines as, for example, while smoking tobacco and during the smokehouse treatment of meats. While an in-depth study of the problem has not been reported, it can be speculated that esophagus cancer in smokers is caused by these agents, since nitrosamines easily reach the esophagus in amounts and concentrations sufficient to induce the formation of malignant neoplasms. Notwithstanding numerical value disagreement among the various authors, it appears to be certain that a concentration of 5 parts per million in swallowed saliva is able to produce a carcinogenic action.

A 12824
Prodi, G., Finzi, C., and Francheschi, C.
LEGAME DEL 7,12-DIMETILBENZ(a)ANTRACENE AL DNA DI DIVERSI ORGANI NEL RATTO. (THE LINK BETWEEN 7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(a)-ANTHRACENE TO THE DNA IN VARIOUS ORGANS OF THE RAT.) Bollettino della Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale 45(1):26-9, Jan 15, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The investigation reported here was initiated for purposes of verifying the interaction between 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene (DMBA) and DNA in the rat given intraperitoneal hydrocarbon injections. Female Wistar Rats (body weight 250 g) were given 700 micrograms of DMBA-12 C14 and were sacrificed 48 hours later. The organs removed (the liver, kidneys, lungs, and spleen) were homogenized, and the DNA was extracted, analyzed, and chromatographed, after which radioactivity levels were determined. The quantity of DMBA (pmol/mg DNA) bound to the DNA was 3.15 in the liver, 1.94 in the kidney, 0.98 in the lungs, and 3.82 in the spleen. These data demonstrate that DMBA is bound to the DNA of various organs with a stable link. The implications of such a link with regard to the increased probability of neoplastic transformation in body tissues are cited.

A 12824 (continued)

A 12826
Murata, H.
JIKKEN KOTSUSHUYO NO RUIDAI ISHOKU NI TSUITE. (TRANSPLANTATION OF EXPERIMENTAL BONE TUMORS IN SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF RATS.) Nichidai Igaku Zasshi 28(8):835-54, Aug 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

The carcinogens, 3,4-benzopyrene, 20-methylcholanthrene, and 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide, were administered in quantities of 1 and 6 mg, via intramedullary injection into the tibia, to infant male Wistar Rats. Bone tumors, chiefly fibrosarcomas, developed in 33 cases, and were successfully transplanted into the intramedullary cavity of the tibia and the subcutaneous tissue of the back for several successive generations.

A 12827
Kurihara, T.
KAKUSHU KAGAKUTEKI HATSUGAN BUSSHITSU NI YORU JIKKEN KOTSUSHUYO NO SEISEI NI TSUITE. (ON THE INDUCEMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL BONE TUMORS BY VARIOUS CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS.) Nichidai Igaku Zasshi 28(9):921-41, Sep 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

The carcinogens, 3,4-benzopyrene, 20-methylcholanthrene, and 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide, were administered in quantities of 1 mg and 6 mg, via intramedullary injection into the tibia, to infant male Wistar Rats. Bone tumors developed in 23 percent of the rats receiving 1 mg of 3,4-benzopyrene and in 29 percent of those receiving 6 mg. Of the rats receiving 6 mg of 20-methylcholanthrene, 38 percent developed bone tumors. In the case of 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide, bone tumors developed in 9 percent of the rats receiving 1 mg, and in 31 percent of those receiving 6 mg. The average time before development of the tumors ranged from 20 to 54 weeks. Detailed X-ray and histological findings are given.

A 12828
Kriek, E.
CHEMISCHE CARCINOGENESE VAN AROMATISCHE AMINEN: REACTIEVE METABOLIETEN EN HUN INTERACTIE MET MACROMOLECULEN IN DE CEL. (AROMATIC AMINE CARCINOGENESIS: REACTIVE METABOLITES AND THEIR INTERACTION WITH MACROMOLECULES IN THE CELL.) Jaarboek Kankeronderzoek en Kankerbestrijding 17:29-35, 1968, Dutch (Abs.)

Metabolic activation is a prerequisite for the observed binding *in vivo* of the carcinogen AAF and its derivatives with ribosomal RNA and DNA. Two reactions are responsible for this metabolic process: the first, N-oxidation, is catalyzed by enzymes present in the microsomes of the liver. A second activation reaction of N-hydroxy-AAF is essential for the binding to tissue receptor molecules, since N-hydroxy-AAF does not react non-enzymatically with nucleic acids and proteins *in vitro*. Recent experimental results suggest that in the second step a sulfate ester of N-hydroxy-AAF is formed with the participation of a sulfokinase dependent on Mg2+ and ATP. The ester AAF-N-SO4Na is chemically highly reactive and can be expected to react rapidly in the environment of its formation. Direct effects following administration of AAF or AF to rats are structural damage to the endoplasmic reticulum, changes in activity of the drug-metabolizing enzymes and alterations in anabolic functions of the ribosomes, which are affected by corticosteroid hormones. (Author Abstract)

A 12837
Borisyuk, Yu. P.
О БЛАСТОМОГЕННОЫ АКТИЖНОСТИ ПРОДУКТОЖ КУРЕНИЫА.

O BLASTOMOGENNOY AKTIVNOSTI PRODUKTOV KURENIYA. (ON THE BLASTOMOGENIC ACTIVITY OF THE PRODUCTS OF SMOKING.) Voprosy Eksperimental'noi Onkologii (3):47-55, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Tobacco tar, from the smoke of "Pamir" brand of cigarettes was divided into 2 fractions, one containing the polycyclic hydrocarbons, including 3,4-benzopyrene, and the other, the residue after removal of the polycyclic hydrocarbons. The tar fractions were tested on the skins of 2-month-old purebred white, male mice. The results showed that tobacco tar, especially that produced by the extraction of the smoke with benzol has blastomogenic activity with respect to mouse skin. Most blastomogenic activity was shown by the fraction containing the polycyclic hydrocarbons. Tobacco tar, deprived of the polycyclic components merely has cocarcinogenic properties, stimulating the action of the carcinogenic hydrocarbons. Increasing the content of 3,4-benzopyrene of tobacco tar increases its blastomogenic activity. The blastomogenic effect of products of smoking depends on the union of carcinogenic hydrocarbons of the 3,4-benzopyrene type and cocarcinogenic factors activating their effect.

See also C 10219, C 10291, C 10605, C 10606, C 10618, C 10855, F 10511

SECTION B. MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

B 10212
Hammond, E. C.
QUANTITATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIGARETTE SMOKING AND DEATH RATES. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 3-8.

B 10242
Pharmaceutical Journal.
PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1967. Pharmaceutical Journal 201 (5478):441, Oct 26, 1968.

B 10249
Medical World News.
A BEDTIME STORY ABOUT STROKES. Medical World News 9(46):72, Dec 15, 1968.

B 10252
Review of Allergy.
TOBACCO SMOKE: TELLING IT LIKE IT IS. (EDITORIAL) Review of Allergy 22(11): 1025-6, Nov 1968.

B 10267
Connecticut Medicine.
AIR POLLUTION: 1. THE PROBLEM. Connecticut Medicine 32(11):799-801, Nov 1968.

B 10270
West Virginia Medical Journal.
THE TOBACCO HAZARD. West Virginia Medical Journal 64(12):484, Dec 1968.

B 10290
ACS Cancer News.
MALE LUNG CANCER RATE UP SHARPLY. ACS Cancer News 22(2):19, Fall-Winter 1968.

B 10295
Lancet.
DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER AND ROAD ACCIDENTS. Lancet 2(7577):1088, Nov 16, 1968.

B 10316
Klonowski, S., Semczuk, B., Peszynski, J., and Zderkiewicz, H.
ZACHOROWALNOSC NA RAKA KRTANI W REGIONIE LUBELSKIM. (MORBIDITY FROM LARYNGEAL CARCINOMA IN THE LUBLIN AREA.) Otolaryngologia Polska 22(5):671-7, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

Studies were performed on the morbidity from laryngeal carcinoma in the population of Lublin in the years 1960-1965. Indices of morbidity were elaborated for individual years for the populations of various regions and for both sexes and for consecutive age groups of 5 years. The results of these observations were compared with analogous indices elaborated on the basis of report cards of malignant neoplasms.

B 10365
Manufacturing Chemist and Aerosol News.
THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING. Manufacturing Chemist and Aerosol News 39(12):2, Dec 1968.

B 10375
Brownlee, K. A.
A REVIEW OF "SMOKING AND HEALTH." Journal of the American Statistical Association :722-39, Sep 1965.

B 10406
Rakover, J. and Kallner, G.
CAN THE DEVIATING LUNG-CANCER-SMOKING RELATIONSHIP IN ISRAEL BE EXPLAINED BY DIFFERENT DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF HISTOLOGICAL TYPES? In: Kallner, G., Cancer Mortality and Morbidity in Israel: 1950-1961, Part II. Geneva, World Health Organization, Cancer 66.68, 1967, pp. 45-57.

B 10415
Koszarowski, T., Gadomska, H., and Drozdzewska, Z.
ZACHOROWANIA I ZGONY NA NOWOTWORY ZLOSLIWE W POLSCE W LATACH 1961-1964. (MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN POLAND IN 1961-1964.) Polskie Archiwum Medycyny Wewnetrznej 41(2):205-13, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

Investigations in selected areas have shown that the incidence of malignant neoplastic disease in Poland may be estimated at about 57,000 new cases every year. Neoplastic incidence in women amounts to almost 60 percent of all neoplasms reported. In most cases they concern the uterine cervix, breast, and bile ducts. In men most frequent are neoplasms of stomach,

B 10415 (continued)
lungs, and skin. Neoplasms occurring in towns are more frequently reported than those occurring in the country. The percent of histologic confirmation amounts to 50. Mortality rate from neoplastic diseases is higher in men than in women. The most frequent, causes of death from neoplastic disease are stomach and lung cancer in men, and neoplasms of stomach and bile ducts in women. (Author Abstract)

B 10450
Teeling-Smith, G.
LIABILITIES. Public Health 83(1): 17-42, Nov 1968.

B 10465
von Essen, C. F., Shedd, D. P., Connelly, R. R., and Eisenberg, H.
CANCER OF THE LARYNX IN CONNECTICUT, 1935-1959. Cancer 22(6):1315-22, Dec 1968.

B 10485
de Groot, M. J. W.
RECENTE TRENDS IN DE KANKERSTERFTE BIJ MANNEN EN VROUWEN. (RECENT TRENDS IN CANCER MORTALITY IN MEN AND WOMEN.) Tijdschrift voor Sociale Geneeskunde 46(23):824-7, Nov 15, 1968. Dutch (Abs.)

Age standardized cancer mortality increased for men from 167.0 in 1955/1957 to 197.5 per 100,000 in 1964/1966. In women no increase was found. Table 4 shows the age specific rates. The overall increase in men appeared to be due to respiratory cancers. This primary site accounted in 1955 for one in five deaths by cancer. In 1966--only 12 years later--this ratio was one in three. The male crude death rate for "lung cancer" increased in this period by 88 percent. (Author Abstract)

B 10494
Sterling, T. D.
AN EVALUATION AND CRITIQUE OF THE REPORT LINKING CIGARETTE SMOKING TO GENERAL MORBIDITY AND DISABILITY. Washington University, Department of Applied Mathematics, St. Louis, Mo., n. d., 74 pp.

B 10495
Pennsylvania Medicine.
"SMOKING AND HEALTH WEEK." Pennsylvania Medicine 72(2):8, Feb 1969.

B 10496
Tobacco.
PURE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE POINTING AWAY FROM SMOKING-DISEASE LINK, SAYS DR. C. C. LITTLE. Tobacco 168(7):13, Feb 14, 1969.

B 10515
Weir, J. M.
SMOKING'S EFFECTS ON THE ORAL TISSUES--EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA, EDUCATIONAL RESPONSES. Presented at Dental Health Section, American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, Detroit, Mich., Nov 11, 1968, 19 pp.

B 10546
Concours Medical.
CIGARETTE, CANCER DU POUMON ET THROMBOSE CORONARIENNE. Une Enquete Anglaise Sur 54,460 Ouvriers de l'Industrie. (CIGARETTES, LUNG CANCER AND CORONARY THROMBOSIS. An English Investigation of 54,460 Industrial Workers.) Concours Medical 90(40):6304, 6307, Oct 5, 1968, French (Abs.)

A 3-year study of men, 40 years of age and older, in 119 establishments in Greater London has been reported. Slightly more than 10 percent were heavy smokers (25 cigarettes + daily); light and average smokers were about equal in numbers. The mortality rate due to lung cancer was 4 times greater in smokers than in nonsmokers. The mortality rate in smokers increased with the number of cigarettes smoked daily, with a correspondingly higher rate in the above 50 age groups. Heavy smokers who kept cigarettes in the mouth between puffs had a still greater mortality rate, 14 times as great as in nonsmokers. Heavy smokers had a 3 times greater risk of dying from coronary thrombosis than nonsmokers; the risks for smokers of all categories was twice as great as for nonsmokers. For cancers other than lung cancers, one could observe the unfavorable influence of cigarette smoking only in the older age groups. The mortality rate from other causes was in relation to age and not to smoking.

B 10557
Gifford, J. H.
THE MENACE OF SMOKING. Review of Allergy 22(12):1110-1, Dec 1968.

B 10576
Simon, J. L.
THE HEALTH ECONOMICS OF CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION. Journal of Human Resources 3(1):111-7, Winter 1968.

B 10601
Slack, J. and Evans, K. A.
THE INCREASED RISK OF DEATH FROM ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE IN FIRST DEGREE RELATIVES OF 121 MEN AND 96 WOMEN WITH ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE. Journal of Medical Genetics 3:239-57, 1966.

B 10613
Florida Health Notes.
CIGARETTES AND LUNG CANCER. Florida Health Notes 61(2):37-8, Feb 1969.

B 10616
Miller, I.
CURRENT STATUS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SMOKING AND HEALTH. Presented at the 1968 Joint Statistical Meetings, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug 21, 1968, 10 pp.

B 10623
Denk, W., Hansluwka, H., and Karrer, K.
ZUR EPIDEMIOLOGIE DES CARCINOMS. II. MITTEILUNG DIE KREBSSTERBLICHKEIT IN DEN OSTERREICHISCHEN BUNDESLANDERN. (THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CARCINOMA. II. THE MORTALITY OF CANCER IN THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL STATES.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 66:225-49, 1964, German (Abs.)

The differences in the cancer mortality among the Austrian Federal States in the years 1939/41, 1952/54, and 1959/61 were analyzed. The variations in the level of health care of the population prejudice these differences considerably. Consequently, it becomes difficult to elucidate the important epidemiological questions regarding the existence of real regional differences and the developmental tendencies occurring with time. An estimation of the most obvious distortions leads to an approximation of the differences, whereby women statistically manifest no significant differentiation. With men, however, important factors suggest a truly excessive mortality in Vienna which expresses itself in the entire mortality. A tendency for the values between Vienna and the remaining Federal States to equilibrate seems likely. The counterpart of this tendency is found in the development of the entire mortality. (Author Abstract)

B 10624
Denk, W., Hansluwka, H., and Karrer, K.
ZUR EPIDEMIOLOGIE DES CARCINOMS I. MITTEILUNG. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER KREBSSTERBLICHKEIT IN OSTERREICH. (THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CARCINOMA. I. THE GROWTH OF CANCER MORTALITY IN AUSTRIA.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 65:488-505, 1963, German (Abs.)

Statistical studies of the cancer mortality of Austria in the last 40 years indicated a progressive increase in the number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms. In men the mortality increased at 55 years of age, in women at the 70th year. The composition of the age group and the measure of diagnostic accuracy were decisive for the increase. With respect to these factors, the cancer mortality in Austria, when compared with other larger countries, was not so different as it seemed from the crude figures. There has been a genuine increase in carcinoma of the respiratory organs, especially in men, whereas gastric carcinoma had decreased. (Author Abstract)

B 10687
Journal of the American Medical Association.
CANCER OF THE LUNG ON THE INCREASE. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(6):1160, Feb 10, 1969.

B 10688
Kurohara, S. S.
THE FORCES OF MORTALITY IN BLADDER CARCINOMA. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(6):1136-7, Feb 10, 1969.

B 10742
Chicago Medicine.
INFLUENZA AND THE AFTERMATH. (Editorial) Chicago Medicine 72(3):83, Feb 1, 1969.

B 10760
Kastelan, S.
SMRTNOST OD MALIGNIH NEOPLASZMI U GRADU SPLITU U DESETOGODISNJEM RAZDOBLJU (1957-1966). (MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN THE TOWN OF SPLIT IN THE PERIOD (1957-1966).) Lijecnicki Vjesnik 90(10): 919-27, Oct 1968, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

The author sets forth mortality trends of malignant neoplasms in Split during the 1957-1966 period. The specific death rates are given in relation to sex, age, and localization. Proportional mortality rates are given

B 10760 (continued)
as well. The tendency towards increasing cancer mortality is evident. Some differences, in relation to literature data, are observed in the frequency of certain localizations. (Author Abstract)

B 10791
British Medical Journal.
SCOTLAND IN 1967. British Medical Journal 4(5634):839-40, Dec 28, 1968.

B 10816
National Institute of Health.
CANCER OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Health Publication No. 30, 1968, pp. 75-90.

B 10821
Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association.
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER LIABLE FOR CANCER DEATH. Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association 62(1):67-8, Jan 1969.

B 10827
Medical Officer.
CIGARETTE SMOKING (TIME LOST FROM WORK.) Medical Officer 120(22): 322, Nov 29, 1968.

B 10828
Public Health Statistics, Department of Health, Pa.
NATALITY & MORTALITY STATISTICS 1968. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Administration, Public Health Statistics 18(2):1-11, Jan-Jun 1968.

B 10843
Immich, H.
KURZE EINFUHRUNG IN DIE STATISTIK UNTER BESONDERER BERUCKSIGHTIGUNG DER EPIDEMIOLOGIE. (SHORT INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO EPIDEMIOLOGY.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 99-119., German (Abs.)

Epidemiological investigations were deemed necessary to study the effect of tobacco smoke on the human organism. The authors outlined the statistical procedure which has been followed to learn whether the hypotheses stand up in the application of statistics in modern epidemiological research. The individual steps consisted of the formulation of the question (Does nicotine act upon humans?) and its analysis, formation of comparison groups, critical evaluation of the data, organization and description of the data, testing the hypotheses, and interpretation of the results. The authors concluded that present-day epidemiological research does not fulfill all requirements for statistical evaluation and that statistical probability test methods should be introduced before generalizations concerning the results of prospective studies could be made. A brief lexicon of the statistical concepts is attached.

B 10844
Gsell, O., Immich, H., and Strobel, M.
TABAKRAUCHEN UND MORTALITAT. (TOBACCO SMOKING AND MORTALITY.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 120-53., German (Abs.)

Various statistical-epidemiological investigations were reviewed: Influence of smoking on general mortality; mortality in relationship to the type of tobacco products, smoking intensity, inhalation of cigarette smoke, length of cigarette butt and age and duration of the smoking habit; mortality after reduction in smoking intensity; influence of location (urban and rural); personality and constitution; relationship between smoking and individual causes of death; critical considerations on the statistical-epidemiological investigations; and methodological problems. A section of the report was entitled "Remarks on the Terry Report (Smoking and Health, 1964) and the "Health Consequences of Smoking (1967)".

B 10873
Saylor, L. F.
CANCER IN CALIFORNIA--NEW DEVELOPMENTS. California Medicine 110(2):187-8, Feb 1969.

B 10915
Anchev, N., Popov, I., Monov, N., and Ouzounov, N.
SPREADING OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. Neoplasma 15(5):451-68, 1968.

B 10927
Herold, H. J. and Berndt, H.
CANCER INCIDENCE IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. SELECTED TABLES. Neoplasma 15(5):517-22, 1968.

B 10954
Sen, M.
TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS. Indian Journal of Public Health 12(2):74-84, Apr 1968.

B 10973
Hennessy, E.
PERFORATED PEPTIC ULCER: MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY IN 603 CASES. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery 38(3):243-52, Feb 1969.

B 10988
Cowan, G. A. B. and Holmes, F. F.
COMPUTERS AND CANCER. Journal of the Kansas Medical Society 70(3):97-100, Mar 1969.

B 10999
Kato, Y., Ferguson, T. B., Bennett, D. E., and Burford, T. H.
OAT CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Cancer 23(3):517-24, Mar 1969.

B 11017
Jussawalla, D. J., Haenszel, W., Deshpande, V. A., and Natekar, M. V.
CANCER INCIDENCE IN GREATER BOMBAY: ASSESSMENT OF THE CANCER RISK BY AGE. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):623-36, Dec 1968.

B 11022
Muir, C. S., Evans, M. D. E., and Roche, P. J. L.
CANCER IN SABAH (BORNEO). A Preliminary Survey. British Journal of Cancer 22(4): 637-45, Dec 1968.

B 11043
Giedosz, B.
SLOWO WSTEPNE. (INTRODUCTION) Przeglad Lekarski 24(6):509-10, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

The role of the physician has changed on a worldwide scale in recent years. Now he no longer merely cures diseases, but also prevents them, and is concerned over disease-causing agents resulting from meteorological conditions. Reports on the effects of "civilizing" tobacco smoking have been published in Kenya, the Canary Islands, and other distant lands. In keeping with such worldwide interest, the present journal (Przeglad Lekarski) also provides brief medical opinion on the problem of intoxication associated with tobacco and some of its ingredients such as nicotine. Original articles of prominent workers in this field are also published from time to time. In Poland, the Polish Medical Association as early as 1881 recognized the deleterious effect on humans due to tobacco smoking.

B 11074
Royal Society of Health Journal.
SMOKING STATISTICS. Royal Society of Health Journal 89(1):48, Jan-Feb 1969.

B 11112
Journal of the American Medical Association.
CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER ON THE INCREASE. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(11):2112, Mar 17, 1969.

B 11133
Markush, R. E.
NATIONAL CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE MORTALITY STUDY. II. Mortality Associated with Persistent Cough and Phlegm in the United States, 1963. Journal of Chronic Diseases 21(11-12): 737-48, Apr 1969.

B 11144
Public Health Reports.
NYC AIR POLLUTION AFFECTS MORTALITY. Public Health Reports 84(3):283, Mar 1969.

B 11145
Public Health Reports.
RATES DIFFER BY RELIGIONS IN LUNG CANCER MORTALITY. Public Health Reports 84(3): 226-7, Mar 1969.

B 11146
Public Health Reports.
CIRRHOSIS DEATHS INCREASE AMONG 25-TO 44-YEAR-OLDS. Public Health Reports 84(3):263-4, Mar 1969.

B 11147
Skinner, E. F.
SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER. Medical Trial Technique Quarterly 15(3):59-61, Mar 1969.

B 11155
Gadomska, H., Koszarowski, T., and Drozdzewska, Z.
INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF THE STOMACH IN POLAND AND THE CITY OF WARSAW--MORTALITY FROM NEOPLASMS IN POLAND IN THE YEARS 1962--1964. *Acta Medica Polona* 9(4):359-63, 1968.

B 11234
Harewood, J. and Heath, K.
RECENT TRENDS IN INFECTIOUS AND DEGENERATIVE DISEASES AS CAUSES OF DEATH IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. *Caribbean Medical Journal* 29(1-4):79-89, 1967.

B 11242
Conroy, J. P.
SMOKING AND THE ANESTHETIC RISK. *Anesthesia and Analgesia* 48(3): 388-400, May-Jun 1969.

B 11243
Ramdial, S. and Poon-King, T.
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: A TWO-YEAR STUDY AT THE SAN FERNANDO HOSPITAL. *West Indian Medical Journal* 17(4):253, Dec 1968.

B 11244
British Medical Journal.
MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1967. *British Medical Journal* 1(5644):652, Mar 8, 1969.

B 11269
Mancuso, T. F. and Mordell, J. S.
PROPOSED INITIAL STUDIES OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNITY AIR POLLUTION TO HEALTH. *Environmental Research* 2(2):102-33, Feb 1969.

B 11273
Gsell, O.
TREND DER CARCINOMSTERBLICHKEIT DER LETZTEN 50--60 JAHRE, DARGESTELLT AM BEISPIEL DER SCHWEIZ. (THE TREND OF CANCER MORTALITY IN THE LAST 60 YEARS DEMONSTRATED IN THE CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SWITZERLAND.) *Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung* 72(2): 197-210, 1969, German (Abs.)

The development of cancer mortality in Switzerland during the period from 1910-1967 is analyzed using age connected and raw statistics. The trend of the age standardized mortality of cancer shows a significant decrease of 25 percent for women but only 10 percent for men. A continuous decline is seen in mortality from tumors of the stomach, and to some extent from carcinoma of the oesophagus and uterus. A significant increase is noted in lung cancer of men, totalling now 24 times the mortality in 1910. Lung cancer is the most frequent neoplasm since 1960. Mortality from carcinoma of the prostate and pancreas have also increased. High mortality quotients of over 2.0 in men as compared to 1.0 in women are found for cancers of the respiratory tract (oral cavity to bronchus), oesophagus and urinary bladder, suggesting an etiologic relationship to smoking. Women exhibit markedly higher mortality from cancer of the gallbladder and thyroid gland than do men. The changes in cancer mortality for age and sex are presented in detail for the period from 1952-1965. (Author Abstract)

B 11299
Cederlof, R., Friberg, L., and Hrubec, Z.
CARDIOVASCULAR AND RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS IN RELATION TO TOBACCO SMOKING. *Archives of Environmental Health* 18(6):934-40, Jun 1969.

B 11300
Lemon, F. R. and Kuzma, J. W.
A BIOLOGIC COST OF SMOKING. *Archives of Environmental Health* 18(6):950-5, Jun 1969.

B 11305
Medical Officer.
STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY. *Medical Officer* 121(9):116-7, Feb 28, 1969.

B 11307
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin.
CANCER SURVIVAL AMONG MEN IN RECENT YEARS. *Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin* 50: 2-4, Feb 1969.

B 11312
Anderson, T. W., Le Riche, W. H., and MacKay, J. S.
SUDDEN DEATH AND ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE. *New England Journal of Medicine* 280(15): 805-7, Apr 10, 1969.

B 11313
Journal of the Indian Medical Association.
CIGARETTES CAUSE RISK OF STILLBIRTH. Journal of the Indian Medical Association 52(2):95, Jan 16, 1969.

B 11318
Indian Medical Journal.
150 AMERICANS KILLED DAILY BY CANCER. Indian Medical Journal 62(11):232, Nov 1968.

B 11334
Stukonis, M. and Doll, R.
GASTRIC CANCER IN MAN AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT WORK. International Journal of Cancer 4(2):248-54, Mar 1969.

B 11368
Spigliati, P., De Grandis, C., Busatti, L., and Conti, E.
SULLA INCIDENZA DELLE VARIE AFFEZIONI MORBOSE NELLA PATOLOGIA DEL SOGGETTO ANZIANO. RILIEVI E CONSIDERAZIONI SU UNA CASISTICA OSPEDALIERA. (INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS DISEASES IN THE PATHOLOGY OF OLD PATIENTS. REMARKS AND CONSIDERATIONS ON CASUISTICS OF A HOSPITAL.) Giornale di Gerontologia 16(8):852-4, Aug 1968, Italian (Abs.)

In a large number of in-patients of this Hospital, aged up to 65 years, the authors conducted a study of various diseases in percentage. They found the prevalence of chronic lung and heart diseases. They point out the importance of preventive medicine in order to realize an efficacious social welfare. (Author Abstract)

B 11375
De Angelis, L. and Piscaglia, M.
STUDIO SULLE CAUSE DI PENSIONAMENTO PER INVALIDITA' NELLA PROVINCIA DI PESARO, RELATIVE AL QUINQUENNIO 1960-1964. (STUDY OF THE CAUSES FOR PENSIONING FOR INVALIDISM IN THE PESARO PROVINCE RELATIVE TO THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1960-1964. Folia Medica 50(12):966-76, Dec 1967, Italian (Abs.)

The causes of disability pensioning off in the Province of Pesaro in the five-year period 1960-1964 have been studied by the authors, through the elaboration of data pertaining to the sex, age, affected organs and apparatus and work. They underline that the cardiovascular diseases by themselves represent 49.30 percent of disability causes, followed by pulmonary diseases (14.87 percent) and by arthropathes (11.98 percent). The study of various statistical incidences can be of help for a very efficient prevention, apt

B 11375 (continued)
to minimize the damages caused to the community by precocious disability. It is also wished for the future a different order of "pensioning off" problem, based on the conception of "protected work". (Author Abstract)

B 11383
Medical Services Journal, Canada.
LUNG CANCER AND OTHER SMOKING DISEASES CONTINUE TO INCREASE. Medical Services Journal, Canada 23(11):1531-2, Dec 1967.

B 11394
Watson, W. L.
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL LUNG CANCER ABSTRACT FORM. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 535-45.

B 11407
Cameron, P., Kostin, J. S., Zaks, J. M., Wolfe, J. H., Tighe, G., Oselett, B., Stocker, R., and Winton, J.
THE HEALTH OF SMOKERS' AND NONSMOKERS' CHILDREN. Journal of Allergy 43(6):336-41, Jun 1969.

B 11425
Rosenblatt, M. B., Lisa, J. R., Teng, P., and Beck, I.
VALIDITY OF LUNG CANCER MORTALITY DATA. Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine 45(6):519-27, Jun 1969.

B 11426
Golden, A. S.
WITH HOPE IN COLOMBIA. Clinical Pediatrics 8(4):246-50, Apr 1969.

B 11431
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin.
CANCER SURVIVAL AMONG WOMEN IN RECENT YEARS. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin 50:4-7, Mar 1969.

B 11433
Anderson, D. L.
ORAL CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY IN CANADA AND ABROAD. Journal of the Canadian Dental Association 35(4):192-7, Apr 1969.

B 11434
Schroeder, H. A.
THE WATER FACTOR. (EDITORIAL) New England Journal of Medicine 280(15): 836-8, Apr 10, 1969.

B 11449
Gupta, S., Puri, R. K., Indira, O. C., and Datta, S. P.
MORBIDITY IN CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN IN SOUTH INDIA. Indian Pediatrics 5(11):485-97, Nov 1968.

B 11450
Gregor, O., Toman, R., Prusova, F., Drnkova, V., and Pastorova, J.
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STOMACH CANCER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Gut 10(2): 150-4, Feb 1969.

B 11480
de Villiers, A. J.
THE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON HEALTH. Occupational Health Review 20(3-4):25-44, 1968-69.

B 11492
Dean, C.
THE CAUSES OF DEATH OF SOUTH AFRICAN DOCTORS AND DENTISTS. South African Medical Journal 43(17):495-500, Apr 26, 1969.

B 11498
National Center for Health Statistics.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES 1966. SECTION 1--GENERAL MORTALITY. U.S. Department of Health Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Provisional Statistics Report, National Center for Health Statistics, 2 (Part A) :1-7--1-39, 1966.

B 11499
National Center for Health Statistics.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES 1966. SECTION 2--INFANT MORTALITY. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Provisional Statistics Report, National Center for Health Statistics, 2(Part A): 2-5, 1966.

B 11505
Punt, N. A.
VOCAL DISABILITIES OF SINGERS AND ACTORS. Practitioner 202(1211):650-6, May 1969.

B 11510
Lake, B.
MORBID CONDITIONS AT DEATH IN OLD MEN. Journal of Chronic Diseases 21(11-12): 761-79, Apr 1969.

B 11511
Gilson, J. C.
RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN FARMING. Annals of Occupational Hygiene 12(2):121-7, Apr 1969.

B 11515
Higgins, G. A., Lawton, R., Heilbrunn, A., and Keehn, R. J.
PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN LUNG CANCER. Annals of Thoracic Surgery 7(5): 472-80, May 1969.

B 11516
Medical Officer.
SCOTTISH VITAL STATISTICS, 1968. Medical Officer 121(12):161, Mar 21, 1969.

B 11523
Doll, R.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER. British Journal of Cancer 23(1):1-8, Mar 1969.

B 11524
Journal of the Indian Medical Association.
CANCER MORTALITY IN INDIA. Journal of the Indian Medical Association 52(5): 242, Mar 1, 1969.

B 11545
Staszewski, J.
CZY CZESTOSC RAKA ZOLADKA W POLSCE RZECZYWISCIE WZRASTA? (IS STOMACH CANCER MORTALITY REALLY INCREASING IN POLAND?) Nowotwory 19(1):47-53, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

The age-adjusted stomach cancer mortality rates in 24 countries for 1950-1963, as presented by Segi, et al., were compared with the Polish rates for 1959-1966, adjusted in the same way. The distinct decrease of the rates in the 24 countries, (except Japan) is sharply contrasted by the increasing rates observed in Poland. This increase however was distinct only until 1963. It seems that this increase was not real, but caused by the improvement of certification of the causes of deaths. This explanation is based on the fact that the increase of the rates

B 11545 (continued)
was observed mainly in the old-age groups and in the rural population. It was accompanied by an increase of the percentage of deaths certified by physicians in the rural areas, and also by a decrease of the percentage of deaths in which the cause was stated as "senility". It is concluded that in reality stomach cancer mortality is starting to decrease in Poland too, esp. in females. Contrary to other cancers, stomach cancer mortality in Poland is higher in the rural than in the urban population. (Author Abstract)

B 11547
Barzilai, D., Enat, R., and Haidenkrug, Y.
MQR M'QV 'ḤR ḤWLY SRTN B'YR ḤYFH Mhqr Nyswyy. (FOLLOW-UP OF CANCER CASES IN THE CITY OF HAIFA. A Pilot Study.) Harefuah 76(5): 193-7, Mar 2, 1969, Hebrew (Abs.)

A pilot follow-up study, the first of its kind in Israel, was carried out in the hospitals of Haifa during the past year. This involved study of hospital records and outpatient department files, and contact with the general practitioners in charge of the patients after discharge. The objectives were to compile an accurate master file by means of which long term treatment of cancer cases can be studied, compared and evaluated; to ascertain how many cancer patients drop out of medical follow-up and why; and to restore to follow-up the patients who drop out. From November 1, 1967, till the middle of October 1968, 938 histological and cytological diagnoses of new cases of cancer were made in the hospitals of Haifa. The material is evaluated as to age, sex, mortality and type of cancer. There is no doubt that regional registration centers like the one being developed in the Haifa region (population 300,000), will add immensely to the value of the National Cancer Registration Center, and contribute to the care and treatment of cancer patients. (Author Abstract)

B 11558
Alpers, J. H.
CHRONIC NON-TUBERCULOUS LUNG DISEASE AT PORT MORESBY. Papua and New Guinea Medical Journal 11(4):118-24, Dec 1968.

B 11560
Sherwood, K. K.
MALIGNANCIES IN THE ELDERLY. Northwest Medicine 68(5): 448-52, May 1969.

B 11567
Public Health Statistics, Department of Health, Pa.
NATALITY & MORTALITY STATISTICS 1968. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Administration, Public Health Statistics 18(4):6-11, Jan-Dec 1968.

B 11586
Lundin, F. E., Jr., Lloyd, J. W., Smith, E. M., Archer, V. E., and Holaday, D. A.
MORTALITY OF URANIUM MINERS IN RELATION TO RADIATION EXPOSURE, HARD-ROCK MINING AND CIGARETTE SMOKING--1950 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1967. Health Physics 16(5):571-8, May 1969.

B 11602
World Health Organization.
II. SPECIAL SUBJECTS. 1. MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES. World Health Statistics Report 22(2): 69-166, 1969.

B 11604
British Medical Journal.
POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT. British Medical Journal 2(5651):258, Apr 26, 1969.

B 11627
Sofoluwe, G. O.
THE EFFECT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS ON PREVALENCE OF BRONCHITIS-BRONCHIOLITIS AND BRONCHOPNEUMONIA IN LAGOS, NIGERIA. West African Medical Journal 18(2): 35-42, Apr 1969.

B 11628
Medical Officer.
LUNG CANCER DEATHS. Medical Officer 121(18):253, May 2, 1969.

B 11726
Arztliche Praxis.
ZIGARETTENRAUCHER LEBEN GEFAHRLICH. (CIGARETTE SMOKERS LIVE DANGEROUSLY.) Arztliche Praxis 20(97):4820, Dec 3, 1968, German (Abs.)

A total of 54,460 male industrial workers (68.7 percent cigarette smokers), 40 years and older, under observation for 3 years, were arranged according to

B 11726 (continued)
their smoking habits and the cause of death of the deceased during this period analyzed. Coronary thrombosis (39 percent) was most frequent with an annual mortality of 2.7 percent; 13.9 percent died of lung cancer (0.4 percent annual mortality): noncancer-caused lung diseases resulted in only 7 percent of deaths. Annual lung cancer mortality was 1.2 percent higher in smokers than nonsmokers (0.3 percent). Incidence of lung cancer increased with rising cigarette consumption as well as with age and the peculiarities of the smoking habit. Heavy smokers who retained cigarettes in the mouth while exhaling were most endangered (annual mortality of 4.1 percent). Annual mortality due to coronary thrombosis in younger smokers was 3 times as high as in nonsmokers of the corresponding age groups but only twice as high in older age groups. Cessation of cigarette smoking reduced the risk of coronary thrombosis.

B 11728
Gerlach, H. A.
DIE STERBLICHKEIT AN LUNGENKREBS IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND 1952-1965. (LUNG CANCER MORTALITY IN THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC 1952-1965.) Gesellschaft zur Bekampfung der Krebskrankheiten Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V. Mitteilungsdienst. 5(2):186-202, Oct 1968, German (Abs.)

Deaths due to lung cancer from 1952 to 1965 have increased 126 percent in males and 79 percent in females. Allowing for changes in the size and age structure of the population between 1952 and 1965 the rate increases have been calculated as 80 percent for men and 30 percent for women. Men, especially in the age groups of 55-60 years or older, were most strongly affected, the more so with increasing age. In women, the increase above the 40-45 year age groups was approximately the same for all age groups. The mortality rate increases due to lung cancer in the observation period have gradually become smaller.

B 11746
Bisbini, P., Dominici, L. M., Bigotto, M. R., and Lombardi, G.
LA MORTALITA PER TUMORI MALIGNI NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO. (MORTALITY DUE TO MALIGNANT TUMORS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.) Rivista Italiana d'Igiene 28(1-2):5-23, Jan-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A statistical analysis is presented of trends in the incidence of cancer in the Republic of San Marino during the 17-year period 1948-1965. During this period, the annual mortality rate due to all causes was 167 per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure which represents an overall rise over that of the preceding 40 years (90 per 100,000). With regard to site, malignant tumors of the digestive apparatus, including the stomach, alone caused a mortality of 105 per 100,00 while those of the respiratory apparatus caused a mortality of only 2 per 100,000. This latter figure is not only lower than that of the total Italian population (18 per 100,000 in 1961) but is also lower than that of Emilia-Romagna and neighboring provinces (about 19 per 100,000). Statistics according to sex revealed a higher mortality due to malignant tumors among men than women; according to age, the highest mortality was among those 60 to 75 years of age. With regard to habits, no exact statistics were available but the average annual consumption of tobacco was reported to approximate that of the adjacent Italian population.

B 11774
Wildner, G. P. and Klein, K.
UBER DEN EINFLUSS EPIDEMIOLOGISCHER FAKTOREN AUF DIE HISTOLOGISCHE STRUKTUR DES BRONCHIALKARZINOMS. (THE INFLUENCE OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 24(22):1013-8, May 29, 1969, German (Abs.)

In close correlation to the size of the living-place, the lung cancer morbidity in the GDR has been doubling from the very rural community to the big city. The male population has been invariably affected 11 to 13 fold more frequently than the female population. Whereas the morbidity rate of the carcinomata of the histological group I, the so-called "irritation cancers" according to Kreyberg (squamous cell carcinomata, small-cell carcinomata and other non-differentiated carcinomata) rose both in the male and female population along with the living place size, the morbidity rate of the carcinomata of group II (adenocarcinomata, alveolar cell carcinomata, bronchus adenomata) did not increase among the female population. The potential causes for the different prognosis are discussed. (Author Abstract)

B 11785
Public Health Statistics, Department of Health. Pa.
NATALITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT 1967. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Administration, Public Health Statistics:

B 11785 (continued)
iii-X, 6-11, 16-26, 28-31, 50-65, 73, Feb 15, 1969.

B 11792
Roberts, N. J., Ipsen, J., Elsom, K. O., Clark, T. W., and Yanagawa, H.
MORTALITY AMONG MALES IN PERIODIC-HEALTH-EXAMINATION PROGRAMS. New England Journal of Medicine 281(1): 20-4, Jul 3, 1969.

B 11805
Lloyd, J. W. and Ciocco, A.
LONG-TERM MORTALITY STUDY OF STEELWORKERS. I. Methodology. Journal of Occupational Medicine 11(6):299-310, Jun 1969.

B 11836
Heyden, S.
EINLEITUNG. (INTRODUCTION). Deutsches Medizinisches Journal 20(1):2, Jan 5, 1969, German (Abs.)

In his introductory remarks on preventive medicine on the occasion of the 17th German Congress for Medical Education, the author listed ischemic heart disease, cancer, and cerebrovascular diseases as the three chief causes of death. Early recognition of these conditions would improve life expectancy. The role of nicotine inhalation was not sufficiently emphasized in discussions on prevention of all three so-called chief causes of death. Diabetes and kidney diseases were also mentioned. The importance of epidemiological studies in connection with preventive medicine was emphasized, with the hope that there would be a closer connection between the two in the future. The author also referred to the 9-week course, the so-called "Clinical Cancer Training Course" given 3 times yearly at Duke University.

B 11844
Meinsma, L.
NIEUW RAPPORT OVER HET ROKEN. (NEW REPORT ON SMOKING.) Geneeskundige Gids 47(1):4-5, Jan 2, 1969, Dutch (Abs.)

The findings of the 1967 report, "The Health Consequences of Smoking", concerning the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, bronchitis, emphysema, and cardiovascular diseases, were summarized. A table, presented at the 1967 World Conference on Smoking and Health shows the decrease in life expectancy for smokers in the 25- to 65-year age groups. The FTC recommendations concerning cigarette labeling and advertising on radio and television were also mentioned.

B 11864
Fernan-Zegarra P, L. A., Chabes S, A., Rendon A, H., and Linares N, E.
CIRROSIS HEPATICA EN EL HOSPITAL GENERAL DE AREQUIPA, PERU. (CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF AREQUIPA, PERU.) Anales de la Facultad de Medicina 50(1):56-67, Jan-Mar 1967, Spanish (Abs.)

The 1960-1966 case records (14,048 specimens) of the General Hospital were reviewed. Tables give the breakdowns of the different types of cirrhosis by age and sex. Of 395 biopsies, 64 cases (16.2 percent) revealed a cirrhosis; of 982 autopsies, 75 cases (7.6 percent) revealed the same disorder. The nutritive form of cirrhosis placed highest (52 percent), followed by obstructive cirrhosis (21 percent), congestive (18 percent), post-necrotic (6 percent) and post-hepatic (1 percent). The incidence of cirrhosis of the liver in Arequipa, as evidenced by these statistics, is high in comparison to other cities, but this may be offset somewhat because of the inclusion of congestive and pigmentary cirrhosis and because no age limits have been imposed in compilation of the statistics.

B 11877
Higgins, I. T. T., Gilson, J. C., Ferris, B. G., Waters, W. E., Campbell, H., and Higgins, M. W.
CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN AN INDUSTRIAL TOWN: A NINE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY. Respiration 26 (Suppl.):221-2, 1969.

B 11901
World Health Organization.
HEALTH EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION. World Health Organization Chronicle 23(6):264-74, Jun 1969.

B 11909
Fan, K-Y.
STUDY ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH OF THE PEOPLE IN TAIWAN. Part 1. Study of the Reliability of the Cause of Death Described on the Death Certificates. Journal of the Formosan Medical Association 68(4): 185-94, Apr 28, 1969.

B 11916
Cohen, J. and Steinitz, R.
UNDERLYING AND CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF DEATH OF ADULT MALES IN TWO DISTRICTS. Journal of Chronic Diseases 22(1):17-24, Jun 1969.

B 11922
Practitioner.
LUNG CANCER. Practitioner 202(1212): A93, Jun 1969.

B 11940
Indul'ski, Ya.
ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЫХ ФАКТОРОВ НА НЕТРУДОСПОСОБНОСТЬ ПО БОЛЕЗНИ.
VLIYANIYE SOTSIAL'NYKH FAKTOROV NA NETRUDOSPOSOBNOST' PO BOLEZNI. (INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON WORK DAYS LOST FROM SICKNESS.) Gigiena i Sanitariia 34(2):72-8, Feb 1969, Russian (Abs.)

An analysis was made of the sickness and personal data records of 3,710 or 53 percent of the 7,000 workers employed in a textile factory during 1961-62. The work days lost because of sickness were correlated with social factors such as living and work conditions. Smoking was one of the factors considered. Both male and female smokers lost more work days (calculated as a percentage of the total work days) from sickness connected with the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems. Days lost as a result of accidents were also higher for smokers than nonsmokers. On the other hand, work days lost as a result of circulatory diseases were higher for nonsmokers than for smokers, particularly in the case of women. It is speculated that one reason for this might have been the presence in the nonsmoking group of those people whose doctors, suspecting incipient heart or vascular trouble, had forbidden them to smoke.

B 11988
Stocks, P.
HEART DISEASE MORTALITY IN CITIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND IN CITIES AND REGIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 40(3):409-23, 1969.

B 12034
Geriatrics.
CHANCES OF SURVIVAL IN MEN WITH CANCER. Geriatrics 24(8):204, Aug 1969.

B 12040
Palamidessi, C.
ASPETTI DELLA MORTALITA TUMORALE IN GENERALE E DELLA MORTALITA PER NEOPLASIA POLMONARE IN PARTICOLARE IN PROVINCIA DI PISTOIA NEL QUINQUENNIO 1962-1966. (ASPECTS OF TUMORAL MORTALITY IN GENERAL AND MORTALITY DUE TO PULMONARY NEOPLASMS N THE PISTOIA PROVINCE IN PARTICULAR IN THE 1962-1966 5-YEAR PERIOD.) Bollettino della Accademia Medica Pistoiese "Filippo Pacini" 39:393-411, Dec 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The tumoral mortality in the province of Pistoia was above the national level. Gastric tumors predominated in both sexes, much above national averages. An increase in lung cancer mortality was noted, but only in males; a modest increase was observed in mammary tumors in women and prostate tumors in men. Pulmonary tumor mortality per 100,000 inhabitants was 1.8 percent below the national average. The incidence of pulmonary, mammary, and uterine tumors appear at an earlier age with a tendency toward still lower age levels. The mortality for laryngeal and tracheobronchopulmonary tumors appears to be linked with an increase in consumption of tobacco: lung cancer mortality increased 71 percent; consumption of cigarettes increased 87.8 percent. The province is mainly agricultural, offering no valid comparison of urban and rural influences on the incidence of lung tumors.

B 12117
Kuller, L. H., Kramer, K., and Fisher, R.
CHANGING TRENDS IN CIRRHOSIS AND FATTY LIVER MORTALITY. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(7):1124-33, Jul 1969.

B 12133
Dvorak, L., Wolf, J., Broz, V., and Dvorakova, M.
PREVENTIVNI PROHLIDKY PRAZSKYCH VYSOKOSKOLSKYCH STUDENTU A JEJICH MEDICINSKA EFEKTIVNOST. (PREVENTIVE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PRAGUE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THEIR MEDICAL EFFECTIVENESS.) Ceskoslovenske Zdravotnictivi 17(7):268-72, 1969, Czech (Abs.)

The authors give a brief account of the procedure used in contemporary comprehensive medical examinations and periodic examinations at the Prague University. They give an account of their positive and negative features and compare the precise requirements with the medical effectiveness of the examinations. They compare the results of the initial examination with those of the periodic

B 12133 (continued)
examinations after three years at the University. The critical approach to the results of the compulsory mass preventive examinations makes the authors seek new ways to implement these examinations. (Author Abstract)

B 12140
Statistical Bulletin.
MORTALITY FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. Statistical Bulletin 50:2-4, Jun 1969.

B 12148
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
SMOKING AND ILLNESS. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1662, Revised Apr 1969, 2pp.

B 12150
Bell, J. A. E.
MORTALITY RATES OF SMOKERS. Canadian Medical Association Journal 101(6): 362-3, Sep 20, 1969.

B 12157
Mancuso, T. F. AND El-Attar, A. A.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE BERYLLIUM INDUSTRY. Cohort Methodology and Mortality Studies. Journal of Occupational Medicine 11(8):422-34, Aug 1969.

B 12164
Damon, A.
RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, AND DISEASE. Social Biology 16(2):69-80, Jun 1969.

B 12165
Stitnimankarn, T., Thakerngpol, K., and Tansurat, P.
AUTOPSY FINDINGS IN THE AGED POPULATION OF THAILAND. Archives of Pathology 88 (2):181-7, Aug 1969.

B 12174
Patterns of Disease.
RESPIRATORY DISORDERS. Patterns of Disease (Special Report), Nov-Dec 1968, 6pp.

B 12175
Sprott, D. A. and Forbes, W. F.
MORTALITY RATES OF SMOKERS. Canadian Medical Association Journal 101(5): 301-2, Sep 6, 1969.

B 12189
Werner, T., Simm, H. O., and Woeber, Kh.
GESUNDHEITLICHE SCHADEN DURCH RAUCHEN. (HEALTH IMPAIRMENT DUE TO SMOKING.) Medizinische Klinik 64(4):143-51, Jan 24, 1969, German (Abs.)

Nicotine is a poison which shows certain toxic effects due to its metabolism products and their toxic actions. Nicotine rarely acts as a free base, but enters the human body mostly as a result of tobacco smoking. The smoker not only suffers an attack as a result of nicotine, but also by gases such as carbon monoxide and through exposure to carcinogens and solids (e.g., the dust developed during smoking which is an ideal areosol). Smoking thus induces a number of diseases like bronchial carcinoma and carcinomas of the upper respiratory tract. Smokers suffer a higher incidence of bladder carcinoma, although the reason for this is not clearly understood. Esophageal carcinoma is encountered more frequently in smokers than in nonsmokers. Carcinomas cause greater concern because of their severity and mortality rate. More common is bronchitic syndrome due to smoking, and diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Complications of pregnancy may be induced by smoking, and stomach ulcers can also result. Diseases on rare occasions caused by tobacco are: color blindness (when tobacco and alcohol are used together excessively), spinocerebellar ataxia, and disorders of the senses of taste and smell. Statistics in literature on the incidence of diseases caused by nicotine are grouped by sex and age. However, findings from different countries and political divisions thereof are contradictory where, locally, boundaries between sex and age groups are not taken into account.

B 12201
Lijecnicki Vjesnik.
CIROZA JETRE U PORASTU. (CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER ON THE INCREASE.) Lijecnicki Vjesnik 91(2):267, 1969, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

B 12201 (continued)

A table, based on statistics of the World Health Organization, presents 1965 mortality statistics due to cirrhosis of the liver per 100,000 of the population in several foreign countries. Highest mortality (not shown in table) was in West Berlin (44.7 per 100,000), lowest in Iceland (2.1) and Great Britain (2.9). Cirrhosis of the liver was attributed to viruses, bacteria, toxic substances, and nutritional deficiencies induced by alcoholism (three times as high in alcoholism). Mortality was highest in older people and in males.

B 12236
Haas, M.
TOWARD THE STUDY OF BIOPOLITICS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY RATES. Behavioral Science 14(4):257-80, Jul 1969.

B 12262
Schilling, R. S. F.
CHANGING CONCEPTS IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(8):1366-75, Aug 1969.

B 12278
Kruegel, D. L.
ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY. Journal of the Kentucky Medical Association 67(9):665-7, Sep 1969.

B 12280
Cooper, D. L.
WHAT IS FITNESS? Physical Fitness, Tranquility, and Love of Fellow Man are Essentials of Happiness. Rhode Island Medical Journal 52(8):445-8, Aug 1969.

B 12281
Belamaric, J.
MALIGNANT TUMORS IN CHINESE. A Report Based on Biopsy and Autopsy Material from Chinese in Hong Kong. International Journal of Cancer 4(4):560-73, Jul 15, 1969.

B 12308
Dean, G.
THE NEED FOR ACCURATE CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH AND FOR MORE AUTOPSIES. Journal of the Irish Medical Association 62(386):273-8, Aug 1969.

B 12322
Geriatrics.
CHANCES OF SURVIVAL IN WOMEN WITH CANCER. Geriatrics 24(9):57, Sep 1969.

B 12324
Brummer, P.
CORONARY MORTALITY AND LIVING STANDARD. II. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Alcohol and Tobacco. Acta Medica Scandinavica 186(1-2):61-3, Jul-Aug 1969.

B 12346
Halevi, H. S.
PATTERNS OF HOSPITALIZATION IN ENGLAND AND ISRAEL. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(3): 196-202, Aug 1969.

B 12348
Gardner, M. J., Crawford, M. D., and Morris, J. N.
PATTERNS OF MORTALITY IN MIDDLE AND EARLY OLD AGE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGHS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(3): 133-40, Aug 1969.

B 12349
Crofton, E. C.
A STUDY OF LUNG CANCER AND BRONCHITIS MORTALITY IN RELATION TO COAL-MINING IN SCOTLAND. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(3): 141-4, Aug 1969.

B 12377
Hammond, E. C.
LIFE EXPECTANCY OF AMERICAN MEN IN RELATION TO THEIR SMOKING HABITS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(4):951-62, Oct 1969.

B 12394
Thorarinsson, H.
CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG IN ICELAND. A Summary and Some Reflections Concerning More Recent Principles for Diagnosis and Treatment. Scandinavian Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 3(1):31-8, 1969.

B 12398
Assal, N. R. and Lindeman, R. D.
GEOGRAPHIC AND SECULAR VARIATION IN MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN OKLAHOMA 1956-1965. Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association 62(9):424-33, Sep 1969.

110

B 12402
Statistical Bulletin.
CHANCES OF DYING FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES. Statistical Bulletin 50:2-4, Jul 1969.

B 12432
Leutner, R.
STATISTISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUM HERZINFARKT. (STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Arztliche Praxis 21(30): 1759, 1779, Apr 15, 1969, German (Abs.)

Mortality due to coronary disease has increased considerably in middle Europe since the last war, reflecting the industrialization in those countries. A table shows the standardized mortality due to diseases of the circulatory system, arranged by sex, from 1952 to 1962 in six countries, West Germany, England and Wales, France, Italy, Sweden, and the United States. Another shows the standardized mortality due to coronary disease for the same period in four of the countries (excluding France and Sweden). Males were more seriously affected than females.

B 12477
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING. 1969 SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1967 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE REVIEW. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service Publication No. 1696-2, 1969, 98 pp.

B 12504
Schar, M.
LEBENSGEWOHNHEITEN UND PRAVENTIVMEDIZIN. (LIVING HABITS AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.) Zeitschrift fur Praventivmedizin 14(1): 19-24, Jan-Feb 1969, German (Abs.)

The problems of preventive medicine are viewed as more complex than the prevention of diseases and accidents, and are not specifically medical but also educational in influencing living habits of people and technical in coping with the environment. The environmental factors as causes of health disorders are doubtless overrated while unhealthy living habits are not given sufficient attention. The morbidity and mortality due to cardiovascular diseases and some forms of cancer can be reduced more sharply by changes in living habits than by early diagnosis and treatment. Health education which has, as a goal, a healthy way of life must not be limited to mere

B 12504 (continued)
acquisition of knowledge. It must generate a demand for optimal health and productivity. Ways and means to bring this about are, as a rule, not available to the doctor.

B 12511
Stubna, J., Makovicky, E., Hudakova, G., and Estok, S.
NIEKTORE ZVLASTNOSTI CHOROBNOSTI CIGANOV VO SVETLE ZIST'OVANIA CELKOVEJ CHOROBNOSTI OBYVATEL'OV V OKRESE KOSICE A BARDEJOV. (SOME PECULIARITIES OF GYPSY MORBIDITY IN RELATION TO THE GENERAL MORBIDITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS OF KOSICE AND BARDEJOV.) Ceskoslovenske Zdravotnictvi 17(9):377-83, 1969, Czech (Abs.)

The health status of the gypsy population in Slovakia is the consequence of many years backwardness in the economic, cultural and social sphere. So far we possess relatively little information on the morbidity of gypsies. In the present paper the authors submit some data on the general morbidity of the gypsy population in the districts of Kosice and Bardejov in 1962. In an investigation of the general morbidity of the population of these districts relatively ample material was assembled on the morbidity of gypsies which permits a more detailed analysis and supplementation of data by differential characteristics from a repeated survey of the morbidity made in 1967. In the paper the authors draw attention to some peculiar features and specific traits in the morbidity of gypsies which is in general more adverse as compared with the remaining population. (Author Abstract)

B 12519
American Cancer Society, Inc.
1970 CANCER FACTS AND FIGURES. American Cancer Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1969, 31 pp.

B 12527
National Center for Health Statistics.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND DEATHS FOR JULY 1969. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Provisional Statistics Report 18(7):1-8, Sep 30, 1969.

B 12530
Holland, W. W.
VITAL STATISTICS. Medical Annual 87: 543-58, 1969.

B 12536
Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.
THE ESTIMATED COST OF CERTAIN IDENTIFIABLE CONSEQUENCES OF CIGARETTE SMOKING UPON HEALTH, LONGEVITY, AND PROPERTY IN CANADA IN 1966. Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada, 1969, 31 pp.

B 12541
Maass, H., Sachs, H., and Pauka, B.
EPIDEMIOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG BOSARTIGER NEUBILDUNGEN IN HAMBURG 1960-1962. (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN HAMBURG IN 1960-1962.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 73(1): 1-45, 1969, German (Abs.)

Cancer registration has been practiced in Hamburg for more than 30 years. The statistics obtained are the basis for this study which shows that in 42 districts of Hamburg regional differences in cancer mortality were not caused by chance. With age-adjusted data using the chi-square method for women, regional differences in cancer mortality were found for tumors of all localizations, especially for carcinomas of the cervix and corpus uteri, ovary, stomach, liver, and gallbladder; for men differences were found only for all localizations of carcinoma and for carcinoma of the colon and respiratory tract. (Author Abstract)

B 12542
Statistical Bulletin.
CANCER MORTALITY AT MIDLIFE. Statistical Bulletin 50:2-5, Aug 1969.

B 12551
Hammond, E. C., Selikoff, I. J., and Lawther, P. J.
INHALATION OF BENZPYRENE AND CANCER IN MAN. Presented at the First Fall Scientific Assembly of the American College of Chest Physicians, Chicago, Illinois, Oct 30, 1969, 12 pp.

B 12588
Elmes, P. C. and Simpson, M.
RETROSPECTIVE MORTALITY STUDIES ON PIPE COVERERS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:456, 1968.

B 12607
Garcia-Sainz, M.
FRECUENCIA RELATIVA DEL CARCINOMA BRONCOGENICO -EN RL HOSPITAL DE ONCOLOGIA DEL CENTRO MEDICO NACIONAL I.M.S.S. (RELATIVE INCIDENCE OF BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA IN THE HOSPITAL OF ONCOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SECURITY.) Gaceta Medica de Mexico 99(9):859-67, Sep 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

B 12607 (continued)

Causes of bronchogenic cancer at the Oncology Hospital between 1962 and 1967 are presented and their relative frequency by year are compared in order to study their possible rise in relation with other cases at the hospital. An increment in the absolute and relative number of bronchogenic cancer cases were registered in the period indicated. This increment was noted in males as well as females and in all the histopathologic types determined from the disease. The number of cases in several subgroups is too small to make valid conclusions. Approximately 84 percent of the patients were smokers, of which 62 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes a day. In the nonsmoking group the women with adenocarcinoma were noticeable. It is thought that the rise in bronchogenic cancer at the Oncology Hospital is due to the improvement in the diagnostic capacity of the medical staff of the Mexican Institute of Social Security without being able to establish the relative importance of carcinogenic environmental factors in the case of bronchogenic cancer. The study of the frequency of bronchogenic cancer in Mexico is a requisite to determine if there is actually an increment in the disease as well as to study some possible causative factors that could reduce the frequency of the disease.

B 12618
Boletin del Instituto Interamericano del Nino.
EFECTOS PERJUDICIALES DEL CIGARRILLO. (HARMFUL EFFECTS OF CIGARETTES.) Boletin del Instituto Interamericano del Nino (168):122-7, Mar 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

A brief historical review is made of studies which have related smoking to lung cancer and other diseases. By 1951 statistical studies had shown a greater mortality rate among cigarette smokers than among nonsmokers, with little difference between the mortality of nonsmokers and pipe and cigar smokers. These studies also showed a relation between the mortality of smokers and the number of cigarettes smoked. In 1962, 4120 men with no signs of coronary disease enrolled in a study in which they were examined periodically over several years. The morbidity and mortality due to heart disease was much greater among

B 12618 (continued)
those who smoked. Stomach and duodenal ulcers in smokers heal more slowly because of the toxic effect of nicotine and the irritative action of tobacco derivatives in the saliva. In examining reasons for smoking, some people use cigarettes to calm their anxiety and reduce tension, some smoke only for pleasure, others smoke by invitation or to pass the time, and there are the true addicts. Because it is difficult to stop smoking, the use of filters or cigars and pipes is suggested as a partial solution. Investigations are being conducted to find filters and other methods of neutralizing the toxic substances of tobacco.

B 12621
Medicina.
SALUD Y TABACO. (HEALTH AND TOBACCO.) Medicina 28(6):413-4, Nov-Dec 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

From the publication of the 1964 Surgeon General's report, which awakened many people who had doubted the deleterious effects of cigarettes, to the latest report (The Health Consequences of Smoking, 1968, supplement to the 1967 Public Health Review), the statistics and investigations have multipled that affirm the harmful effects of cigarettes on the life expectancy of the smoker (2 packs a day for 25 year-old smoker diminishes his life expectancy by 8.3 years). The youth are beginning to realize this - 94 percent of a large number of adolescents interviewed believe cigarettes are harmful. Almost 80 percent either thought they would quit smoking or had never smoked. In the U.S., 100,000 doctors have quit smoking and 90 percent of all U.S. doctors believe there is an association between smoking and lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, peripheral vascular disease, and coronaries. In a comparative study of a city in New Hampshire and in England, the incidence of chronic bronchitis was 10 percent in nonsmokers and there was an ascending curve in direct relation to the number of daily cigarettes smoked up to 60 percent in 2-pack-a-day smokers. Cancer of the bladder seems to be associated with the use of tobacco. An appeal is made for doctors to set an example and to quit smoking, and for the government not to favor the planting of tobacco in virgin farmlands and to gradually reduce its production where it already exists.

B 12658
Case, R. A. M., Harley, J. L., and Coghill, C.
MORTALITY STUDIES. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):55, 1966.

B 12680
Elmes, P. C., Langlands, J. H. M., Wallace, W. F. M., Simpson, M., Cassidy, E., and Wade, O. L.
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE AMONGST PIPE COVERERS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):415-6, 1966.

B 12709
Potekhina, M. V.

НЕКОТОРЬЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЗАБОЛЕЖАЬЕМОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЫА ПОЗХИЛЫКХ И СТАРЦХЕСКИКХ ЖОЗРАСТОЖ.

NEKOTORYYE OSOBENNOSTI ZABOLEVAYEMOSTI NASELENIYA POZHILYKH I STARCHESKIKH VOZRASTOV. (SOME PECULIARITIES OF MORBIDITY AMONG THE POPULATION OF THE AGED AND SENILE.) Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie 28(7):31-7, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

The article is devoted to morbidity among the population of old and senile age. The data of copies from primary documentation obtained for 5 years were compared with the materials of complex medical examinations. Under observation were more than 2000 persons aged over 60, residing in Kaluga within the limits of 6 territorial therapeutic districts. It was established that the level of morbidity fluctuates from year to year quite insignificantly. Chronic and protracted diseases are mostly spread among individuals of old and senile age. Complex pathology is rather frequently observed. Persons of older ages, getting used to their afflictions, do not take medical advice for years. Therefore even according to the data of three-year attendance, a complete comprehension could not be achieved concerning the spread of chronic diseases. It is necessary to attach special importance to medical examination in studying the state of health in persons of old and senile age. (Author Abstract)

B 12723
Kay, C. R., Smith, A., and Richards, B.
SMOKING HABITS OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USERS. Lancet 2(7632):1228-9, Dec 6, 1969.

B 12736
Hill, I. G. W.
MUST WE WEAR OUT? Canadian Family Physician 15(11):15, 17-20, 23, Nov 1969.

B 12752
Newhouse, M. L.
A STUDY OF THE MORTALITY OF WORKERS IN AN ASBESTOS FACTORY. British Journal of Industrial Medicine 26(4):294-301, Oct 1969.

B 12753
Desai, J. R. and Vyas, B. K.
MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY IN PEPTIC ULCER SURGERY. Indian Journal of Surgery 31(4):372-8, Jul-Aug 1969.

B 12760
Statistical Bulletin.
POLICYHOLDER MORTALITY SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE. Statistical Bulletin 50: 10-1, Sep 1969.

B 12809
Karacsony, G., Ormos, J., Biliczki, F., and Szonyi, F.
A TUDORAK SZEGEDEN. (PULMONARY CANCER IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SZEGED.) Orvosi Hetilap 109(17):921-5, Apr 28, 1968, Hungarian (Abs.)

A documented clinical record for 239 pulmonary cancer cases-10,124 autopsies performed on patients over 20 years of age-covers the period from 1921 to 1959 for the municipality of Szeged and its satellite area. The study covered all economic and social cross sections of the population. While the incidence rate was higher in the air-polluted industrial districts of the city or among workers exposed to smoke (waiters, train conductors, foundry workers) the record still confirms the investigations of Doll and Hill that there is a linear relationship between the daily dosage of (nicotine) smoking, carcinoma and mortality. The wishful thinking that adenocarcinoma has no apparent relationship to smoking cannot be supported by the studies. The studies have also confirmed the inseparable relationship between cancer and habitual smoking. Tables related to the broad spectrum of various cancers, calendar year, sex, as well as the results of the autopsies are presented.

B 12816
Petrakov, B. D.

ЗАБОЛЕЖАЫЕМОСТ' И СМЕРТНОСТ' ОТ ЗЛОКАЦХЕСТЖЕННЫКХ НОЖООБРАЗОЖАНИЫ НАСЕЛЕНИЫА Ж ЖОЗРАСТЕ ДО 30 ЛЕТ (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ ЗАРЫВЕЗХНОЫ СТАТИСТИКИ).

ZABOLEVAYEMOST' I SMERTNOST' OT ZLOKACHESTVENNYKH NOVOOBRAZOVANIY NASELENIYA V VOZRASTE DO 30 LET (PO MATERIALAM ZARYBEZHNOY STATISTIKI). (MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN POPULATIONS AGED 30 YEARS AND UNDER (BASED ON FOREIGN, i.e. NON-RUSSIAN, STATISTICS).) Zdravookhranenie Rossiiskoi Federatsii 13(7):38-42, Jul 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Comparative statistics for morbidity from malignant neoplasms, gathered from the economically developed countries in Europe, North America, and Oceania, are given for the years 1959-61 and 1963-65. The data are broken down by age group (0-29 years and 50-84 years), and by sex. Available data on the incidence of cancer by site on young people in these countries are also presented.

See also C 10402, C 10850, C 11006, C 11393, C 11456, C 11668, C 12500, E 10804, E 10993, E 11160, E 12190

SECTION C. NEOPLASTIC DISEASES

C 10188
Ishii, K., Nakamura, K., Ozaki, H., Yamada, N., and Takeuchi, T.
SUIZOGAN NO EKIGAKU NI OKERU MONDAITEN. (SOME ASPECTS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE PANCREAS.) Nippon Rinsho 26(8): 1839-42, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

With the cooperation of 101 hospitals, a questionnaire survey was made of the smoking and dietary habits of 1,282 people in Japan, diagnosed as having pancreatic cancer. Usable data were obtained about 475 people (309 men and 166 women). The relative risk of cancer of the pancreas from smoking and from different items of diet was calculated by comparison with similar statistics for a control population of 260,000 healthy adults. The latter statistics were obtained from 29 health centers distributed throughout Japan. The results are presented in a series of graphs. It is considered that the relative risk of cancer of the pancreas from smoking is considerably greater than from dietary factors.

C 10192
Liokis, Th.
LE CANCER BRONCHIQUE CHEZ DES FUMEURS EN MILIEU SANATORIAL. (BRONCHIAL CANCER IN SMOKERS IN A HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT.) Bronches 16:388-91, Sep-Oct 1966, French (Abs.)

Of 65 cases of bronchial cancer, only 1 was a nonsmoker. Thirty-four had smoked more than 25 cigarettes per day for many years; several had smoked more than 60 cigarettes per day. Most of the patients were from rural regions of Greece and several were tobacco growers who had smoked home-made cigarettes often wrapped in ordinary newsprint. The latter category had a very rapid evolution of bronchial carcinoma. Ages ranged from 42 to 82 years with the greatest incidence in the 50-69 year age group. Most cancers were localized in the large bronchi, especially in the upper lobes of the right bronchial tree. Biopsies in 33 cases revealed 24 epidermoid carcinomas, 5 oat-cell carcinomas and 4 adenocarcinomas. Eleven of the cancers were associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, 9 on the same side as the carcinoma and 2 on the healthy side. The statistics were too scanty to verify the reported relationship of smoking as an etiological factor in the development of bronchial carcinoma.

C 10195
Golubtsov, F. S.
ХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ БРОНХИТ И РАК ЛЕГКОГО.

KHRONICHESKIY BRONKHIT I RAK LEGKOGO. (CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND LUNG CANCER.) Sovetskaya Meditsina (3):129-30, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Chronic bronchitis had preceded lung carcinoma in 269 of 374 patients who had undergone radical lung surgery. The majority (230 of 269) were in the 40-60 year age group, and of these 269 patients, 251 (93.3 percent) were smokers of whom 64.3 percent had smoked more than a pack of cigarettes for at least 20 years. Chronic bronchitis not linked with smoking was present in only 18 patients. Grippe and measles which also could lead to bronchitis were noted on anamnesis in 51 of the 269 patients; 48 of the 51 were smokers. Ninety-one of the patients (34 percent) of whom 88 were smokers had suffered earlier from pneumonia. There was great interest in squamous cell carcinoma (201 cases, 74.7 percent) when chronic bronchitis was associated with lung cancer. The percentage was higher in the central form, 82.7 percent (110 of 133) and lower in the peripheral, 66.1 percent (90 of 136).

C 10196
Orlovskiy, L. V.
ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ РАКА.

ZNACHENIE SOTSIAL'NO-GIGIENICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANIY PRI IZUCHENII RAKA. (SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SOCIAL-HYGIENIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE STUDY OF CANCER.) Gigiena i Sanitariia 33(6):71-3, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

The Institute of Health Education in Moscow has conducted a 10-year epidemiological investigation of cancer by means of expeditions to extremely diverse climato-geographic areas of the Soviet Union, among different ethnic groups with dissimilar working and living conditions and with different nutritional habits. Certain cancer localizations were noted. Gastro-

C 10196 (continued)
intestinal cancers were found in populations violating proper rules of nutrition (drinking too-hot tea, for example). Skin cancers, especially of the face, were found most frequently in the southern regions of the country, especially among sun-exposed shepherds, sailors, etc., wearing headgear which did not shade the face. A high incidence of oral cancer was found among males using "nas", a tobacco-ashes mixture. The incidence of lung cancer was always highest among smokers. Mammary cancers and abortion were rarely found among primitive Central Asian women who were known for protracted breast feeding of infants. Apparently, this assisted in the protection of physiological functions serving as a prophylactic measure against mastopathy or other precancerous diseases. The author stressed the necessity for instituting proper sanitary practices which take into account the present unhygienic customs of the populations.

C 10209
Muta, N.
HANIKUGAN NO CHIRYO SEISEKI. (RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF CARCINOMA OF THE GUM.) Nippon Igaku Hoshasen Gakkai Zasshi 28(3):336-9, Jun 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

Of 19 males with carcinoma of the gum, one did not smoke, 5 smoked "a few", 5 smoked 10 cigarettes per day, and 8 smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day. Of 6 women with carcinoma of the gum, 4 did not smoke, one smoked 10 cigarettes per day and one smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day. These statistics are reported, without comment or conclusions, in a paper concerned mainly with details of treatment.

C 10216
Bross, I. D. J.
EFFECT OF FILTER CIGARETTES ON THE RISK OF LUNG CANCER. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 35-40.

C 10219
Bock, F. G.
DOSE RESPONSE: EXPERIMENTAL CARCINOGENESIS. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward

C 10219 (continued)
A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 57-63.

C 10246
Arndt, J. H., Sears, A. D., and McNamara, J. J.
BRONCHIOLAR CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Texas Medicine 64(11):70-5, Nov 1968.

C 10256
Pullmer, C. D.
CYTOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LONG-TERM CIGARETTE SMOKING. Canadian Journal Medical Technology 30(6):249-53, Dec 1968.

C 10272
Virginia Health Bulletin (Series 2).
WHAT IS CANCER? Virginia Health Bulletin 21(6, Series 2):2-12, Oct 1968.

C 10273
Knox, J. F., Holmes, S., Doll, R., and Hill, I. D.
MORTALITY FROM LUNG CANCER AND OTHER CAUSES AMONG WORKERS IN AN ASBESTOS TEXTILE FACTORY. British Journal of Industrial Medicine 25(4):293-303, Oct 1968.

C 10278
Rubin, P.
COMMENT: AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE. Journal of the American Medical Association 206(8):1775-6, Nov 18, 1968.

C 10279
Shende, G. Y.
THE INDIAN PRACTITIONER CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Indian Practitioner 21(7):473-80, Jul 1968.

C 10284
Nebraska State Medical Journal.
RESPIRATORY DISEASES. SMOKING, SPUTUM, AND LUNG CANCER. Nebraska State Medical Journal 53(11):551-2, Nov 1968.

C 10291
Bock, F. G.
THE NATURE OF TUMOR-PROMOTING AGENTS IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS. Cancer Research 28(11):2363-8, Nov 1968.

C 10298
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
CANCER OF THE BLADDER. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md. Health Information Series No. 145, NIH Publication (29), 1968, 8 pp.

C 10299
Lynch, H. T., Krush, A. J., Slowinski, E. J., and Marsh, M. F.
SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT: CANCER FAMILIES, A HEREDITARY CANCER SYNDROME. Nebraska State Medical Journal 53(11):524-30, Nov 1968.

C 10309
Yoshida, O., Miyakawa, M. Harada, T., and Okada, K.
BOKOGAN NO EKIGAKU NI OKERU MONDAITEN. (SOME ASPECTS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF URINARY BLADDER CANCER.) Nippon Rinsho 26(8):1860-4, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

From data collected in 1962, a significant association is found between cigarette smoking and urinary bladder cancer in both males and females. The relative risk is 3.4 for males and 3.9 for females. When the data for males are analyzed by amount of smoking, the relative risk for male heavy smokers is found to be 4.4.

C 10324
Zanotelli, F. and Besa, G.
IL CARCINOMA BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLARE. CONSIDERAZIONI SU DI UN CASO. (BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR CARCINOMA. OBSERVATIONS ON ONE CASE.) Giornale Italiano delle Malattie del Torace (Suppl.) 21(6):104-19, Nov-Dec 1967, Italian (Abs.)

The authors show a case of bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma in a 56 year-old man. The symptoms were in a dominant manner persisting pains in the right lower limb. The respiratory system disorders appeared later. A bilateral bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma was suspected and the possibility of a surgical therapy was excluded, therefore an antiblastic therapy was applied, but unsuccessfully. The authors point out that this patient died owing to a massive haemorrhage due to a duodenal ulcer together with thrombophlebitis in the left lower limb, and not to respiratory insufficiency. (Author Abstract)

C 10328
Sottosanti, M.
SUL "CARCINOMA A CELLULE GIGANTI" DEL POLMONE. ("GIANT CELL CARCINOMA" OF THE LUNG.) Gazzetta Internazionale di Medicina e Chirurgia 72(24): 2835-58, Dec 31, 1967, Italian (Abs.)

After a review of reports on giant cell carcinoma of the lung, the author outlines the anatomo-pathological and clinical picture. He then describes three cases of this type of lung cancer observed by him and concludes with a number of considerations on the particular neoplastic form studied. All were smokers (40, 30 and 15 cigarettes per day, respectively) but there was no correlation of the smoking habit with the neoplastic formation.

C 10342
American Cancer Society.
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT 1967. American Cancer Society, 1967, 20 pp.

C 10345
Hadley, H. G.
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT ON CANCER. Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association 51(4): 301-11, 1968.

C 10346
Dunham, L. J.
A GEOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORAL CANCER AND PLANTS. Cancer Research 28(11):2369-71, Nov 1968.

C 10347
Rose, E. F.
THE EFFECTS OF SOIL AND DIET ON DISEASE. Cancer Research 28(11):2390-2, Nov 1968.

C 10354
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
CANCER OF THE URINARY ORGANS. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health Publication (30): 131-9, 1968.

C 10371
Fonts, E. A., Greenlaw, R. H., Rush, B. F., and Rovin, S.
VERRUCOUS SQUAMOUS CALL CARCINOMA OF THE ORAL CAVITY. Cancer 23(1):152-60, Jan 1969.

C 10380
Kreyberg, L.
NONSMOKERS AND THE GEOGRAPHIC PATHOLOGY OF LUNG CANCER. In: Liebow, A. A. and Smith, D. E. (Editors). The Lung, by Twenty-five Authors. International Academy of Pathology Monograph. Baltimore, Md., The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1968, pp. 273-83.

C 10389
Lynch, H. T.
"CANCER FAMILIES:" ADENOCARCINOMAS (ENDOMETRIAL AND COLON CARCINOMA) AND MULTIPLE PRIMARY MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS. In: Recent Results in Cancer Research, No. 12, 1967, pp. 125-42.

C 10395
Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the Year 1962, Part III.
CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS. In: Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the Year 1962, Part III, 1965, pp. 164-72.

C 10401
Mortimer, R. H. and Campbell, C. B.
ASBESTOS EXPOSURE AND PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMAS. Medical Journal of Australia 2(17):720-2, Oct 26, 1968.

C 10402
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
END RESULTS IN CANCER. Report No. 3. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., National Institutes of Health Publication 30:4-33, 1968.

C 10404
Wanebo, C. K., Johnson, K. G., Sato, K., and Thorslund, T. W.
LUNG CANCER FOLLOWING ATOMIC RADIATION. American Review of Respiratory Disease 98(5):778-87, Nov 1968.

C 10410
Kanakami, H. and Ishikawa, S.
KITSUEN TO HAIGAN, RINSHOTEKI TACHIBA KARA (SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER, FROM THE CLINICAL POINT OF VIEW). Nippon Rinsho 26(8):1803-7, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

C 10410 (continued)

The smoking history of 150 lung cancer cases (121 men and 29 women) was determined. These cases were classified as: heavy smokers (over 20 cigarettes a day for over 21 years); medium smokers (10-19 cigarettes a day for over 11 years or more than 11 cigarrettes a day for 11-20 years); light smokers (less than 10 cigarettes a day for more than 10 years or more than 10 cigarettes a day for less than 10 years); and non-smokers. Using this classification as a measure of extent of smoking, correlations are made between extent of smoking, age, sex, tumor type, chest x-ray picture, extent of surgery and where in the lung the tumor originated.

C 10418
Simeckova, B.
PLICNI RAKOVINA U ZEN. (LUNG CANCER IN WOMEN.) Rozhledy v Tuberkulose a v Nemocech Plicnich 28(8): 565-8, Sep 1968, Czech (Abs.)

In a series of 107 cases of lung cancer in females, in 98 of whom the histological type of neoplasm could be determined, the author failed to record any employees of the Czechoslovak railways, despite the fact that amongst males with lung cancer this type of employment was significantly more common statistically than in the total population, and despite the fact that one third of the railway employees are women. Only 4 of the 56 women whose smoking habits were recorded were actually smokers, three of them smoked less than 3 cigarettes per day. Coincidence with tuberculosis was equally frequent as in males, the time lapse between initial symptoms and the establishment of the correct diagnosis, however, was longer in comparison with a series of males with lung cancer. The neoplasm had been observed for periods exceeding five years radiologically before the diagnosis was established, but these cases concerned adenocarcinomas, in females. The writer arrived at the conclusion that the sensitivity of women to the development of lung cancer in connection with smoking is less than in males also that the possible diagnosis of lung cancer is less often entertained for the differential diagnosis of lung lesions in women. (Author Abstract)

C 10419
Takano, K., Osogoshi, K., Kamimura, N., Kanda, K., Kane, K., Kamiyama, R., Sakamoto, K., Sato, H., Shirai, Y., Sei, M., Tanabe, T., Horino, M., Minami, Y., Motoji, H., Morita, R., Orihata, H., and Hirayama, T.
SHOKUDOGAN NO EKIGAKU, TOKU NI ATSUI INSHOKUBUTSU, INSHU, KITSUEN NARABI NI EIYO KETSUBO NI TSUITE. (EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE ESOPHAGUS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE EFFECT OF HOT FOOD AND DRINK, DRINKING, SMOKING, AND NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES). Nippon Rinsho 26(8):1823-8, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

The dietary, drinking, and smoking habits of an experimental population of 200 diagnosed cases of cancer of the esophagus were compared with those of a control population of 200 people having no disease of the alimentary tract. The experimental population composed 167 men, average age 62.6 years, and 33 women, average age 58.9 years. The control population had the same sex ratio and ages within 5 years of the experimental population. The results show that the relative risk from smoking alone is less than 1.5, but increases considerably when heavy smoking is combined with drinking and ingestion of hot food and beverages.

C 10420
Koga, S.
60-CO ENKAKU CHIRYOHO NO KENKYU. 32. HAIGAN NO HOSHASEN CHIRYO SEISEKI (STUDIES ON TELECOBALT THERAPY. 32. RADIOTHERAPY OF CANCER OF THE LUNG.) Nippon Igaku Hoshasen Gakkai Zasshi 28(4):471-81, Jul 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

Treatment results of 106 cases of cancer of the lung treated by telecobalt irradiation during the period from 1958 to 1965 were discussed. Of these 74 cases (70 percent were irradiated more than 5000 R. One, two, three, four, and five year survival rates of the total cases were 28.4, 14.3, 7.3, 3.9, and 4.9 percent respectively. Survival rates of cases irradiated more than 5000 R were 31.1, 13.0, 14.0, 5.4 and 6.9 percent respectively. Five year relative survival rate was 10.0 percent with standard error of 1.2 percent. No significant difference of results was seen for five year relative survival rates of cases between fixed field irradiation and moving field irradiation. One year survival rate

C 10420 (continued)
was superior in the treatment group with longer over-all time (5000-6000 R/over 40 days) than shorter over-all time (same dose within 40 days). (Author Abstract)

C 10424
Jackman, R. J., Good, C. A., Clagett, O. T., and Woolner, L. B.
SURVIVAL RATES IN PERIPHERAL BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMAS UP TO FOUR CENTIMETERS IN DIAMTER PRESENTING AS SOLITARY PULMONARY NODULES. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 57(1):1-8, Jan 1969.

C 10425
Osburn, H. S.
CARCINOMA, SMOKING, AND RHODESIAN AFRICANS. (Letter) British Medical Journal 4(5632):702, Dec 14, 1968.

C 10430
Arima, M.
KANZOGAN NO EKIGAKU (EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE LIVER.) Nippon Rinsho 26(8):1833-8, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

The number of cigarettes smoked per day was ascertained for 108 cases of primary carinoma of the liver (age and sex not stated) and compared with that for a control population. The relative risk of hepatoma without cirrhosis (67 cases), hepatoma with cirrhosis (99 cases) and cholangioma (14 cases) in relation to number of cigarettes smoked is given. In the case of cholangioma, the relative risk is exceptionally high, reaching 11.4 for smokers of over 30 cigarettes per day.

C 10431
Kirikae, I.
KOTO GAN NO EKIGAKU NI OKERU. MONDAITEN. (SOME ASPECTS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE LARYNX.) Nippon Rinsho 26(8):1806-11, Aug 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

The smoking history, in terms of numbers of cigarettes smoked per day, was determined for 764 cases of cancer of the head and neck and 1302 controls. In the case of male smokers, the relative risk of larynx cancer was found to be 3.92, of maxilla cancer 1.77, of oral cancer 2.04, and of other head and neck cancer 1.61. In the case of female smokers, the corresponding relative risks were: larynx cancer 6.34,

C 10431 (continued)
maxilla cancer 0.98, oral cancer 1.12, and other head and neck cancer 1.41. The relative risk of larynx cancer in females who smoked over 21 cigarettes a day was 19.7: the corresponding relative risk for men was 5.1.

C 10437
Rigdon, R. H. and Neal, J.
RELATIONSHIP OF LEUKEMIA TO LUNG AND STOMACH TUMORS IN MICE FED BENZO(a)-PYRENE. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 130(1):146-8, Jan 1969.

C 10438
de Paula, A.
CANCER OF THE LUNG. In: Clark, R. L. and Cumley, R. W. (Editors). The Year Book of Cancer, 1967-1968, pp. 110-3.

C 10439
Kida, H., Omoto, T., Sakamoto, K, and Momose, S.
FUKUOKA KEN HOKUBU NI OKERU BOKO SHUYO NO EKIGAKU TO TOKEI. (STATISTICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF URINARY BLADDER TUMORS IN NORTHERN FUKUOKA, JAPAN.) Hifu to Hinyo 30(5):883-9, Oct 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

The number of cigarettes smoked per day (N) and duration of smoking in years (L) were determined for 114 cases of urinary bladder cancer (88 men and 26 women) and 114 controls. For both the experimental and the control group, the amount of smoking was classified as follows: Heavy, NxL more than 600, Medium, NxL less than 600 and more than 300, Light, NxL less than 300. The results show no significant differences between the experimental and control group in the case of men. There is a significant difference for women, the relative risk being 2.6.

C 10443
Lekas, M. D.
MEDICAL EXPERIENCES WITH PROJECT HOPE IN CEYLON. Rhode Island Medical Journal 51(12):738-9, 742, Dec 1968.

C 10446
Modern Medicine.
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA AND LUNG CANCER IN SMOKERS. Modern Medicine :53, Jan 13, 1969.

C 10449
Madey, J.
CLINICAL EVALUATION OF 745 CASES OF PRIMARY LUNG CARCINOMA. Polish Medical Journal 7(4):917-27, 1968.

C 10466
Martens, J. H., Bennett, M. E., and Vermund, H.
RESULTS OF RADIATION THERAPY IN CANCER OF THE LARYNX. Based Upon Clinical Staging by the International TNM System. An Analysis of 105 Cases. Wisconsin Medical Journal 67(12): 585-95, Dec 1968.

C 10467
Roumagnoux, J., Durand, J., and Gharib, Cl.
SYNDROME DE SCHWARTZ-BARTTER AVEC MANIFESTATIONS NEUROPSYCHIQUES AU COURS DE TROIS CANCERS ANAPLASIQUES DU POUMON. (SCHWARTZ-BARTTER SYNDROME WITH NEUROPSYCHIC MANIFESTATIONS IN THREE ANAPLASTIC LUNG CANCERS.) Lyon Medical (35):347-58, Sep 1968, French (Abs.)

Three observations on small cell anaplastic cancer, complicated by psychic disorders due to Schwartz-Bartter syndrome (improper secretion of antidiuretic hormone), were presented. In one of the patients, an antidiuretic capability was found in the tumor itself, proving that there was an ectopic secretion of a vasopressin-like substance responsible for the hyponatremia by dilution. The latter was sensitive only to hydric restriction. Knowledge concerning this syndrome is useful because it sometimes precedes recognition of the tumor and can thus aid in its detection.

C 10471
Nanovic, R.
RANA DEPISTAZA KARCINOMA BRONHA U ANTITUBERKULOZNIM DISPANZERIMA. (EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF BRONCHIAL CANCER IN AN ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.) Tuberkuloza 20(3):172-81, May-Jun 1968, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

The author stressed the importance of early diagnosis of bronchial carcinoma and discussed diagnostic methods emphasizing the importance of radiophotography in this field. He cited his own experiences in diagnosis and alluded to the ability of antituberculosis clinics in making early diagnosis of bronchial carcinoma.

C 10471 (continued)
The incidence of bronchial carcinoma by sex, age groups, occupation and location of habitat, is presented in tables. Inhalation of uranium, chromium, and arsenic dusts as well as smoking were considered the basic factors responsible for the increase in bronchial carcinoma.

C 10472
Nadj, I.
POVODOM ISTOVREMENOG OPSERVIRANJA KARCINOMA BRONHA KOD TRI RODJENA BRATA. (SIMULTANEOUS OBSERVATION ON BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA IN THREE BROTHERS). Tuberkuloza 20(3):182-6, May-Jun 1968, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

Squamous cell bronchial carcinomas were diagnosed in three brothers who had been hospitalized during the same period for suspicion of lung cancer. In age, they ranged from 58 to 68 years; all had smoked from childhood, two brothers 20-30 cigarettes per day and the third 15-20 cigarettes per day. Two other members of the same generation of the family also had been diagnosed as bearing carcinomas, but in different organs of the body. The author felt that this demonstrated the importance of the hereditary role in the development of the malignant processes, especially in cases where external factors also played a part. It was proposed that prophylatic measures be taken for the protection of endangered individuals.

C 10473
Vahlensieck, W.
HARNBLASENTUMOREN. (TUMORS OF THE BLADDER.) Deutsches Medizinishces Journal 19(20):1702-6, Oct 20, 1968, German (Abs.)

Eighty percent of the bladder tumors were classified as fibroepithelial papillomas; the remainder included epithelial carcinomas (5 percent) and the less frequent mesenchymal tumors as secondary bladder tumors. Metastases were present in vessicles, regional lymph nodes and in bones, liver and lungs. There was a greater incidence of bladder tumors from the fiftieth year with a male-female ratio of 4:1. The report discusses the significance of the disposition of the uroepithelium, bladder-voiding disorders, exposure to occupational carcinogens (chiefly aromatic amines), schistosomiasis, viruses and smoking in the etiology

C 10473 (continued)
of the tumors. Carcinogenic tryptophan metabolites were found in the urine of heavy smokers which disappeared after discontinuance of smoking. Only 11.3 percent of the patients were heavy smokers. A hematuria, urination problems, occasional urine retention and pain in the kidneys may be symptomatic of bladder tumors and should result in prompt urological examination. About one-third of the patients delayed examination and these individuals had a poorer prognosis than those who had an early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

C 10480
Kanee, B.
ORAL FLORID PAPILLOMATOSIS COMPLICATED BY VERRUCOUS SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA. Treatment With Methotrexate. Archives of Dermatology 99(2):196-202, Feb 1969.

C 10500
Kleinfeld, M. J.
ASBESTOSIS AND NEOPLASIA. Medical Times 96(12):1223-9, Dec 1968.

C 10501
Hathaway, B. M., Copeland, K., and Gurley, J.
GIANT CELL ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Report of 21 and Analysis of 139 Cases. Archives of Surgery 98(1):24-30, Jan 1969.

C 10508
American Cancer Society, Inc.
1969 CANCER FACTS AND FIGURES. American Cancer Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1968, 31 pp.

C 10523
Ferra, L.
LA RADIOTERAPIA DEI TUMORI MALIGNI DELLA FACCIA INTERNA DELLA GUANCIA. (RADIOTHERAPY OF MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE MUCOSA OF THE CHEEK.) Radiobiologia Radioterapia e Fisica Medica 23(1): 43-51, Jan-Feb 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Effectiveness of treatment was evaluated in 25 cases of malignant neoplasms according to the international T N M system. In age they ranged from 33 to 87 years (only 4 were women). Twenty-four of the carcinomas were of the spinocellular type. Thirteen of the cases were treated with interstitial radium therapy, seven with accelerated

C 10523 (continued)
electrons, four with Co-60 irradiation and one case with contact X-ray therapy. Twenty patients survived 1 year, seventeen survived 3 years, fifteen survived 5 years and one patient survived 9 years after treatment. Twenty-two were smokers: 6 cigarette smokers, 6 cigar smokers and 12 reverse smokers (the latter form of smoking was quite common among sardinian peasants and shepherds).

C 105[illegible]4
Fa[illegible]o, O. M., Mosca, A., and Valentini, S. B.
RILIEVI CLINICO-STATISTICI SU UN GRUPPO DI CARCINOMI DEL POLMONE STUDIATI A LUNGO TERMINE. (CLINICAL AND STATISTICAL STUDY OF A GROUP OF PATIENTS AFFLICTED WITH CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS CHECKED AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.) Ospedali d'Italia Chirurgia 1[illegible](2):97-117, Aug 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The main data collected on the basis of a study of case histories of lung carcinoma personally observed, are reported. 91.03 percent were male patients, prevalently in the age range 50-70, addicted to smoke. In 4[illegible] percent of all cases the patient smoked 20-25 cigarets daily. About 5[illegible] percent had been afflicted with ordinary diseases of the respiratory tract. The most common symptoms were: cough, phlegm, thoracic pains, fever, and loss of weight. Over 50 percent of the patients were inoperable. The most frequent causes of inoperability were: paralysis of the recurrent nerve, paralysis of the phrenic nerve, lymph node metastases alone, or associated with other causes. In about 2[illegible] percent the operation was a plain explorative thoracotomy. Excresis could be carried out in less than 20 percent. The percentage of cases inoperable on the basis of clinical criteria increased in proportion to the duration of the symptomatology. From a histologic standpoint, the epidermoid type was prevailing. The operability rate varied according to the histologic type: it was 50 percent in the epidermoid, 38 percent in the adenocarcinoma and 27 percent in the undifferentiated type. The survival rate up to 5 years in all the cases subjected to excresis was 21.21 percent, increasing up to 38.71 percent if only [illegible] lobectomised cases are considered. Considered in toto of all the patients afflicted with lung carcinoma only 4 percent are still living after 5 years. (Author Abstract)

C 10538
Rigdon, R. H.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER: A CONSIDERATION OF THIS RELATIONSHIP. Southern Medical Journal 62(2):232-5, Feb 1969.

C 10541
Witz, J.-P., Herdly, J., Miech, G., and Morand, G.
MODALITES D'ASSOCIATION IRRADIATION PRE-OPERATOIRE - CHIRURGIE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DU CANCER DU POUMON. (THE MODALITIES OF COMBINED PRE-OPERATIVE RADIATION THERAPY AND SURGERY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF LUNG CARCINOMA.) Annales de Chirurgie Thoracique et Cardio-Vasculaire 7(2): 191-4, Apr 1968, French (Abs.)

Various modalities in combining radiation therapy and excision, were experimented by the authors since 1952. In spite of its numerous drawbacks, the conventional radiation technique gave a statistically significant improvement in survival. Some recent radiobiological knowledge and headway in the field of high energy radiations, have lead the authors to resume, during the last two years, combined radiation and surgery, an accelerated irradiation with 2,000 to 2,500 rads being delivered within 5 days immediately prior to excision. The value of such a technique will be estimated in two comparable series of irradiated and not irradiated patients. It already appears certain that the method does not lead to an increase in duration of stay in the hospital or local or general operative complications. It is still too early to evaluate late results. (Author Abstract)

C 10560
Friedell, G. H. and Burney, S. W.
BLADDER CANCER. AN INCREASING PROBLEM. South African Cancer Bulletin 12(3):115-20, Jul-Sep 1968.

C 10605
Schlegel, J. U., Pipkin, G. E., Nishimura, R., and Duke, G. A.
STUDIES IN THE ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF BLADDER CARCINOMA. Journal of Urology 101(3):317-24, Mar 1969.

C 10606
Bryan, G. T.
ROLE OF TRYPTOPHAN METABOLITES IN URINARY BLADDER CANCER. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 30(1):27-34, Jan-Feb 1969.

C 10608
Shchechkin, V. N.
ПЕРВИЧНО-МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ ОПУХОЛИ ЛОРОРГАНОВ.

PERVICHNO-MNOZHESTVENNYE OPUKHOLI LORORGANOV. (MULTIPLE PRIMARY TUMORS OF THE OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL ORGANS.) Zhurnal Ushnykh Nosovykh i Gorlovykh Boleznei 28(5):66-71, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Only 12 cases of multiple primary tumors (from a total of 489 cases of malignant otorhinolaryngological tumors) have been observed by the author. In 10 patients, the tumors appeared successively and in 2 the tumors appeared simultaneously. Identical histological structures were observed in 5 patients; in the other 7, the tumors had different histological structures. The time of the appearance of the first and second tumors, their treatment and the results were described. Two case histories were presented.

C 10618
Jasmin, G. and Cha, J. W.
RENAL ADENOMAS INDUCED IN RATS BY DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE. Archives of Pathology 87(3):267-78, Mar 1969.

C 10626
Galera, H., Sanchez, A., Poveda, J., and Pascual, E.
CARCINOMA BRONQUIOLAR. (BRONCHIOLAR CARCINOMA.) Revista Clinica Espanola 3(1):71-6, Oct 15, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

A case of a bronchiolar carcinoma in a 69-year-old female patient, together with the clinical diagnosis and autopsy findings, was presented. The lack of a preponderance of males with such tumors indicates that occupational exposure and the smoking habit may have no decisive influence in its pathology.

C 10628
Specht, G. and Johst, E.
SIND WIR IN DER OPERATIVEN BEHANDLUNG DER BRONCHIALKARZINOME VORANGEKOMMEN? (HAVE WE MADE ADVANCES IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL CARCINOMAS?) Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 110(43):2481-8, Oct 25, 1968, German (Abs.)

C 10628 (continued)

The authors report on 404 patients with bronchial carcinomas who were treated surgically. The preoperative and postoperative aspects of the patient material from 1950 to 1962 (including a statement on the 5-year cure rate) were compared to patient material from 1963 to 1967 (including preoperative mediastinoscopy). The rate of exploratory thoracotomies could be decreased to 3.3 percent. 33 percent of the preoperatively undiagnosed coin lesions were carcinomas. More intensive screening for carcinomas and intensive diagnostic efforts for carcinomas in conjunction with improvement of the operative conditions at the present time permits expectation of a 33 to 36 percent 5-year survival rate in our patient material (this includes all types and all surgical methods). (Author Abstract)

C 10646
Fortuine, R.
CHARACTERISTICS OF CANCER IN THE ESKIMOS OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. Cancer 23(2):468-74, Feb 1969.

C 10652
Kakita, S.
TOKYOTOCHO NI OKERU HAIGAN SHUDAN KENSHIN NO KENKYU. (STUDY OF MASS SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER OF EMPLOYEES OF TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.) Nippon Kyobu Shikkan Gakkai Zasshi 16(11):1144-62, Nov 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

Between 1953 and 1966, 93 cases of pulmonary cancer were discovered among 838,396 employees of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. These cases were clinically analyzed in the present study. (1) The incidence of pulmonary cancer was 11.1 per 100,000. Among 315,142 aged 40 and up, there were 91 cases of lung cancer, the incidence per 100,000 was 0.4 among those under 40, 6.4 among those between 40 and 49, 29.8 among those between 50 and 59, and 112.3 among those aged 60 and up. (2) An identical group of 45,405 people was studied over 12 years (1953-1964), when the group was reduced to 30,489. Pulmonary cancer was discovered in 75 persons, and the incidence per 100,000 was 245.99. (3) A study of pulmonary cancer incidence in relation to air pollution in terms of chimney dust fall pointed to a relationship between them. (4) 34 percent of the cases of pulmonary cancer discovered were symptomless;

C 10652 (continued)
the others showed such symptoms as coughs, sputum, and bloody sputum. (5) In X-ray pictures, the half of the cases had the coin lesion (16.1 percent) and nodular type (37.6 percent). (6) Nine cases had been overlooked and misidentified respectively. Of 151 cases suspected of lung cancer, 55.6 percent had pulmonary cancer, the rest had pulmonary tuberculosis (25.2 percent) or other diseases. (7) Of the discovered cases of pulmonary cancer, 48.4 percent underwent resection, which was radical in 39.8 percent. These cases were divided into three groups: (I) those who had been checked twice a year, (II) those who had been checked once a year, and (III) those who had not been checked the previous year, or had been overlooked or misidentified. Radical resection was performed in 88.9 percent of Group I, 41.2 percent of Group II, and 24.2 percent of Group III. (8) 50.0 percent of Group I, 30.7 percent of Group II, and 25.0 percent of Group III survived five years after resection. Mass chest X-ray surveys should be checked twice a year if luhg cancer is to be discovered at an early stage.

C 10683
Callaghan, R. S., Patel, J., and Faber, L. P.
BRONCHIAL BRUSHING: A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY LESIONS. Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital Medical Bulletin 7(3):102-9, Jul 1968.

C 10686
Burkitt, D. P.
CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY IN TROPICAL AFRICA. British Journal of Hospital Medicine 1(2):214-8, Nov 1968.

C 10691
Cancer.
PREOPERATIVE IRRADIATION OF CANCER OF THE LUNG. Cancer 23(2):419-30, Feb 1969.

C 10692
Bennett, D. E., Sasser, W. F., and Ferguson, T. B.
ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE LUNG IN MEN. A Clinicopathologic Study of 100 Cases. Cancer 23(2):431-9, Feb 1969.

C 10693
Wynder, E. L., Dodo, H., and Barber, H. R. K.
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE OVARY. Cancer 23(2):352-70, Feb 1969.

C 10696
Cecchini, M.
LA MALATTIA PARANEOPLASTICA. (CONTRIBUTO CLINICO) (THE PARANEOPLASTIC DISEASES (CLINICAL CONTRIBUTION).) Riforma Medica 82(43):1196-9, Oct 26, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The Author relates two cases of "paraneocancerous" disease that, in one of them, preceded by two years the confirmation of the presence of the primitive tumour at a pulmonary level when clinical subjectivity, objectivity and collateral examinations were not in such a way probable ones. (Author Abstract)

C 10698
Vigliani, E. C., Ghezzi, I., Maranzana, P., and Pernis, B.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ASBESTOS WORKERS IN NORTHERN ITALY. Medicina del Lavoro 59(8-9):481-5, Aug-Sep 1968.

C 10699
de Granda, G. O.
EL PROBLEMA DEL CANCER. (THE CANCER PROBLEM.) Revista Medica de Costa Rica 25(412):301-22, Sep 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The influence of carcinogenic factors in the evolution of cancers were reviewed. These factors discussed were heredity, contagion, mutation, oxygen lack, vitamins, viruses, irritation, hemorrhage, tars, parasites, hormones and tobacco. The conclusions of the American Cancer Society and other sources, blaming cigarette smoking for the rise in lung cancer mortality, were cited. Automobile exhaust fumes were also held accountable for the rise in cancers of the respiratory tract but nicotine, although very toxic, was absolved. The author also cited his own experiments demonstrating that Cuban tobaccos were less toxic than American tobaccos.

C 10700
Calve, J. and Coll, J.
LE CANCER DANS LES MALADIES PROFESSIONNELLES EN OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGIE. (CANCER IN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY.) Archives des Maladies Professionnelles de Medecine du Travail et de Securite Sociale 29(9):516-9, Sep 1968, French (Abs.)

A high incidence of cancers was noted in arsenic, chromium and asbestos workers and in nickel and cobalt workers. Other metallic powders and dusts, by chronic irritation, could cause metaplastic, epithelial proliferation. Cancers were also noted in pitch, tar and asphalt workers and in tobacco factory workers. Certain organic chemicals were also singled out as causing occupation-linked cancers. Heat and ionizing radiation induced cancers. The combination of tobacco and atmospheric pollution was held responsible for cancers of the nasal passages. Cancers of the larynx could sometimes be traced to a chronic laryngitis in singers and actors who abused the larynx.

C 10701
Charpn, J., Aubert, J., and Longefait, M.
FIBROME DU POUMON. (FIBROMA OF THE LUNG.) Marseille Medical 105(10):77-81, 1968, French (Abs.)

Diagnosis of an opacity in the lower right lobe of the lung of a 39-year-old man has been made. The tumor was similar to several other soft tumor masses previously excised from the left shoulder of the man and identified as benign fibromas. Benignity of the lung tumor was established on the basis of a histological examination by taking into account the limitation of the tumor, absence of mitoses or nuclear anomalies and of collagenic differentiation. The discussion was also concerned with the possibility of the tumor being a fibrosarcoma of slow evolution. The man had been identified in the report as having smoked 30 cigarettes per day.

C 10702
Huizinga, E., Orie, N. G. M., and Van der Wal, A. M.
CANCER DU POUMON ET AFFECTIONS RESPIRATOIRES CHRONIQUES ASPECIFIQUES. (LUNG CANCER AND NONSPECIFIC CHRONIC

C 10702 (continued)
RESPIRATORY DISEASES.) Annals of Otolaryngology 81:185-6, 1965, French (Abs.)

Bronchographic tests have indicated similarities between lung cancer and chronic nonspecific respiratory diseases. An unusual finding was the presence of a lobar fringe originally observed in patients with chronic bronchitis and in tubercular patients. The incidence of such fringes in normal individuals however could not be ascertained because as was pointed out, individuals without symptoms do not undergo such tests. The presence of chronic cough was considered cause for suspecting lung cancer.

C 10704
Touraine, R. and Civatte, J.
TUMEURS EPITHELIALES MALIGNES (EPITHELIOMAS, CARCINOMES.) (MALIGNANT EPITHELIAL TUMORS (EPITHELIOMAS, CARCINOMAS).) Revue du Praticien 18(34):5029-30, Dec 25, 1968, French (Abs.)

The physical and chemical factors in the development of malignant tumors were discussed briefly. Physical factors included mechanical injury, burns (spinocellular epitheliomas from cigarette burns), exposure to sunlight, and ionizing radiation. Chemical factors included tar and tar derivatives (scrotal cancers in chimney sweeps, now rare), arsenic and compounds of tin, cobalt, nickel, and beryllium. The text was only a small portion of a large chapter on skin tumors, both malignant and benign.

C 10710
Scanlon, F. W., Soule, E. H., Devine, K. D., and McBean, J. B.
CANCER OF THE BASE OF THE TONGUE. American Journal of Roentgenology Radium Therapy and Nuclear Medicine 105(1):26-36, Jan 1969.

C 10713
Tucker, B. L.
INTERNATIONAL CANCER CENTRE, NEYYOOR, SOUTH INDIA. Radiography 35(409):19-22, Jan 1969.

C 10715
Spratt, J. S., Jr.
CANCER DETECTION: CURABILITY OF SYMPTOMATIC AND ADVANCED CANCER. Cancer Bulletin 21:7-14, Jan-Feb 1969.

C 10726
Ochsner, A.
LUNG CANCER--RECENT ADVANCES IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Industrial Medicine and Surgery 38(2):49-52, Feb 1969.

C 10733
Macbeth, R.
THE TREATMENT OF CARCINOMA OF THE HYPOPHARYNX: THE GUTTER-GRAFT OPERATION. Journal of Laryngology and Otology 83(2):119-32, Feb 1969.

C 10750
Cady, B. and Catlin, D.
EPIDERMOID CARCINOMA OF THE GUM. Cancer 23(3):551-69, Mar 1969.

C 10763
Valaitis, J., McGrew, E. A., Chomet, B., Correll, N., and Head, J.
BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA IN SITU IN ASYMPTOMATIC HIGH-RISK POPULATION OF SMOKERS. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 57(3):325-32, Mar 1969.

C 10772
Pennsylvania Pharmacist.
CANCER ASSOCIATED WITH CHROMOSOME IMBALANCE. Pennsylvania Pharmacist 50(7):30, Feb 1969.

C 10773
Hoopes, J. E., Wolfort, F. G., and Wilkins, S. W.
FIVE-YEAR RESULTS FROM TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE TONGUE. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery 43(3):277-80, Mar 1969.

C 10802
Scevola, A.
LA LEUCOPLACHIA LINGUALE NEL QUADRO DELLO SVILUPPO CARCINOMATOSO MULTICENTRICO. (LINGUAL LEUKOPLAKIA IN MULTIFOCAL CARCINOMATOUS DEVELOPMENT.) L'Oto-Rino-Laringologia Italiana 37(2):107-20, Mar-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The Author deals with the problem of the plurifocal development of the leukoplasic alteration at the level of the lingual mucous membrane reporting 12 observations of this type in which in 2 there was concomitant the presence of an intraepithelialcarcinoma or so called "in situ". After having amply reported the bibliographical news existing on this subject, some medical reports are discussed for the possible function explained by immunocompetent cellular elements compared both with the leukoplasic alteration and the cancer. One fact which tends to demonstrate the possible correlation of carcinogenic substances contained in tobacco and the development of epithelial tumors in general is given to us in the observation in the same casuistics of a great majority of patients consuming large quantities of tobacco for the most part dealing with subjects who expose the mouth to the direct action of juice by the chewing of the leaves. In another group of 55 patients with oral localization of spinocellular carcinoma there were epitheliomas even in the lips, larynx and esophagus; in these patients were found the maximum incidence of multifocal lesions.

C 10813
Weigensberg, I. J. and Raventos, A.
CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Missouri Medicine 66(1):31-6, Jan 1969.

C 10815
Rangan, S. R. S., Mukherjee, A. L., and Dang, F. B.
SEARCH FOR AN ADENOVIRUS ETIOLOGY OF HUMAN ORAL AND PHARYNGEAL TUMORS. International Journal of Cancer 3(6):813-28, Nov 15, 1968.

C 10820
Kennedy, J. H., Coyne, N., and Khairallah, P.
CARCINOMATOUS NEUROENDOCRINOPATHY ASSOCIATED WITH CANCER OF THE LUNG. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 57(2):278-83, Feb 1969.

C 10823
Canadian Medical Association Journal.
THE LUNG. Canadian Medical Association Journal 100(7):349-51, Feb 15, 1969.

C 10830
Concours Medical.
TABAC: POUR QUELQUES PICOGRAMMES DE TROP.... (TOBACCO: FOR SOME PICOGRAMS TOO MANY....) Concours Medical 90(52):8000, Dec 28, 1968, French (Abs.)

Doctors may soon have a simple test for determining which heavy smokers are faced with cancer by approaching the threshold of 0.2 picograms of a [illegible]. Basis for the test was the observation that buccal epithelial cells retain

C 10830 (continued)
increasing quantities of acriflavine with the rise in DNA content. D. Roth's test permits measurement of the colorant retained by the cell, expressed in picograms. For 24 subjects with cancer of the buccal cavity, the content was between 2.3 and 4 picograms, between 0.8 and 2.3 for 92 nonsmokers, and between 1.4 and 3.3 for 74 heavy smokers (more than 30 cigarettes per day). The rate decreased slowly when the subject stopped smoking, normalizing in about 6 months. The rise in DNA was seen as evidence of increased synthesis and a sign that the cell was near mutation as a result of tobacco irritation.

C 10849
Pfalz, C. R. and Wey, W.
OBERE LUFT- UND SPEISEWEGE. (UPPER RESPIRATORY- AND ALIMENTARY TRACT.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 199-205., German (Abs.)

Carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic effects of tobacco on the mucosa of the upper respiratory- and alimentary tract were reviewed. The noncarcinogenic effects included chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the mucous membrane, leukoplakia and "smoker's larynx." The carcinogenic effects dealt with the nasal and accessory nasal cavities, mouth cavity, and the pharynx and larynx.

C 10850
Gsell, O.
BRONCHIALKARZINOM. (BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 206-19., German (Abs.)

The relationship between smoking and bronchial carcinoma was reviewed. Morbidity and mortality statistics were presented in tables and graphs showing the incidence of such cancers in Germany and Switzerland (countries where accurate records are maintained) according to age, sex, geographical location whether urban or rural and smoking habits. The role of air pollution and other exogenous factors, and influences such as genetic, psychological and religious, were also dealt with. All investigations showed that in middle age up to 70 years in the last 4 decades, there was an enormous increase in epithelial bronchial carcinoma and its earlier stages in direct relationship to the smoking habit and the manner and amount of tobacco consumed.

C 10852
Schievelbein, H. and Zinsgraf, Th.
TUMOREN DER HARNBLASE. (BLADDER TUMORS.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp., 242-9., German (Abs.)

More smokers than nonsmokers were represented in subjects with bladder carcinomas as evidenced by prospective and retrospective epidemiological investigations. The correlation was greater with higher consumption of cigarette smoking and with inhaling. With minor exceptions, no such correlation was observed with pipe or cigar smokers. Mortality rates for all smokers was 2 to 3 times greater than for nonsmokers. Mortality due to bladder cancer was only 2 to 4 per 100,000 (compared to 50-70 for lung cancer) and a possible relationship could only be suspected. Various authors have recognized intermediate products of tryptophan metabolism as the cause of experimental and clinical bladder cancers. A recent study on 8 subjects indicated that tobacco smoke constituents might influence tryptophan metabolism but was not definitely proved since excretion of tryptophan metabolites varied so widely in normal subjects.

C 10853
Schievelbein, H.
GASTROINTESTINALTRAKT. (GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 251-8., German (Abs.)

The pharmacological action of nicotine and smoking on the gastrointestinal tract was reviewed. Certain clinical effects of smoking varied from individual to individual, as for example, intestinal passage and motility, which were accelerated in some and retarded in others. Stomach and duodenal peptic ulcers were more frequent in cigarette smokers than in nonsmokers or pipe and cigar smokers. Chronic atrophic gastritis appeared to be unfavorably influenced by smoking. No causal relationship was observed between smoking and morbidity and mortality due to ulcers but smoking was not recommended by most authors during active growth of the ulcers. Esophageal carcinomas were unfavorably

C 10855 (continued)
influenced by cigarette smoking. The relationship between stomach carcinomas and smoking was not statistically significant. In explanation of the mechanism of action of smoking upon the gastrointestinal tract, it was conjectured that a harmful action might be exerted by hydrocyanic acid, liberated from saliva-swallowed thiocyanate by the hydrochloric acid of the stomach.

C 10863
Watne, A. L.
DISORDERS OF THE MOUTH (MALIGNANT). Current Therapy :623-7, 1969.

C 10866
Ochsner, A.
CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Current Therapy :116-7, 1969.

C 10881
Walike, J. W.
TUBE FEEDING SYNDROME IN HEAD AND NECK SURGERY. Archives of Otolaryngology 89(3):533-6, Mar 1969.

C 10889
Ross, W. L., Hayes, R. L., and Kuttner, D. H.
STOP ORAL CANCER. Modern Medicine :111-5, Apr 7, 1969.

C 10896
Sayenko, A. J.
A METHOD FOR STUDYING MORBIDITY FROM PRECANCEROUS CONDITIONS AND THE QUESTION AS TO FREQUENCY OF THEIR OCCURRENCE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. Neoplasma 15(5):565-71, 1968.

C 10897
Chaklin, A. V.
ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALIGNANT TUMORS. Neoplasma 15(5):549-57, 1968.

C 10898
Messert, B. and Blume, W. T.
PARENCHYMATOUS CEREBELLAR DEGENERATION ASSOCIATED WITH CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Wisconsin Medical Journal 68(2):101-7, Feb 1969.

C 10909
Wunder, R.
A DEMOGRAPHIC VIEW ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM IN THE POPULATION. Neoplasma 15(5):485-500, 1968.

C 10910
Blair, A. E.
THE GENESIS OF A CARCINOMA. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 27(4):433-40, Apr 1969.

C 10914
Jones, D. G. and Gabriel, C. E.
THE INCIDENCE OF CARCINOMA OF THE LARYNX IN PERSONS UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE. Laryngoscope 79(2):251-5, Feb 1969.

C 10917
Hinds, J. R. and Hitchcock, G. C.
ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Thorax 24(1):10-7, Jan 1969.

C 10921
Heart Research Newsletter.
ELEVATED CHOLESTEROL MAY INCREASE LUNG CANCER RISK IN SMOKERS. Heart Research Newsletter 13(4):2, Winter 1969.

C 10925
Wellmann, K. F., Chafiian, Y., and Edelman, E.
SMALL BOWEL PERFORATION FROM SOLITARY METASTASIS OF CLINICALLY UNDETECTED PULMONARY GIANT CELL CARCINOMA. American Journal of Gastroenterology 51(2):145-50, Feb 1969.

C 10930
Berndt, H., Wildner, G. P., and Klein, K.
REGIONAL AND SOCIAL DIFFERENCES IN CANCER INCIDENCE OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Neoplasma 15(5):501-15, 1968.

C 10939
Vadura, F.
DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Neoplasma 15(5):475-84, 1968.

C 10945
Concours Medical.
POUR LES REINS, LA PIPE EST PLUS DANGEREUSE QUE LA CIGARETTE.
(THE PIPE IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE CIGARETTE FOR THE KIDNEYS.)
Concours Medical 99(46):7639, Nov 16, 1968, French (Abs.)

A retrospective study by J. Bennington and F. Laubscher on 88 patients (92 percent smokers) and 90 conrols (75 percent smokers) showed that the risk of renal adenocarcinoma was 5.1 times greater for those smoking more than 10 cigarettes daily, 10.3 times greater for pipe smokers, and 12.9 times greater for

C 10945 (continued)
cigar smokers. Thus smokers who inhaled suffered less than those who swallowed tobacco juice, sucked on a pipe or chewed on cigars. In experiments on rats, dimethylnitrosamine administered buccally was more effective in inducing renal adenocarcinoma than when inhaled.

C 10968
Bhaskar Rao, P. A.
A CASE OF BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA. Mediscope 11(8):349-51, Nov 1968.

C 10980
Bergman, F.
TUMORS OF THE MINOR SALIVARY GLANDS. Cancer 23(3):538-43, Mar 1969.

C 10981
Silber, I., Bowles, W. T., and Cordonnier, J. J.
PALLIATIVE TREATMENT OF CARCINOMA OF THE URINARY BLADDER. Cancer 23(3):586-8, Mar 1969.

C 10983
Golub, G. R. and Lefemine, A. A.
MULTIPLE MALIGNANCIES IN LYMPHO-PROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS DIAGNOSED BY NEEDLE ASPIRATION BIOPSY OF PULMONARY LESIONS. Cancer 23(3):725-9, Mar 1969.

C 10994
Laustela, E., Koivuniemi, A., and Sillanpaa, V.
OBSERVATIONS ON 190 SOLELY CYTOLOGICALLY VERIFIED CASES OF BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA. Scandinavian Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 2(2):99-104, 1968.

C 11002
Sobin, L. H.
CANCER IN AFGHANISTAN. Cancer 23(3): 678-88, Mar 1969.

C 11006
Bauer, K-H.
VOM KREBSPROBLEM-HEUTE UND MORGEN. (THE CANCER PROBLEM-TODAY AND TOMORROW.) In: Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen. Natur-, Ingenieur- und Gesellschaftwissenschaften, No. 174. Koln und Opladen, Westdeutscher Verlag GmbH, 1968, 74 pp, German (Abs.)

By extrapolating the curves of today, we must realise, that soon after the year 2000 every 4th man will succumb to cancer. So cancer-prophylaxis is of increasing importance. The impressive elimination of professional cancer and also the reduction of cancer of the stomach show that legislative measures may be of evident success. Cancer of the stomach has decreased by nearly 50 percent in the last 30 years, mainly as a consequence of the elimination of formerly used chemical heterogeneous substances, which were added to the food. That the psychological proposition for an active cancer-prophylaxis are not yet fulfilled, is proven by the continued increase of cancer of the lungs. It is caused by the still increasing tobacco consumption and also partly by air-pollution. To solve the problem of cancer by any possibility it needs not only the further completion of practical cancer-control and base-research in the cancer field, but, above all, a reformation of the daily customs of life. Otherwise cancer will become the third great menace of the future of man, besides the danger of a threatening explosion of the population and the danger of a shifting of the races in disfavor of the "white man".

C 11008
Lee, B. C., and Jepsen, O.
KIKANSHISEI HAIGAN NI TAISURU JUKAKUKYOKENSA 647 REI NO RINSHO KEIKEN (MEDIASTINOSCOPY IN BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH 647 CASES.) Jibi Inkoka 41(1):41-4, Jan 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

The application of mediastinoscopy to 647 cases of bronchogenic carcinoma, not amenable to surgical exploration, gave positive biopsies in 214 or 33 percent of the cases. Of the 647 cases, positive biopsies were found in 87 or 23 percent of 380 patients with squamous cell carcinomas, 95 or 57 percent of 167 patients with anaplastic carcinomas, 27 or 43 percent of 63 patients with adenocarcinomas, and 5 or 19 percent of 37 patients with other types of tumor. No mention is made of smoking history.

C 11009
Yagi, M., Masuda, S., Kawaguchi, Y., Okamoto, Y., and Hirayama, M.
JAKUNENKI AKUSEI SHUYO NO TOKEITEKI KOSATSU (STATISTICAL INQUIRY INTO MALIGNANT TUMORS IN YOUNG PEOPLE.) Jibi Inkoka 41(1):45-8, Jan 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

Over the past 10 years, 562 cases of cancer of the ear, nose, and throat have been seen at The Otolaryngology Depart-

C 11009 (continued)
ment of The Kyoto Municipal Medical School in Japan. A statistical breakdown is given of these cases by age, site, and type of cancer. One outstanding finding from this analysis is that in young people age 19 and under, the site of the cancer is more likely to be in the nasopharynx whereas in adults age 20 and over, it is more likely to be in the larynx or maxilla. No mention is made of smoking history.

C 11016
Thiede, T. and Christensen, B. Chr.
BLADDER TUMOURS INDUCED BY CHLORNAPHAZINE. Acta Medica Scandinavica 185 (1-2):133-7, Jan-Feb 1969.

C 11021
Pindborg, J. J., Mehta, F. S., Gupta, P. C., and Daftary, D. K.
PREVALENCE OF ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS AMONG 50,915 INDIAN VILLAGERS. British Journal of Cancer 22(4):646-54, Dec 1968.

C 11041
Horacek, J.
DER JOACHIMSTALER LUNGENKREBS NACH DEM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG (BERICHT UBER 55 FALLE.) (THE LUNG-CANCER OF JOACHIMSTAL AFTER THE SECOND WORLD-WAR. A REPORT OF 55 CASES.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(1):52-6, 1969, German (Abs.)

The autopsy records of the hospital in Karlsbad contain 16 cases of lung cancer of workers from the uranium-mines of Joachimstal who died during the second world war (head of the department Dr. Kudlich), and 18 cases from the post-war-period up to 1961 (see Tab.7). Between 1962 and 1966, 55 cases of lung-cancer from Joachimstal were autopsied. Compared with the previous cases of Sikl the shorter time of exposition (50 percent under 11 years v. one single case) and a higher percentage of small cell carcinoma (70 v. 57 percent) is remarkable. (Author Abstract).

C 11048
Pedersen, E.
EPIDEMIOLOGISK CANCERFORSKNING. (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CANCER RESEARCH.) Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening 88(12b):1166-73, 1968, Norwegian (Abs.)

Epidemiological cancer research in the Scandinavian countries is undertaken

C 11048 (continued)
on the basis of etiological considerations. Developed from descriptive epidemiology, statistical graphs are presented for Norway on the rate of incidence of cancer of the thyroid, stomach, lip, and breast in relation to calendar years, sex, and geographical provinces. These data are evaluated on the basis of analytical epidemiology. Retrospectively, statistics are derived which show a causal association and therefore forecasts can be made of the rate of future occurrence. The effects of smoking and exposure to radiation, as well as the significance of cancer-prone occupations can be evaluated in the same way that the effect of smoking in workers in the rubber and gas industries can be established.

C 11051
Wisniowska, J.
NALOG PALENIA TYTONIU A RAK DROG ODDECHOWYCH. (THE HARMFUL SMOKING HABIT AND CANCER OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.) Otolaryngologia Polska 22(5):753-8, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

A literature review of 28 references is presented to illustrate the link between smoking and cancers related to respiratory passages. Of some 500 chemical agents known to be carcinogenic, three occurring in tobacco smoke are cited: 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene; 3,4-benzopyrene; and 9,10-dimethyl-12-benzanthracene. These often act as initiating carcinogens, or precursors to the formation of cancer cells. Later the cancer and its metastases may develop under the action of quite different agents even after the patient may cease smoking. This explains why autopsy reports are at times contradictory. While cancerous changes of the trachea and bronchi were found more frequently in smokers, there is no strict correlation between this incidence and whether or not the person, when living, was a nonsmoker, or a light-, medium-, or heavy smoker. The chemical agent exerts its influence initially, but is accompanied by a mechanical action which causes an injury and/or helps to propagate the chemical agent or agents.

C 11053
Fernstrom, R.
CANCER OCH CANCERFRAMKALLANDE FAKTORER. (CANCER AND CANCER-CAUSING FACTORS.) Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift 72(26): 903-12, Oct 30, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

C 11053 (continued)

A normal cell is illustrated and a rather complete cytology given, along with details of nucleic acids and protein synthesis. The normal growth of both health and abnormal cells is discussed briefly. After mentioning Galen's opinion that "cancer is due to an excess of black bile liquor", an opinion remaining unchanged for 1000 years, some cancer-causative factors are outlined. These are listed as: hereditary factors, external influences, and carcinogens, which are treated as chemical carcinogens and as viruses and related causative agents. A tumor cytology is outlined, and methods to cure or alleviate cancer are cited. These methods may include the administration of cytostatic agents leading to chromosome aberrations, and/or treatment with X-rays to attack the DNA-synthesis.

C 11056
Sano, L., and Kaneko, M.
SAIKIN 7 NENKAN NI KOKURITSU TOKYO DAI-ICHI BYOIN NI NYUIN SHITA KAN KOHEN NI TSUITE (CASE OF CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER ADMITTED TO THE FIRST TOKYO NATIONAL HOSPITAL DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.) Iryo 22(11):1296-306, Nov 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

In the period 1960-67, 26 cases of cirrhosis of the liver were admitted to the First Tokyo National Hospital. Of the 26 cases, 14 had also primary cancer of the liver. The patients' age at death ranged from 15 months to 84 years, with the modal range in the fiftie's for cases of cirrhosis without cancer. The modal age range was from forty to the sixties in cases with cancer. Seventeen or 67 percent of the cases had a history of drinking. No mention is made of smoking history.

C 11078
Svoboda, V.
AN ANALYSIS OF SOME POSSIBLE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN CARCINOMA OF THE LARYNX. Neoplasma 15(6):677-84, 1968.

C 11083
Huth, T.
PRE- INTRA- AND POST-OPERATIVE CARE OF THE LUNG CANCER PATIENT. Journal of the Kentucky Medical Association 67(3): 191-4, Mar 1969.

C 11087
Tala, P., Saraste, K., and Maamies, T. J.
BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Annales Chirurgiae et Gynaecologiae Fenniae 57(4):488-92, 1968.

C 11090
Sisson, G. A. and Goldstein, J. C.
INTRAORAL CARCINOMA. Archives of Otolaryngology 89(4):646-51, Apr 1969.

C 11091
Trible, W. M. and Kahaner, H.
CANCER OF THE LARYNX AND PHARYNX. Archives of Otolaryngology 89(4):617-9, Apr 1969.

C 11095
Medical News.
HIGH RATE OF ORAL CANCER. Medical News (333):5, Feb 21, 1969.

C 11101
Andersen, I.B., Noring, O., and Sorensen, B.
LUNG CANCER. Danish Medical Bulletin 16(2):58-72, Feb 1969.

C 11108
Hornberger, H. R.
THOUGHTS ON LUNG CANCER IN MAINE. (Editorial) Journal of the Maine Medical Association 60(3):65-6, Mar 1969.

C 11113
Rao, L. G. S. and Brown, R. I. F.
HUMAN EMOTIONS AND CHEST ILLNESS. Health 5(5):144-7, Oct 1968.

C 11115
Cox, C. E., Cass, A. S., and Boyce, W. H.
BLADDER CANCER: A 26-YEAR REVIEW. Journal of Urology 101(4):550-8, Apr 1969.

C 11116
Food and Cosmetics Toxicology.
CARCINOGEN TESTING IN THE NEW-BORN MOUSE. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 6(5): 655-6, Dec 1968.

C 11123
Cooke, R. A.
CIRRHOSIS AND HEPATOMA. Papua and New Guinea Medical Journal 11(1):7-10, Mar 1968.

C 11124
Food and Cosmetics Toxicology.
GETTING TO GRIPS WITH ASBESTOS. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 6(5):657-9, Dec 1968.

C 11126
Higginson, J.
PATTERN OF CANCER IN INDUSTRIALIZED AND NON-INDUSTRIALIZED COMMUNITIES. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 6(5):585-6, Dec 1968.

C 11128
MacMahon, B.
EPIDEMIOLOGIC ASPECTS OF CANCER. CA 19(1):27-35, Jan-Feb 1969.

C 11142
Public Health Reports.
DENTISTS TO ALERT PATIENTS WHO SMOKE TO CANCER RISK. Public Health Reports 84(3):244-5, Mar 1969.

C 11151
European Journal of Cancer.
CIGARETTE SMOKING. European Journal of Cancer 5(1):81-2, Feb 1969.

C 11213
Aubertin, E.
TABAC ET CANCER DU LARYNX. (TOBACCO AND CANCER OF THE LARYNX.) Bordeaux Medical 1(10):1990, Oct 1968, French (Abs.)

The author in a letter to the journal referred to the concurrence in 1946 of a number of O.R.L. specialists with the statement that tobacco favored the appearance of cancer of the larynx. He also summarized the more recent statistics of J. Terracol, J. Calvet, P. Marques, and J. Coll concerning a joint investigation of Toulouse and Montpelier of 980 cases of cancer of the larynx. Of this number 861 were heavy smokers (2 or more packs per day) and moderate smokers (10 to 20 cigarettes per day. The percentage of smokers was 88 percent. If light smokers (4 to 5 cigarettes per day) were added the percentage rises to 98 percent. Guns of Louvain and Portmann of Bordeaux have stated that all the subjects with cancer of the larynx that they have observed were heavy smokers. Of the 980 subjects cited above, 961 were men and only 19 were women. Twelve of the 19 had not smoked indicating that a hormonal factor probably intervened. Early experiments on the carcinogenic action of tobacco tar and the irritating effect of tobacco smoke on the mucosa were also mentioned.

C 11219
Ceballos Uriarte, A. M. and Risemberg, A.
DIAGNOSTICO DIFERENCIAL DEL CANCER DE PULMON Y NEUMOPATIAS AGUDAS. (DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER AND ACUTE PNEUMOPATHIES.) Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Medicas 26(2):201-7, Apr-Jun 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The clinical symptoms shown by 169 patients is analyzed. These patients were admitted to an Infectious Disease Service during the period 1951-1966 under the intial assumptions of acute and subacute pneumopathies, rheumatism, neuritis, etc., but in every case the final diagnosis was pulmonary neoplasia. The most usual guiding symptoms such as loss of weight, bleeding expectorations and thoracic pains, specially in the case of heavy smokers are evaluated. The necessity to apply the most important techniques for an early and correct diagnosis is also evaluated. (Author Abstract)

C 11225
Veys, C. A.
AETIOLOGY OF TUMOURS OF THE URINARY BLADDER. Urologia Internationalis 24(3):276-88, 1969.

C 11246
Shamberger, R. J. and Frost, D. V.
POSSIBLE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SELENIUM AGAINST HUMAN CANCER. Canadian Medical Association Journal 100(14):682, Apr 12, 1969.

C 11252
Tennekoon, G. E. and Bartlett, G. C.
EFFECT OF BETEL CHEWING ON THE ORAL MUCOSA. British Journal of Cancer. 23(1):39-43, Mar 1969.

C 11267
Nakajima, M., Otsuki, K., Kato, A., Kada, S., Tsukushi, S., Nakajima, T., Nishimura, M., Fukuda, T., Homma, H., Matsumoto, M., and Yoshiba, A.
AKUSEI SHUYO NO KENKYU. VII. 5-NEN SEIZONREI NO KENTO. (RESEARCH ON MALIGNANT TUMORS. VII. STUDY OF 5-YEAR SURVIVAL CASES.) Kyosai Iho 17(2):4, 29-33, Spring 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

A breakdown is given by age, sex, and site of cancer, of the 5-year survival rates of patients receiving treatment in the Toranomon Hospital, Tokyo, during the period 1958-1962. Of the 60 male patients with lung cancer, 2 or 3.3 percent were 5-year survivors. None of the 15

C 11267 (continued)
female patients with lung cancer survived 5 years.

C 11272
Horak, J.
VEDECKE PODKLADY SKODLIVOSTI KOURENI. Kriticky Referat. (SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE ON THE ADVERSE EFFECT OF THE SMOKING HABIT. A Critical Review.) Vnitrni Lekarstvi 15(3):269-82, 1969 Czech (Abs.)

The paper presents a critical review compiled from data in the literature on the adverse effect of the smoking habit on diseases of the respiratory, circulatory and digestive systems. Particular attention was devoted to the interrelationship between smoking and the origin of lung cancer. Briefly mentioned was the effect of smoking on cancer of the urinary bladder and kidneys, on blood coagulation, the blood level of vitamin C and the cell as such. In conclusion, the effect of smoking on longevity and mortality were discussed. (Author Abstract)

C 11279
Greco, S., Pastorelli, S., Ferranti, G., Benatti, G., and Dall'Oglio, D.
TUMORI MALIGNI RARI DEL POLMONE: SARCOMA, CARCINOSARCOMA E LEIOMIOSARCOMA. (RARE MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE LUNG: SARCOMA, CARCINOSARCOMA AND LEIOMYOSARCOMA.) Rivista di Patologia e Clinica della Tubercolosi 41(5):608-26, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Four rarely observed cases of primary pulmonary neoplastic lesions, consisting of 2 sarcomas, a carcinosarcoma, and a malignant leiomyoma were reported. The principal clinical anatomohistological and evolutive aspects of such lesions were discussed. Two of the subjects were identified as moderate smokers, another had smoked 20-25 cigarettes per day, and the fourth was a nonsmoker.

C 11295
Ondok, J. and Svoboda, V.
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CONCERNING THE OCCURRENCE OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS IN THE DISTRICT OF CESKE BUDEJOVICE DURING THE PERIOD 1957--1966. Neoplasma 16(1):89-99, 1969.

C 11346
Clemmesen, J.
ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES. (Editorial) Scandinavian Journal of Respiratory Diseases 50(1):52-3, 1969.

C 11350
Kerbrat, G., Dincuff, P., Simonot, G., Mollaret, J., and Coat, P.
EPITHELIOMA ALVEOLAIRE, DIT ENCORE "ADENOMATOSE PULMONAIRE". (ALVEOLAR EPITHELIOMA, STILL CALLED "PULMONARY ADENOMATOSIS".) Ouest-Medical 21(23): 1589-93, Dec 10, 1968, French (Abs.)

A case of a 52-year-old woman who was hospitalized for respiratory insufficiency and a degeneration of her general condition was reported. The patient died approximately six months after the first symptoms. Details of the examinations were given; the histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of primary alveolar cancer. No association with tobacco was reported. The author also discussed the arguments concerning the nomenclature and malignity of the tumor.

C 11352
Alonso, J. M.
MESA REDONDA SOBRE EL CANCER LARINGEO EN LA MUJER, DEL COMITE LATINOAMERICANO PARA EL ESTUDIO DEL CANCER LARINGEO. (ROUND TABLE ON LARYNGEAL CANCER IN WOMEN, FROM THE LATIN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF LARYNGEAL CANCER.) Acta Oto-Rino-Laringologica Ibero-Americana 19(5):476-8, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The incidence of laryngeal cancers by age and sex in several Latin-American countries was reported in this summary of the proceedings of the Committee. It was concluded that laryngeal cancer in women is less malignant than in men and more or less curable both by radiation and surgery, which is partly explained by its greater localization in the glottis. Hypopharyngeal cancer is relatively less frequent in women and does not appear to be more benign or more easily curable than in men; it should be treated by surgery followed by radiation or in reverse order. The wide-spread use of tobacco can be an important factor in the observed increase in the number of laryngeal cancers in women.

C 11356
Piaget, F. and Gros, J.-C.
LOCABIOTAL PRESSURISE EN THERAPEUTIQUE O.R.L. (PRESSURIZED LOCABIOTAL IN O.R.L. THERAPY.) Gazette Medicale de France (Suppl. 6):42-4, Feb 25, 1969, French (Abs.)

Pressurized locabiotal (an antibiotic of fungal origin with added anti-inflammatory properties) in the treatment of 38 patients, 20 of whom were neoplastic, was reported. Favorable results were obtained in 81.6 percent of the cases: in nasal surgery and amygdalectomy; in irritative and benign diseases when the treatment was applied at the onset to reduce the toxic impregnations of tobacco, alcohol and pollen; and in irritative consequences of surgery and physiotherapy of neoplasms of the face and neck. No intolerance was observed. The patients were reported to like the pleasant odor, the ease of handling, and the decongestant and rapid antalgic action of the product.

C 11357
Semaine des Hopitaux.
LA BRONCHITE CHRONIQUE, MALADIE SOCIALE. (CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, SOCIAL DISEASE.) Semaine des Hopitaux (4, Suppl 3):5-9, Jan 20, 1969, French (Abs.)

Air pollution as a cause of chronic bronchitis and bronchial cancer has been reviewed. Several authors have demonstrated the effects of air pollution on the blood picture and on the skeletal growth of populations. Components of polluted air, particularly sulfur dioxide and asbestos, were singled out for their particularly harmful effects. A study by Kreyeberg demonstrated the increased incidence of bronchial cancer in Norway for 1929 to 1956 in which the mortality rate was 4 times higher in the capital than in the rural areas. A similar study showed that the mortality rate from bronchial cancer in Great Britain from 1950 to 1953 in both men and women increased with greater urbanization. Researchers believe that long-term aggression by air pollutants affects the ciliated bronchial mucosa leading to metaplasia, which is considered a precancerous state, and the intervention of other carcinogens in polluted air completes the carcinogenesis process.

C 11377
Russo, C.
CONSIDERAZIONI SU DUE CASI DI POLIBLASTOMATOSI MALIGNA A LOCALIZZAZIONE OROFARINGEA. (CONSIDERATIONS ON TWO CASES OF MULTIPLE PRIMARY MALIGNANT TUMORS IN THE OROPHARYNGEAL AREA.) Annali di Laringologia, Otologia Rinologia, Faringologia 67(4): 517-32, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The author, having examined multiple malignant tumors literature, particularly regarding those authors who, in the ORL field, have been interested in superior aerodigestive neoplasms, presents two cases of multiple malignant primary tumors with a particular bilateral localization in the oral cavity. Having considered all possible ways tumors spread, the author is inclined to consider these neoplasms, having the same histological structure, as primary independent. (Author Abstract)

C 11385
Javadpour, N. and Mostofi, F. K.
PRIMARY EPITHELIAL TUMORS OF THE BLADDER IN THE FIRST TWO DECADES OF LIFE. Journal of Urology 101(5):706-10, May 1969.

C 11386
Seda, H. J. and Snow, J. B., Jr.
CARCINOMA OF THE TONSIL. Archives of Otolaryngology 89(5):756-61, May 1969.

C 11387
Cowdry, E. V.
ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF CANCER IN MAN. New York, N.Y., Appleton-Century-Crofts Division of Meredith Corporation, 1968, 420 pp.

C 11388
Watson, W. L.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 1-14.

C 11389
Wynder, E. L. and Hoffman, D.
CURRENT STUDIES ON ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 15-34.

C 11390
Watson, W. L.
OAT CELL LUNG CANCER. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 394-405.

C 11391
Goodner, J. T.
ADENOCARCINOMA. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 406-9.

C 11392
Watson, W. L.
TEN-YEAR SURVIVAL: A STUDY OF FIFTY-SIX CASES. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 514-7.

C 11393
Schottenfeld, D.
FACTORS BEARING ON PROGNOSIS: A REVIEW OF 3,124 CASES. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 518-28.

C 11402
Journal of the American Dental Association.
ORAL CANCER. Journal of the American Dental Association 78(5):977, May 1969.

C 11405
Gerami, S. and Cole, F. H.
COEXISTING CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG AND PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. Annals of Thoracic Surgery 7(4):317-21, Apr 1969.

C 11415
Medical Journal of Australia.
CAUSAL FACTORS IN LUNG CANCER. Medical Journal of Australia 1(15):773-4, Apr 12, 1969.

C 11456
Jenson, C. B. and Smart, C. R.
CANCER OF THE LUNG IN UTAH. Rocky Mountain Medical Journal 66(1):47-50, Jan 1966.

C 11459
Etienne, J.-P., Delavierre, Ph., Petite, J.-P., and Sauleau, P.
LES LEUCOPLASIES OESOPHAGIENNES AU COURS DES CIRRHOSES. (ESOPHAGEAL LEUKOPLAKIA DURING LIVER CIRRHOSIS.) Semaine des Hopitaux 45(23):1589-97, May 14, 1969, French (Abs.)

Having noticed the frequency with which the esophageal mucosa in liver cirrhosis is the site of areas of leukoplakia, the authors studied the esophagus in a group of 61 patients with cirrhosis and compared it with controls. It appeared that esophageal leukoplakia, is three times more common in patients with cirrhosis than in normal subjects. The authors describe the pathology of the leukoplakia lesions, then the clinical characteristics of the liver cirrhosis in these patients. After discussing the possible role of leukoplakia in the production of carcinoma of the esophagus, the authors review the various pathogenic factors liable to cause esophageal leukoplakia during cirrhosis and insist on the complex mechanism of the lesions thus described. (Author Abstract)

C 11471
Clavenzani, E.
FIBROSARCOMA PRIMITIVO POLMONARE CON ESTRINSECAZIONE MEDIASTINICA ANTERIORE. (PRIMARY PULMONARY FIBROSARCOMA WITH ANTERIOR MEDIASTINAL DEVELOPMENT.) Nuntius Radiologicus 33(12):1583-9, Dec 1967, Italian (Abs.)

The author reports a case of pulmonary fibrosarcoma with anterior mediastinal development, rarely described in the literature (about 30 observations). The patient was a 28-year-old farm worker, a moderate drinker and smoker (20 cigarettes per day).

C 11482
Miller, A., Mitchell, J. P., and Brown, N. J.
THE BRISTOL BLADDER TUMOUR REGISTRY. British Journal of Urology 41(1, Suppl.): 1-64, Feb 1969.

C 11508
Gellin, G. A. and Possick, P. A.
OCCUPATIONAL CANCER OF THE SKIN. Cutis 5(5):543-8, May 1969.

C 11509
De Vries, N. C. T.
METASTASES OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE SKIN AND LIP. Dermatologica 138(4):333-9. 1969.

C 11526
Matarazzo, R. and Corradi, G.
TUMORI MALIGNI BRONCO-POLMONARI E SESSO FEMMINILE. (MALIGNANT BRONCHOPULMONARY TUMORS AND THE FEMALE SEX.) Archivio Italiano di Patologia e Clinica dei Tumori 11(3-4):457-64, Jul-Dec 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors illustrate 21 cases of malignant pulmonary neoplasms in women occurring during the 1945-1959 period. On the basis of the results obtained, the anatomo-clinical characteristics and the differentiating elements between male and female are discussed. (Author Abstract)

C 11528
Alexander, P.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGEING AND CANCER: SOMATIC MUTATIONS OR BREAKDOWN OF HOST DEFENCE MECHANISMS. Bulletin der Schweizerischen Akademie der Medizinischen Wissenschaften 24(4):258-71, Jan 1969.

C 11534
Burnea, D.
CE TREBUIE SA STIM DESPRE CANCERUL BRONHOPULMONAR. (WHAT WE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BRONCHOPULMONARY CANCER.) Munca Sanitara 17(1):1-11, Jan 1969, Rumanian (Abs.)

Bronchopulmonary cancer is defined as the severest form of neoplasia, with a rapid evolution towards exitus, a difficult treatment and postoperative survival of short duration. The incidence of this form of cancer is very frequent today and occupies first or second place within the framework of neoplasias, in most countries. In 1966, in S R Romania, the mortality rate from bronchopulmonary cancer was 17.3 per 100,000 inhabitants, with a 6 to 12 fold higher incidence in males. After giving certain data on the etiology, development and symptomatology of bronchopulmonary cancer, the author emphasized the importance of the investigations carried out for an early diagnosis: the roentgenogram, bronchoscopy, bronchography and anatomo-pathologic examination. For appraising the extent of the tumor, he recommends the use of esogastric barium transit, pulmonary scintigraphy, azygography. The treatment of bronchopulmonary cancer is applied in terms of the stage of development of the tumor and includes: surgery, radiotherapy, cytostatic chemotherapy and a symptomatic with anabolizing drugs, sedatives, and antibiotics in case of suppuration. (Author Abstract)

C 11536
Riforma Medica.
COMPUTER IN AZIONE PER STUDIARE LE CAUSE DEL CANCRO POLMONARE. (COMPUTER IN ACTION TO STUDY THE CAUSE OF PULMONARY CANCER.) Riforma Medica 83(6):n. p., Feb 8, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

A Univac 1107 was installed at the French national Institute for Health and Medical Research at Villejuif (near Paris). Linked with the computer is the Gustave - Roussy Institute, one of the more modern cancer clinics with more than 500 beds and an annual rate of more than 30,000 ambulatory patients. The computer will handle all therapeutic data, drugs prescribed, medical treatment, EKG values, and analyses of laboratory tests. In commenting on American lung cancer statistics it was noted that almost all the subjects selected from a sample of 1500 patients (excluding cases of asbestosis) were heavy smokers.

C 11539
Pierquin, B., Chassagne, D., Issa, P., and Vandenbrouck, C.
L'ENDOCURIETHERAPIE DES CARCINOMES EPIDERMOIDES DU VOILE PAR L'IRIDIUM 192. (ENDOCURIE THERAPY OF EPIDERMOID CARCINOMAS OF THE VELUM BY IRIDIUM 192.) Journal de Radiologie d'Electrologie et de Medecine Nucleaire 50(1-2):23-7, Jan-Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

Fifty-one cases of velar epidermoid carcinoma were treated at the Gustave-Roussy Institute between 1959 and 1965. The results showed that the radiation technique utilizing iridium 192, preceded by or in association with teleradiotherapy, can in most instances sterilize primary tumors (more than 90 percent of the cases). Survival results however, are rather poor, chiefly because of adenopathies which are frequent, bilateral and difficult to cure, as well as secondary tumoral localizations. In all, close to 20 percent of the cases died of secondary localizations, only 10 percent of local recurrences, less than 10 percent of metastases, less than 10 percent of intercurrent diseases, and more than 10 percent were lost from view or

C 11539 (continued)
died of undetermined causes. At 3 years, less than 30 percent survive, who, according to mortality tables for velar cancer, barely exceed 20 percent at 5 years.

C 11543
Capronnier, C., Rulliere, R., and Bariety, M.
METHODES ET RESULTATS DU DEPISTAGE DU CARCINOME BRONCHIQUE.
(METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE DETECTION OF BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA.) Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe Medicale des Hopitaux de Paris 119(13):997-1002, Dec 13, 1968, French (Abs.)

The authors think that the detection of bronchial carcinomas should be improved, on the individual plane at least but it would also be desirable on the collective level. Currently several detection methods are in use and these should be associated rather than exclusive. Two principal techniques can be tilized, (1) radiological detection and (2) cytological detection by examination of the sputum. Radiography of the thorax is the simplest method. Cytology of the sputum is a finer method but its execution and the interpretation of the results are difficult. Biological anomalies of the blood and urine have been observed, and if the specificity of such analyses could be improved, the detection of the cancer would be facilitated.

C 11544
Ashley, D. J. B.
SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE INCIDENCE OF TUMOURS AT VARIOUS SITES.
British Journal of Cancer 23(1): 26-30, Mar 1969.

C 11564
British Medical Journal.
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF PREMALIGNANT LESIONS. British Medical Journal 2(5658):570, May 31, 1969.

C 11566
Weir, J. M., Dunn, J. E., Jr., and Buell, P. E.
SMOKING AND ORAL CANCER: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA, EDUCATIONAL RESPONSES. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(6):959-66, Jun 1969.

C 11573
Heyden, S.
EPIDEMIOLOGIE DES KARZINOMS DER BRUST, DES MAGENS, DER SPEISEROHRE, DER LUNGE, DER HARNBLASE UND DES M. HODGKIN.
(EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CARCINOMA OF THE BREAST, STOMACH, ESOPHAGUS, LUNG, BLADDER, AND HODGKIN'S DISEASE.)
Deutsches Medizinisches Journal 20(1): 3-9, Jan 5, 1969, German (Abs.)

Three-fourths of all clinical cancers, according to the World Health Organization, were directly or indirectly, the result of external factors whose incidence in large part can be reduced. Several select forms of cancer in different countries and populations have been reviewed, showing that nutritional or other factors may have a bearing on the incidence of the cancers. The association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer was also discussed. Heavy smokers also run a three-fold risk of acquiring kidney and bladder cancer as compared with nonsmokers. Using the examples of portic-and corpus uteri, stomach and esophageal cancers, the carcinogenesis of each segment being different and specific, the author stressed the importance of reporting the precise description of the localizations of the individual cancers. A table was presented indicating that early diagnosis of different cancers could result in an average cure-rate of 40 percent.

C 11578
Bulian, T.
RILIEVI CLINICO-STATISTICI SUI CANCRI POLMONARI A NODO UNICO. (CLINICAL AND STATISTICAL FINDINGS IN SINGLE-NODE LUNG CANCERS.) Minerva Medica 59(102): 5710-29, Dec 22, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Personal findings in a series of single-node lung cancer cases showed that such tumors pass through a long period of clinical silence; if operated in time, i.e. before clinical signs are observed, they are the most likely of all lung cancers to be followed by positive cure and long-term postoperative survival. They are easily visualized as roundish shadows on the X-ray field long before they become clinically evident, and regular mass screening is clearly to be recommended, especially in the case of persons who, by reason of sex, age and habits are more prone to such forms. Once they have been discovered, one must not wait in the hope of obtaining a more accurate diagnois, but be prepared to reach such a diagnosis via surgical exploration. (Author Abstract)

C 11582
Lynch, H. T.
HEREDITY AND CANCER. Nebraska State Medical Journal 54(5):298-9, May 1969.

C 11583
Rimington, J.
SMOKING, SPUTUM, AND LUNG CANCER. Maryland State Medical Journal 18(1): 85-6, Jan 1969.

C 11585
Holaday, D. A.
HISTORY OF THE EXPOSURE OF MINERS TO RADON. Health Physics 16(5):547-52, May 1969.

C 11588
Gilbertsen, V. A. and Lillehei, J.
THE CHEST X-RAY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER. British Journal of Clinical Practice 23(4):149-52, Apr 1969.

C 11592
Tappeiner, J. and Wolff, K.
PAPILLOMATOSIS MUCOSAE CARCINOIDES ("ORAL FLORID PAPILLOMATOSIS"). Hautarzt 20(3):102-8, Mar 1969, German (Abs.)

The nature and nomenclature of a verrucose- tumorous hyperplasia of the mucosa of the mouth and lip were discussed. Three cases were presented by the author along with a literature review of similar cases. The clinical similarity to a carcinoma was evident but histological investigations confirmed the nonmalignity of the processes. A viral cause was rejected. Chronic traumatization by smoking or wearing of prosthesis was not conclusive (barely 10 cases were published and smoking habits and prosthesis were not mentioned). The necessity for frequent control was indicated, in view of the nosological arrangement of such conditions as precancerous and the possibility of malignant degeneration.

C 11594
Do Amaral Rocha, A. and Bueno, Z.
CANCER OCUPACIONAL. (OCCUPATIONAL CANCER.) Hospital 74(6):1885-96, Dec 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

Experimental data and epidemiological observations were summarized. A number of known chemical carcinogens and cocarcinogens in the form of dusts, vapors and gases were listed. Also mentioned was the role of ionizing radiation in the development of the cancers. The emphasis in the report here was on the more usual locations of the tumors such as of the skin, bladder, respiratory tract, and the hemopoietic system. Some general suggestions for the prevention of occupational cancers were offered.

C 11598
Linn, B. S. and Snyder, G. B.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRIMARY IN METASTATIC CANCER OF THE NECK. Southern Medical Journal 62(5):615-9, May 1969.

C 11600
Haenszel, W.
REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON STUDIES OF CANCER AND RELATED DISEASES IN MIGRANT POPULATIONS. International Journal of Cancer 4(3):364-71, May 15, 1969.

C 11603
Dawes, J. D. K., Harkness, D. G., Marshall, H. F., and Van M[illegible]rt, P. J.
MALIGNANT DISEASE OF THE NASOPHARYNX. Journal of Laryngology and Otology 83(3):211-38, Mar 1969.

C 11608
Wolinsky, H., Lin, A., and Williams, M. H., Jr.
LUNG PERFUSION IN BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR CARCINOMA. (A Case Report) American Review of Respiratory Disease 99(4, Part 1):585-9, Apr 1969.

C 11626
Bulletin of the Philadelphia County Dental Society.
ADA CALLS SMOKING A CLEAR AND SERIOUS PUBLIC HEALTH MENACE. Bulletin of the Philadelphia County Dental Society 34(8):25, May-Jun, 1969.

C 11632
Donaldson, A. W.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LUNG CANCER AMONG URANIUM MINERS. Health Physics 16(5): 563-9, May, 1969.

C 11633
Boles, R. and Komorn, R.
CARCINOMA OF THE LARYNGEAL GLOTTIS: A FIVE-YEAR REVIEW AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. Laryngoscope 79(5):909-20, May 1969.

C 11635
Peacock, P. R., Biancifiori, C., and Bucciarelli, E.
RETROSPECTIVE SEARCH FOR ASBESTOS BODIES

C 11635 (continued)
IN NECROPSIES AND BIOPSIES ON CASES OF PRIMARY MALIGNANT DISEASE OF THE LUNG. European Journal of Cancer 5(2):147-53, May 1969.

C 11642
Medical News.
CANCER LINK QUESTIONED IN SMOKING. Medical News (344):16, May 9, 1969.

C 11653
Leadbetter, W. F.
SURGERY FOR MALIGNANT DISEASE OF THE BLADDER. In: Glenn, J. F. and Boyce, W. H., (Editors). Urologic Surgery. New York, Evanston, and London, Harper & Row, Publishers, 1968, pp. 273-304.

C 11656
Ashley, D. J. B.
BLOOD GROUPS AND LUNG CANCER. Journal of Medical Genetics 6(2):183-6, Jun 1969.

C 11661
Coy, P. and Grzybowski, S.
SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. British Columbia Medical Journal 11(7):207-8, Jul 1969.

C 11665
Seltzer, A. P.
PALPATION OF THE NASOPHARYNX. National Medical Association 61(4): 350-1, Jul 1969.

C 11668
Weiss, W., Cooper, D. A., and Boucot, K. R.
OPERATIVE MORTALITY AND 5-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES IN MEN WITH BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA. Annals of Internal Medicine 71(1):59-65, Jul 1969.

C 11669
Falor, W. H., Gordon, M., and Kaczala, [illegible]. A.
CHROMOSOMES IN BRONCHOSCOPIC BIOPSIES. Cancer 24(1):198-209, Jul 1969.

C 11676
Pellier, S.
RICERCHE QUANTITATIVE IN BIOLOGIA E MEDICINA UMANA. Rapporti Sociobiologici: Stato Maritale, Tabacco. (QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN HUMAN BIOLOGY AND HUMAN MEDICINE. Sociobiological relationships: Marital State, Tobacco.) Minerva Medica 59(79):4124-5, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

C 11676 (continued)

The logic in the evaluation of statistical data concerning the relationship between smoking and lung cancer was discussed. It was considered remarkable that such an intensive and concentrated effort on one subject resulted in no clear decision. This was primarily attributed to the fact that two powerful organizations approached the subject with entirely different motives, one group obtaining grants for "basic" or "qualitative" research which deny that medical statistics may be an instrument of causal research. The difference in the incidence of lung cancer in men and women was attributed to the more recent aquisition of the smoking habit by women. Also included was mention of data that the decisive factors in the mortality of married vs. nonmarried, widowed or divorced women were changes in ambient conditions.

C 11693
Baron, F., Joinville, R., Kerneis, J. P., De Lajartre, Lenne, and Br[illegible]neau, Y.
TUMEURS BLANCHES DU LA[illegible] ET CANCER. ("WHITE" TUMORS OF THE [illegible]YNX AND CANCER.) Journal Franca[illegible] d'Oto-Rhino-Laryngologie et Chirurg[illegible] Maxillo-Faciale 16(3):181-8, 1967, French (Abs.)

"White" tumors (leukoplakias, corneous keratoses, parakeratoses, and papillomatoses) usually involve the male sex. The average age is about 54 years and the tumors appear to develop under the influence of a common aggressor: all are heavy smokers, and if not smokers, remain permanently exposed to a tobacco smoke atmosphere as in offices or cafes. Six case histories were presented here. Macroscopically, all exhibited the same lesions but the histological examination revealed fundamental differences permitting classification into three distinct groups. Four of the patients were bearers of leukoplakias, discretely villous, localized in one vocal cord, most often median, with extension toward the commissure but the larynx was perfectly mobile.

C 11694
Pedersen, E., Magnus, K., Mork, T., Hougen, A., Bjelke, E., Hakama, M., and Saxen, E.
LUNG CANCER IN FINLAND AND NORWAY. An Epidemiological Study. Acta Pathologica et Microbiologica Scandinavica (Suppl 199), 1969, 63 pp.

C 11724
Roche Medical Image & Commentary.
BETEL QUID CANCER. Roche Medical Image & Commentary 11(3):14-5, Jun 1969.

C 11725
Bauer, K. H.
EPIDEMIOLOGIA GEOGRAFICA E DEMOGRAFICA PRE- E CANCEROSA. Il Pericolo Canceroso Dell'uomo D'oggi: E' Possibile una Profilassi Anticancerosa? (GEOGRAPHIC AND PRECANCEROUS AND CANCEROUS DEMOGRAPHIC EPIDEMIOLOGY. The Present Cancer Risks in Humans: Is an Anticancer Prophylaxis Possible?) Minerva Medica 59(79):4111-4, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The increase in cancer mortality and the changing ratios in men and women in recent years and decades were discussed. The parallel between the rise in cancer mortality and the lengthening of the human life span was also noted. Bronchial carcinoma was selected as an extreme example in which the incidence in a single organ had increased almost 30 times from one generation to the next. Elimination or reduction of hazardous external factors could reduce the incidence of bronchial cancers as well as cancers of the skin, osseous system, thyroid, genitals, and intestinal tracts and leukosis and leukemia.

C 11727
Hoppe, R.
BRONCHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGSSTELLEN ZUR FRUHERFASSUNG DES LUNGENKREBSES IN NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN. (BRONCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SITES FOR EARLY RECOGNITION OF LUNG CANCER IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA) Gesellschaft zur Bekampfung der Krebskrankheiten Nordrhein-Westfalen e.v. Mitteilungsdienst 5(2):226-42, Oct 1968, German (Abs.)

Results of the investigation of 1,577 cases utilizing different diagnostic techniques were reviewed. Tables give breakdowns by age and sex, symptoms, accompanying illnesses, location of tumors, and smoking histories. Males represented 88 percent of all cases. Forty percent of all individuals were listed as heavy smokers, 33 percent as moderate smokers and 17 percent nonsmokers. Malignant tumors were found in 40 percent of the heavy smokers, in 42 percent of the moderate smokers and in 23 percent of the nonsmokers. The percentage of nonsmokers with bronchial carcinoma is higher than generally given by other authors.

C 11731
Fort, L. and Taper, H. S.
L'ACTIVITE HISTOCHIMIQUE DES NUCLEASES ALCALINES ET ACIDES, COMPAREE A L'INCIDENCE DES CARCINOMES DANS LE SYSTEME DIGESTIF DU RAT. (THE HISTOCHEMICAL ACTIVITY OF ALKALINE AND ACID NUCLEASES, IN COMPARISON WITH THE INCIDENCE OF CARCINOMAS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM OF RATS.) Pathologia Europaea 4(1):42-57, 1969, French (Abs.)

The alkaline and acid nucleases were studied histochemically in different segments of the digestive system in normal albino rats. A correlation between low activity of nucleases and increased incidence of carcinomas in some parts of the digestive system was demonstrated. The data from the literature indicate that carcinomas, both spontaneous and induced by nitrosamines, were found nearly exclusively in the oesophagus, forestomach, stomach and large intestine, precisely in these segments where a low activity of nucleases was demonstrated in the present study. On the other hand carcinomas are rarely observed in duodenum and small intestine, where the activity of nucleases is increased. This observation gives an additional support to the hypothesis previously elaborated in a similar study on the central nervous system of normal rat (TAPER and BRUCHER, 1969). According to this hypothesis the low activity of nucleases in normal tissues is a predisposing factor for malignant transformation. Therefore it could be supposed that the nucleases constitute some kind of double barrier mechanism protecting the genetical stability of the cell against foreign nucleic acid incorporation or production; alkaline nucleases being an extracellular and acid nucleases an intracellular barrier. (Author Abstract)

C 11740
Chiurco, G. A.
PRE- E NEOPLASIE VERE E SOSPETTE DA LAVORO E DA AMBIENTI. Lavoro Umano e Malattie: Pre- e Tumori Professionali. (PRENEOPLASIA AND REAL AND SUSPECTED NEOPLASIA AS A RESULT OF OCCUPATION AND ENVIRONMENT. Human Work and Diseases: Pre- and Occupational Tumors.) Minerva Medica 59(79):4171-98, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Results of 17 years of research of the Centro Precanceroso which was created in 1951-52. The research was based on many thousands of cases reported in Europe and elsewhere and included 1167 cases of lung cancer (1035 men and 132 women) of whom 79.66 percent were smokers, 7.10 percent nonsmokers and 13.27 percent with no data on smoking habit. The

C 11740 (continued)
percentage of known smokers was much higher in men than in women (88.90 and 6.47 percent, respectively).

C 11744
Berti, F.
CELLULE ALVEOLARI NELLO SPUTO IN PORTATORI DI CARCINOMI POLMONARI. (ALVEOLAR CELLS IN THE SPUTUM OF BEARERS OF PULMONARY CARCINOMAS.) Minerva Medica 60(9):367-9, Jan 31, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

A summary is presented of a study by S. and M. Masin, published in 1968, showing that characteristically a greater number of alveolar cells are found in the sputum of patients with pulmonary carcinoma than in those affected by other types of respiratory illness. The study population comprised patients divided into three groups: (1) 164 nonsmokers with slight or no symptoms of respiratory illness; (2) 869 smokers with high risk who smoked one or more packs of cigarettes daily and were admitted to the clinic because of chronic respiratory illness (bronchitis, emphysema, etc.); and (3) 77 bearers of pulmonary carcinoma. Group 1 patients had a percentage of macrophages in the sputum of about 58.7, the second group had 33.51 percent, and the third 35.52 percent. Lipophages were found in the sputum of 28.26 percent of Group 1 patients and in 50 percent of both Group 2 and 3 patients. Other findings reported were that five times more gross dimensions of particles included in the lipophages were discovered in patients with tumors than in the nonsmokers or the high risk smokers; gross inclusions were not found in the university students or the industrial workers, With regard to hyperplastic bronchial cells, a significantly higher percentage was found in the bearers of carcinoma; the nonsmoking patients and smokers with higher percent ages of these cells than the nonsmoking university students and industrial workers. Differences observed among all subjects with regard to the five classifications of cells found in the sputum are summarized.

C 11745
Bisetti, A. and Lodi, R.
LEIOMIOMA BRONCHIALE MALIGNO A RAPIDA EVOLUZIONE. (RAPIDLY DEVELOPING MALIGNANT BRONCHIAL LEIOMYOMA.) Rivista della Tubercolosi e delle Malattie dell'Apparato Respiratorio 16(2):151-63, Mar-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The case history of a 38-year-old man with malignant bronchial leiomyoma, characterized by a rapidly developing symptomatology, is presented, and the most important aspects of this relatively rare neoplasia are discussed. Most frequently, the site of malignant leiomyoma (or leiomyosarcoma) is in the inferior lobe and the middle lobe, but this disease can arise in the remaining pulmonary lobe as well. Clinical symptoms of the disease include coughing and thoracic pain. Dyspnea, hemoptysis, and fever are frequent manifestations and in some cases compromised nutrition and conspicuous anemia may occur. Radiology does not usually enable diagnosis of malignant leiomyoma. Based on analysis of cases in the literature, a notable difference in evolution has been deduced. A relatively favorable prognosis has been alleged by numerous authors, particularly in view of the long clinical latency and good surgical possibilities. Pneumonectomy, first successfully performed in 1936, has been efficacious for many patients. The anatomical-histological peculiarity of the tumor leads to the diagnosis of malignant leiomyoma. From the clinical point of view, the histological investigation is of primary importance since it yields useful bioptic information through bronchoscopy.

C 11747
Fossati, C.
INCIDENZA DEL CARCINOMA BRONCOPOLMONARE NELLA DONNA. Rilievi Clinico-Statistici Effettuati in Arabo-Libici Negli Ultimi Dieci Anni. (INCIDENCE OF BRONCHOPULMONARY CARCINOMA IN WOMEN. Clinico-Statistical Surveys of Arab Libyans in the Last Ten Years.) Rassegna Clinico-Scientifica dell'Istituto Biochimico Italiano 45 (2):49-53, Feb 1969, Italian (Abs.)

Following a brief review of literature regarding the greater prevalance of bronchopulmonary carcinoma among men than women and the recent rise among women, a study conducted on the incidence of bronchopulmonary carcinoma in women in Libya during the last 10 years is discussed. As early as 1931, the possible relationship between lung cancer and tobacco consumption was postulated. Since then, among other findings, it has been reported that in the past fewer women than men developed lung cancer because of their lower consumption of tobacco; that women are more sensitive to the toxic effects of tobacco; and that deleterious effects have been evidenced in the offspring of women who are heavy smokers. In the study reported, 264 cases of bronchopulmonary carcinoma among Arab-Libyan people in three provinces of Libya

C 11747 (continued)

during 1957-66 were investigated. The subjects ranged from 30 to 64 years of age, with the highest incidence (25.9 percent) of bronchopulmonary carcinoma occurring among those 50-54 years of age. A total of 27 (10.22 percent) of the subjects were women. Eight of these 27 women had a family history of cancer; 16 lived in cities and 11 in desert areas. With regard to smoking, a most prevalent habit among Arabs (even women abuse tobacco and not solely in cigarette form), it was found that all 27 women smoked, 9 of them being light cigarette smokers, 10 average to heavy, smokers, and 7 very heavy smokers. The clinical symptoms included coughing and expectoration, fever, thoracic pain, and dyspnea. In 11 of 27 cases, the disease was very advanced, and inoperable, death was imminent; in the remaining 16, surgical treatment was possible, but 7 of these refused surgery. This study confirms the higher incidence of lung cancer among men than women, as well as the important relationship of heavy tobacco smoking to lung cancer.

C 11748
Chiurco, G. A.
EPIDEMIOLOGIA GEOGRAFICA E DEMOGRAFICA PRE- E CANCEROSA. (GEOGRAPHIC AND PRECANCEROUS AND CANCEROUS DEMOGRAPHIC EPIDEMIOLOGY.) Minerva Medica 59(79): 4114-20, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Several epidemiological studies, international congresses on cancers, and the establishment of tumor registers in various countries were noted. No specific data were included although a French study confirmed the relationship of alcoholic abuse and certain cancers. The report closed with some comment on the purposes and output of the three international seminars on cancer prophylaxis in Rome in 1965-68. Meinsma's reports on antismoking campaigns in Holland in connection with lung cancer and cardiovascular diseases were mentioned. The insufficiency or absence of statistical data concerning precancerous states or occupational tumors was criticized. Doctors were urged to study the psychosomatic or psychoneuropathic state of subjects in the etiology of tumors.

C 11750
Nuzzolillo, L.
L'ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLA LOTTA CONTRO I TUMORI IN ITALIA. (THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TUMORS IN ITALY.) Minerva Medica 59(79):4121-2, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

C 11750 (continued)

The organization and functions on the provincial and national levels were outlined. The functions would include control of the more important oncogenic factors of external origin such as ionizing radiation, colorant and food preservative additives, smoking, and atmospheric pollution.

C 11751
Sirtori, C.
BIOLOGIA DEL CANCRO POLMONARE. (BIOLOGY OF PULMONARY CANCER.) Riforma Medica 82(34):929-32, Aug 24, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Various agents capable of inducing lung cancer were reviewed, including benzopyrene in cigarette smoke and in air pollution, nitrosamines, DMBA, urethane, tars, chromium, asbestos, nickel, viruses, and X-radiation. The genetic make-up of the individual and the psyche were also believed to play a role in carcinogenesis. Vitamin A can reduce the carcinogenic activity of chemical carcinogens and benzopyrene hydroxylases can inactivate DMBA and acetylaminofluorene as well as benzopyrene. The different periods of time required for the emergence of carcinoma *in situ* in different tissues of the body were listed. Immunological aspects of pulmonary tumors were briefly discussed. The author also advanced his own theory of preventive treatment by administration of useful drugs to everybody in the generally affected age group, as for example, to everyone above 50 years of age to be given every 3 to 4 years. His own experiments with the regression of carcinoma *in situ* were cited.

C 11759
Jelinek, R.
MULTIPLICITA KARCINOMU HRTANU A PRUDUSEK. (MULTIPLICITY OF CARCINOMA OF THE LARYNX AND BRONCHI.) Ceskoslovenska Otolaryngologie 18(1):40-1, Feb 1969, Czech (Abs.)

The author describes three patients who developed a secondary carcinoma of the larynx after four, two-and-a-half and five years following total laryngectomy. The average age of the patients was 58 years. All three patients were heavy smokers. (Author Abstract)

C 11762
Balenko, N. V.
МОРФОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЗКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОГО РАКА ЛЕГКИХ.
MORFOGENETICHESKIYE OSOBONNOSTI EKSPERIMENTAL'NOGO RAKA LEGKIKH. (MOROPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF EXPERIMENTAL LUNG CANCER.)
Vrachebnoe Delo (4):17-20, Apr 1969, Russian (Abs.)

A comparative evaluation of human and experimental lung cancer is presented. Bronchogenous lung cancer induced experimentally in rats by intratracheal administration of 3,4-benzopyrene showed similarities with human lung cancer histological types. The number of induced tumors and their histological structure depended on the dosage of carcinogenic substance. The correlation of various histological types of human lung cancer in the autopsy room and surgical material, the presence of mixed carcinomas evidence multipotential properties of cancer epithelium to transform from one type into another. This is also corroborated by the polymorphism of neoplastic processes observed in the experiment. (Author Abstract)

C 11763
Veeze, P.
VERTRAGING BIJ HET DIAGNOSTISEREN VAN LONGCARCINOOM. (DELAY OF THE DIAGNOSIS IN LUNG CARCINOMA.)
Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 113(17):743-7, Apr 26, 1969, Dutch (Abs.)

In 81 out of 580 patients (i.e. 1 in 7) with carcinoma of the lung, there was a considerable delay before the correct diagnosis was made after roentgen indications of the disease had already been detected. The median duration of the delay in 71 out of these 81 cases was more than 12 months. The diagnosis was delayed comparatively more often in women and in cases detected during mass surveys. The causes of the delay were analysed in 62 cases and some frequently occurring medical and clerical errors could be identified. In 45 patients, an incorrect diagnosis had been made first. The author discusses the problem of adequately examining patients without causing them undue difficulties, and some specific recommendations are made. (Author Abstract.)

C 11769
Wolf, H., Wagenknecht, L. V., and Madsen, P. O.
DIE ATIOLOGIE UND PATHOGENESE DES BLASENCARCINOMS. (THE ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF BLADDER CARCINOMA)
Urologe 8(2):81-96, Mar-Apr 1969, German (Abs.)

An outline of recent investigations and theories concerning the etiology and pathogenesis of bladder cancer is presented. The known bladder carcinogens in man are listed. These chemicals frequently appear as by-products in various industries. The experimental induction of bladder cancer in animals is outlined in detail. The metabolic pathways of the aromatic amines, in particular tryptophan, including excretion studies in humans and experimental studies in animals, which are important in the etiology of certain bladder cancers are outlined and the different carcinogenesis theories are presented. Our knowledge concerning the exact mechanism of carcinogenesis is reviewed. The relationship between tobacco smoking and bladder cancer, and bilharziosis and bladder cancer is considered. The endemic nature of bladder cancer in cattle in certain parts of the world is discussed. A complete literature reference is given. (Author Abstract)

C 11771
Oller Corominas, F., Raventos Moragas, A., and Pinol Aguade, J.
CANCER DE LENGUA. (LINGUAL CANCER.)
Medicina Clinica 52(3):198-208, Mar 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

Between 1948 and 1967 we received in our Department of Dermatology 132 patients with lingual carcinoma, that is 0.2 percent of all the patients seen in Dermatologic Clinic and 5.2 percent of all the cases of carcinoma of skin and mucoses. Out of these 132 patients only 46 have been controlled for more than five years and 22 have not yet reached this period of control. The outset of the carcinoma occurred between 50 and 70 years of age, nearly always in males. The sites of preferent localization are the borders of the tongue. The sepsis and defective hygiene of the oral cavity are factors of importance in the development of lingual carcinoma. Further 20.45 percent of the patients were luetic and 4 diabetic; in those cases, especially in the diabetic, the prognosis is much more unfavorable. The patients had been in the majority great smokers. In all the cases the clinical examination looking for adenopathies has not been sufficient and we had many surprises. Radiumpuncture has been our elective method of treatment. (Author Abstract)

C 11775
MacComb, W. S.
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ORAL CANCER. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 17-26.

C 11776
Bradshaw, E. and Schonland, M.
OESOPHAGEAL AND LUNG CANCERS IN NATAL AFRICAN MALES IN RELATION TO CERTAIN SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS. British Journal of Cancer 23(2):275-84, Jun 1969.

C 11777
Auerbach, O.
CANCEROUS AND PRECANCEROUS LUNG CHANGES: A SLIDE REVIEW. CA 19(3):138-45, May-Jun 1969.

C 11788
Staszewski, J.
SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT IN POLAND. British Journal of Cancer 23(2):247-53, Jun 1969.

C 11789
Du Plessis, L. S., Nunn, J. R., and Roach, W. A.
CARCINOGEN IN A TRANSKEIAN BANTU FOOD ADDITIVE. Nature 222(5199): 1198-9, Jun 21, 1969.

C 11790
Asian Medical Journal
THREAT OF LUNG CANCER. Asian Medical Journal 12(5):356-7, May 1969.

C 11791
Montana, G. S., Hellman, S., Von Essen, C. F., and Kligerman, M. M.
CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE AND FLOOR OF THE MOUTH. Results of Radical Radiotherapy. Cancer 23(6):1284-9, Jun 1969.

C 11807
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Monthly
CIGARETTE SMOKING IN RELATION TO LUNG CANCER. Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Monthly 48(6):352-3, Jun 1969.

C 11813
Dickinson, J. I.
DEFEATISM IN LUNG CANCER. Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia 58(6):304-5, Jun 1969.

C 11817
Barton, R. T.
MONOBLOC RESECTION FOR CARCINOMA OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH. Laryngoscope 79(7):1307-14, Jul 1969.

C 11818
Harington, J. S.
THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ASBESTOS. South African Cancer Bulletin 13(2): 60-70, Apr-Jun 1969.

C 11824
Shaheen, O. H.
MALIGNANT DISEASE OF THE MOUTH. Practitioner 203(1213):23-9, Jul 1969.

C 11833
Likhachev, A. Ya.
КОМБИНРОВАННОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ КАНЦЕРОГЕННЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ.

KOMBINIROVANNOE DEYSTVIYE KANTSEROGENNYKH VESHCHESTV. (COMBINED ACTIVITY OF CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES.) Voprosy Onkologii 14(10):114-24, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

A review is made of experimental findings reported in the literature on the mechanism of action of various carcinogens, particularly when used in combination. Among the carcinogens considered are aromatic hydrocarbons, nitrosamines, and aromatic amines.

C 11838
Zielhuis, R. L., Roegholt, M. N., Hage, F. C., and Drogendijk, A. C.
DE FACTOR LUCHTVERONTREINIGING IN HET ROKEN-LONGKANKERVRAAGSTUK. (THE AIR POLLUTION FACTOR IN THE SMOKING-LUNG CANCER PROBLEM.) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 110(25):1152-4, Jun 18, 1966, Dutch (Abs.)

Three correspondents, R. L. Zielhuis, M. N. Roegholt, and F. C. Hage, in three separate letters to the editor, have commented on an article by A. C. Drogendijk which appeared in Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 110:873, 1966 concerning the relative roles of air pollution, pipe-, cigar-, and cigarette smoking and inhalation. Drogendijk replied to each separately.

C 11854
Racugno, V. and Cossu, F.
INFLUENZA DEL FUMO DI TABACCO NELLA

C 11854 (continued)

GENESI DELLE LEUCOPLACHIE E DEI CARCINOMI DEL CAVO ORALE, CON PARTICOLARE RIGUARDO AI FUMATORI DI SIGARO A "FOGU A' INTRU". (INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO SMOKE IN THE GENESIS OF LEUKOPLAKIAS AND CARCINOMAS OF THE ORAL CAVITY WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO REVERSE SMOKING OF CIGARS.) Minerva Medica 60(31):1514-5, Apr 18, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

A high incidence of leukoplakias and neoplastic lesions have been observed in reverse smokers. The leukoplakias were generally localized in the hard palate as compared with leukoplakias of the oral mucosa in normal smokers. A study of 300 reverse smokers revealed an incidence of such leukoplakias in 90 percent of the smokers. Malpighian carcinomas of the palate were rather frequent and were believed due to degeneration of the leukoplakias. The tumors gradually developed infiltrative characteristics and spread to the jaws. Metastases of the hard palate were no more frequent than those of the soft palate. Radiological techniques are employed in the therapy of the leukoplakias and carcinomas of reverse smokers.

C 11858

Acone, L, and Cittadini, A.

NOSTRE ESPERIENZE IN TEMA DI DEPISTAGE PRECOCE E DI DIAGNOSI UTILE DELLE NEOPLASIE POLMONARI. (OUR EXPERIENCES WITH EARLY DETECTION AND USEFUL DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY NEOPLASMS.) Rassegna Internazionale di Clinica e Terapia 49(8):472-82, Apr 30, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

Some general premises on the present lung cancer mortality and the medical and social problems connected with the efficacious prevention of the disease were discussed. The concepts of "early detection" and "useful diagnosis" were explained. The most suitable techniques and measures to reveal neoplasms of the respiratory apparatus in a population, especially in the light of the authors' own experiences, were then illustrated. Three cases of pulmonary cancer were presented. The cancers were detected in the preclinical phase and the diagnoses confirmed in accordance with the procedures outlined in the report.

C 11860

Denk, R., Holzmann, H., Lange, H.-J., and Greve, D.

UBER ARSENPATSCHADEN BEI OBDUZIERTEN MOSELWINZERN. (DELAYED ARSENIC DAMAGE IN AUTOPSIED MOSELLE VINEYARD WORKERS.) Medizinische Welt 20(11): 557-67, Mar 15, 1969, German (Abs.)

Use of arsenic-containing insecticide sprays in vineyards was forbidden in 1942, but late-appearing arsenic-caused disorders of the skin and internal organs still come to light. Of 100 Moselle vineyard workers who were autopsied in 1960-66, arsenic-caused skin damage was found in 83 cases and malignancies in 85; the malignancies were the cause of death in 75 of the cases. Numerically, 65 malignancies were of the respiratory organs, 29 of the skin and 3 of the larynx. The high incidence of liver damage was also worth noting. Syntropy of arsenic-caused skin damage and malignant tumors of the internal organs could not be proved statistically, but second cancers were observed in 29 percent of the arsenic-charged workers and only 1 percent in ordinary autopsy. With a latent period of 35-50 years, as calculated from the literature, one could expect additional malignancies to appear as late as the nineties. The influence of smoking could not be ascertained but smoking was viewed as merely an additional factor in the development of bronchial carcinoma.

C 11865

Pauli, G., Witz, J.-P., Morand, G., and Oudet, P.

CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DU CANCER BRONCHO-PULMONAIRE PRIMITIF CHEZ LA FEMME. (CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF PRIMARY BRONCHOPULMONARY CANCER IN WOMEN.) Journal Francais de Medecine et Chirurgie Thoraciques 22(7):741-56, Nov-Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

Fifty cases of malignant tumors of the bronchi in women were observed between 1952 and 1965. Histological examinations were positive in all cases. Twelve of the cases were diagnosed as primary and 38 as apparently primary. Twenty-four were of the cylindrical type (11 of which were broncho-alveolar), 10 anaplastic, 8 epidermoid and 8 of unknown origin. From the radiological point of view, primary and apparently primary tumors were proximal or central in 52 percent of the cases, peripheral in 32 percent, and both in 16 percent. Bronchoscopy was outstanding in diagnosis (73 percent of the cases) of the different diagnostic measures employed. Complete surgical removal was performed in 19 cases, 3 of which were alive 5 years

C 11865 (continued)
after surgery. Smoking histories were incomplete; 5 were identified as smokers with a high consumption of tobacco for many years; 3 of the carcinomas were identified as anaplastic, 1 epidermoid, and 1 cylindrical.

C 11868
Lange, D. and Plagmann, H.-C.
DIAGNOSTIK UND THERAPIE VON ZUNGENVERANDERUNGEN UND ZUNGENERKRANKUNGEN. (DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF TONGUE ALTERATIONS AND TONGUE DISEASES.) Internistische Praxis 9(1):101-16, 1969, German (Abs.)

The most important and most frequently-occurring conditions and diseases of the tongue were covered, including tobacco-linked smoker's tongue, black tongue, leukoplakia and carcinomas.

C 11869
Cattan, A.
CANCEROLOGIE. (CANCEROLOGY.) Vie Medicale 50(4):369, 371-2, Jan 1969, French (Abs.)

Advances in cancerology in 1968 were briefly reviewed. These include topics such as: role of the cell membrane and lysosomes; carcinogens in inducing immunization; mechanism of viral action; study of tumoral growth; role of lymphatics and ganglia; biochemical tests for the detection of cervical cancer; scintigraphy by radioactive isotopes; utilization of labeled molecules; mercury 197 fixation in growing tumors; chemotherapy involving use of hydroxyurea, hydroxyurethane, rubidomycin or daunomycin, cytosine arabinoside, and l-asparaginase; better methods of administration based on better knowledge of cellular cycles; and immunotherapy.

C 11874
Rabukhin, A. Ye.

ПУТИ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ФТИЗИАТРИИ И ПНЕВМОЛОГИИ.

PUTI INTERGRATSII FTIZIATRII I PNEVMOLOGII. (PATH OF INTEGRATION OF PHTHISIOLOGY AND PNEUMOLOGY.) Klinicheskaia Meditsina 46(12):135-9, Dec 1968, Russian (Abs.)

A case is made for the merging in the USSR of the medical speciality relating to tuberculosis with the specialities relating to all other diseases of the respiratory organs. e.g. lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc. This is because tuberculosis in the USSR is now less of a problem partly due to improvement in living conditions and partly to improved treatment methods. On the other hand, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs are increasing, though not to the same extent as in other countries.

C 11875
Peterson, B. Ye.

ПУТИ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ И ЛЕУЕНИЯ РАКА ЛЕГКОГО.

PUTI PROFILAKTIKI I LECHENIYA RAKA LEGKOGO. (MEANS OF PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF LUNG CANCER.) Klinicheskaia Meditsina 46(12):3-10, Dec 1968, Russian (Abs.)

After a brief review of some of the findings reported in the literature on the carcinogenicity of substances commonly found in the atmosphere, including the components of tobacco smoke, measures recommended in the USSR for the prevention of lung cancer are outlined. These measures are mainly directed to controlling air pollution but also recommend discontinuation of smoking.

C 11890
Friedell, G. H., Burney, S. W., Bell, J. R., and Soto, E.
PATHOLOGY AS RELATED TO TRYPTOPHAN METABOLITE EXCRETION, OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY, AND SMOKING HABITS IN PATIENTS WITH BLADDER CANCER. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):303-6, Jul 1969.

C 11894
Hitosugi, M.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF LUNG CANCER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE EFFECT OF AIR POLLUTION AND SMOKING HABIT. Bulletin of the Institute of Public Health 17(3): 237-56, Sep 1968.

C 11903
Lee, A. M. and Fraumeni, J. F., Jr.
ARSENIC AND RESPIRATORY CANCER IN MAN: AN OCCUPATIONAL STUDY. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):1045-52, Jun 1969.

C 11904
Martinez, I.
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CANCER OF THE

C 11904 (continued)
ESOPHAGUS, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX IN PUERTO RICO. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(6):1069-94, Jun 1969.

C 11906
Daniels, A. C., Chokroverty, S., and Barron, K. D.
THALAMIC DEGENERATION, DEMENTIA, AND SEIZURES. Archives of Neurology 21(1): 15-24, Jul 1969.

C 11908
Friedmann, I.
CANCER OF THE NASOPHARYNX. Proceedings of the Canadian Otolaryngological Society 22:58-65, 1968.

C 11912
Hinder, R. A. and Schmaman, A.
BILHARZIASIS AND SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA OF THE BLADDER. South African Medical Journal 43(21):617-8, May 24, 1969.

C 11915
Bryson, G. and Bischoff, F.
THE LIMITATIONS OF SAFETY TESTING. Progress in Experimental Tumor Research 11:100-33, 1969.

C 11920
Grinspan, D., Abulafia, J., Diaz, J., and Berdichesky, R.
MELANOMA OF THE ORAL MUCOSA. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, and Oral Pathology 28(1):1-16, Jul 1969.

C 11925
Imre, U.
AZ OPERALT TUDOCARCINOMAS BETEGEK PROGNOSISA. (THE PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING PULMONARY CARCINOMA SURGERY.) Orvosi Hetilap 110(15): 817-22, Apr 13, 1969, Hungarian (Abs.)

Pulmonary cancer is a mortal affliction. In the study of 520 patients, it has been established that the prognosis in women patients is rather worse than in their male counterparts, though the affliction is more common among male subjects. Surgical complications and difficulties are more common for patients, without regard to sex, under the chronological age of 50. In terms of surgery and successful recovery, the incidence of peripheral tumors which have not yet initiated metastasis of the lymphadenoma are the most favorable. This type of tumor is relatively easy to diagnose, but the prognosis is improved only if surgery is immediately effected. A lapse of six

C 11925 (continued)
months from the early favorable diagnosis followed by operation made hardly, if any, difference from a neglected malignant carcinoma. In some instances, it has been noted metastasis is rather promoted by surgery. Current knowledge is illustrated by 5 clinical cases on this point. The distribution of carcinoma among the sexes, the time factor, age, anamnesis, post-operative survival, and lymphadenoma metastasis are also tabularly presented.

C 11930
Andor, N.
A PROPHYLAXIS ES POSTTHERAPIAS GONDOZAS A RAKELLENES KUZDELEMBEN. (THE PROPHYLAXIS AND POST-THERAPEUTIC CARE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CANCER.) Magyar Onkologia 12(4):249-54, Dec 1968, Hungarian (Abs.)

The progress since 1951 for the early detection, prevention and methodology of cancer is discussed. The prophylaxis for bronchial carcinoma normally should be the termination of smoking. The broad spectrum (cytology, colposcopy, etc.) screening tests for women over 30 amounted to 450,000 cases performed by oncologists. In 1967, 317,000 investigations were carried out by gynecologists. The success in prophylaxis is reflected by the methodology applied as well as in the maintenance of a network covering all the spectrum of hygiene where cancer may originate. The periodontist and the stomatologist should be equally alert and their anamnestic records should be coordinated to establish the susceptibilities and the latent cases for nation-wide screening. Specific attention should be directed to hazardous professions, i.e. workers in the gas, asbestos, rubber, and other industries that are, so-to-speak, incubators of cancer. Concerted effort to develop a universal test for cancer detection, thus far, has not been successful and at some gastroenterological institutions the efforts are too scientific to be of practical significance. The post-therapeutic care in the struggle against cancer is as important as its prevention. In the domain of post-therapy the long range cooperation of the various scientific disciplines as well as the collegial tact among the experts in their various specialties is essential. The frequency of post-therapeutic care can have a definite psychological impact on the patient.

C 11947

Huong, B-Q., Buu-Hoi, N. P., Duong, P-N., Te, N-H., and Hoang, D-D.

LES CANCERS DU NASOPHARYNX AU VIETNAM: Epidemiologie, Aspects Cliniques, Facteurs Etiologiques Possibles. (CANCERS OF THE NASOPHARYNX IN VIETNAM: Epidemiology, Clinical Aspects, Possible Etioloical factors.) Annales Oto-Laryngologie et de Chirurgie Cervico-Faciale 86(4-5):267-78, Apr-May 1969, French (Abs.)

An epidemiological, clinical, and etiological study of cancers of the nasopharynx has been carried out in Vietnam, covering 163 cases, of which 156 were epitheliomas and 7 were lymphosarcomas. These tumors represent 3.5 percent of all types of cancer observed over a period of three years, or approximately 3.6 cases per 100,000 inhabitants per annum; these statistics are very similar to those recorded in other non-Chinese populations of the Indochinese peninsula (Thailand, Malaya). The incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer among the Vietnamese is distinctly lower than among the Chinese, but much higher than in peoples of the white race, the Japanese, and the Indians. Our observations support the genetic hypothesis for the etiology of these cancers, and a cocarcinogenic influence of certain exogenous factors is postulated. From the clinical aspect, the neurological complications were particularly significant. (Author Abstract)

C 11950

Picha, E.

RADIUMNEKROSEN UND NIKOTINABUSUS. (RADIUM-CAUSED NECROSIS AND NICOTINE ABUSE.) Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift 81(14):260-1, Apr 4, 1969, German (Abs.)

A possible connection was seen between nicotinism and the incidence of severe radium-caused necrosis of the portio and vagina which can occur in the radiation therapy of neoplasms of the genital area of women. Observation of 48 women (39 of whom were listed as heavy cigarette smokers for at least eight years) appeared to support this contention. The vascular changes caused by nicotine were viewed as an unfavorable factor in the necrosis.

C 11957

Coury, Ch. and Thibault, Ph.

L'ACTUALITE PNEUMOPHTISIOLOGIQUE 1967-1968. (PNEUMO-PHTHISIOLOGICAL TOPICS, 1967-1968.) Revue du Praticien 19(3):275-6, 279-82, 285-6, 289-90, 293, Jan 21, 1969, French (Abs.)

The more important research on tuberculosis of the lung, bronchial cancer, respiratory allergies of the bronchi, and respiratory reanimation, was very briefly reviewed. The section on bronchial cancer dealt with metastases of bronchial carcinoma, causes of death in the course of cancer, paraneoplastic and Schwartz-Bartter syndromes, anatomical and surgical studies, polychemotherapy, and early diagnosis of bronchial cancer. The literature references which merit more detailed analysis were cited.

C 11960

Lutte Contre Cancer.

LE CANCER DANS LE MONDE. L'Offensive Contre le Cancer. (CANCER IN THE WORLD. The Offensive Against Cancer.) Lutte Contre Cancer 45(172):39-42, Sep-Oct 1968, French (Abs.)

Nikolai Blokhine, director of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Cancerology (U.S.S.R.) was interviewed. He stressed the importance of the virus as the chief factor in carcinogenesis. Externally, carcinogenic substances were the chief accomplices and internally, hormonal disorders. Soviet research in developing immunity against virus-induced tumors was encouraging. Research in the pollution of air, water, and soil was also being conducted in the Soviet Union. In regard to tobacco, he emphasized the necessity of early detection and treatment of pre-cancerous states since, as he believed, cancers generally do not develop in healthy tissues. Therapeutic measures in the treatment of tumors in the Soviet Union include hormonal treatment, where applicable, and the regional treatment of tumors by direct injection of large quantities of the agent directly into the tumor. Treatment of deep-seated tumors as of the lung, esophagus and stomach was difficult since such tumors could not be diagnosed promptly. This interview was reproduced from the Soviet publication, "Novosti".

C 11962
Zapletal, J.
KLINICKE ZKUSENOSTI S DLOUHODOBOU CHEMOTERAPII SPINOCELULARNIHO BRONCHOGENNIHO KARCINOMU. (CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH LONG-TERM CHEMOTHERAPY OF SPINOCELLULAR BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA.) Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 108(23):688-90, 1969, Czech (Abs.)

The author summarizes his experience with long-term continuous chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide in 30 patients with inoperable spinocellular bronchogenic carcinoma and compares the results with an equally-sized group of patients treated by symptomatic therapy. The selection of both groups was such that patients born in odd years were treated with cyclophosphamide and patients born in even years formed the control group subjected to symptomatic treatment. The diagnosis of carcinoma was checked morphologically in all patients. In the group of patients subjected to long-term therapy with cyclophosphamide, so far the period of survival was by 286 days longer than in the control group. A favorable objective effect of treatment was recorded in 40 percent, subjective improvement in 36 percent. So far the average period of chemotherapy was 330 days. (Author Abstract)

C 11963
Vidal, J. and Michel, F. B.
INCIDENCE DU CANCER BRONCHIQUE CHEZ LES MINEURS DE CHARBON. RESULTATS D'UNE ENQUETE SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE TABAC. (INCIDENCE OF BRONCHIAL CANCER IN COAL MINERS. RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION ON THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.) Journal Francais de Medecine et Chirurgie Thoraciques 23(1):49-62, Jan 1969, French (Abs.)

Several notions are first objectively analyzed, as they are based on surveys of very different concepts. Our survey shows that a fall in the incidence of bronchial cancer has little to do with a smaller consumption of tobacco by coal-miners. The more recent works on the subject show that there is no clear-cut answer to the question as to whether there is a relation between bronchial cancer and anthracosilicosis. This relationship varies from one country to another and from one region to the other. It varies with the geological features of the coal-basin under study, and those features are even now seldom properly set up in the resulting accounts. In some coalfields, the dusting seems quite unimportant as to the incidence of bronchial cancer, or it appears to inhibit it, either from mechanical or immunological influences. In other fields, on the contrary, the radioactive contents are very likely to play a part. (Author Abstract)

C 11964
Nunez, I. P., Elverdin, J. M., Olivares, M. A. and Caffe, P. J.
CANCER DEL LABIO. (CANCER OF THE LIP.) Revista Argentina de Cirugia 15(3-4): 74-6, Sep-Oct, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

A series of 51 patients with cancer of the lip treated by surgery during a period of 20 years was analyzed. The lesion was extirpated in all the cases; dissection of the gland was performed in 17. In 3, histologic study of the specimens revealed gland metastasis. Long-term evolution is known in 34 patients; 50 percent are alive and in good condition 5 years after operation. Comments were made on the general characteristics of the series. Therapeutic tactics applied and the procedures used were described. (Author Abstract)

C 11965
Ott, A. and Titscher, R.
DAS PRIMARE DOPPELKARZINOM DER LUNGE. (THE DOUBLE-PRIMARY CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG.) Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Rontgenstrahlen und der Nuklearmedizin 110(6):793-9, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

The authors report seven cases of primary double carcinomas (five simultaneous and two successive). In six patients one of the carcinomas presented as round shadows, in some cases with cavitation and in others without. In one patient both primary carcinomas showed cavity formation. They stress the significance of primary round shadows in the diagnosis of double carcinomas. The best therapeutic results are obtained by surgery if the tumors are still operable. If they have become inoperable, the treatment of choice is irradiation with high energy X-rays or fast electrons. (Author Abstract)

C 11966
Rojas, L. L., Lescaille, E. B., Garcia, E. B., and Hernandez, L. J.
ESTUDIO ANATOMOCLINICO RADIOGRAFICO DE CIEN CASOS DE NEOPLASIAS PLEUROPULMONARES PRIMITIVAS. (RADIOGRAPHIC ANATOMICOCLINICAL STUDY OF 100 CASES OF PRIMARY PLEUROPULMONARY NEOPLASMS.) Revista Cubana de Medicina 7(3):273-89, Jun 30, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

One hundred cases of primary pleuropulmonary neoplasm were reviewed during the period from April 1961 to December 1964, in the "Hospital General Calixto Garcia". Pathological studies were carried out in all cases. The masculine sex prevailed over the feminine sex and there was high incidence among the smokers. The whole analysis of the etiological factors such as age, sex, race and tobacco did not show any important variation with regard to the histological appearance of each particular type of group. It is of importance to point out that in 28 of 30 cases of undifferentiated tumors, the diagnosis can be established following the Liebow's outline. A comparative study with other national and foreign statistics was made and the necessity for a greater diffusion in our country of massive radiographical examinations to detect the neoplasm at early stages was stressed. (Author Abstract)

C 11968
Favez, G., Maillard, J.-M., and Willa, C.
LES METHODES D'EXAMEN EN PNEUMOLOGIE. (EXAMINATION METHODS IN PNEUMOLOGY.) Revue Medicale de la Suisse Romande 89(2):97-107, Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

Diagnostic procedures for the detection of malignant and nonmalignant states were discussed. The malignancy of lung opacities was especially suspect if the subject was a heavy smoker above the age of 45 years. Emphysema was especially suspect in male smokers in their sixties having other clinical signs of the disease.

C 11969
Laval, M. P.
MODIFICATIONS DE LA CIRCULATION PULMONAIRE AU COURS DES CARCINOMES BRONCHIQUES PRIMITIFS ET LEURS CONSEQUENCES THERAPEUTIQUES. (MODIFICATIONS IN PULMONARY CIRCULATION IN THE COURSE OF PRIMARY BRONCHIAL CARCINOMAS AND THEIR THERAPEUTIC RESULTS.) Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe Medicale des Hopitaux de Paris 119(9):785-91, 1968, French (Abs.)

Findings by means of anatomicopathological, angiographic (including scintigraphic), and physiopathological techniques were received. The analysis of the exploration of circulatory modifications led to the following conclusions: Data from pulmonary angiography permit a better definition of the tumoral volume and of the environment; in case of repeated hemoptysis, an exploration of the systemic circulation can explain its production and lead to measures to avoid a possible cataclysmic hemoptysis; the high incidence of vascular thrombosis in the course of the evolution of the tumors suggests the systematic use of prolonged anticoagulant treatment in these patients; the high incidence of hypoxia suggests a possible oxygenation in association with medical or physical treatment; and the possibility of repermeation of pulmonary arteries in case of obturation by compression if proved reversible.

C 11970
Lutte Contre le Cancer.
CHIMIE. ENTRETIEN AVEC LE PROFESSEUR N. P. BUU-HOI. (CHEMISTRY. CONVERSATION WITH PROFESSOR N. P. BUU-HOI.) Lutte Contre le Cancer (351, Special Edition): 37-8, 1968, French (Abs.)

Dr. Buu-Hoi discussed the fruitful cooperation of chemists and epidemiological clinicians in identifying the nature of cancer and the measures for prophylaxis. Two examples of such cooperation were cited: (1) the discovery that aromatic hydrocarbons in soot were responsible for certain occupational cancers in chimney sweeps, and (2) that certain toxic substances in foods were responsible for cancers of the liver. A chemical structure, identified as 3,4:9,10-dibenzopyrene, was presented as the most carcinogenic substance in cigarette smoke. Viruses were also mentioned as the cause of cancers but the complexity of their structure and function still escapes precise analysis by chemists. Buu-Hoi also commented on his current research and the future aims of cancer research.

C 11971
Portmann, G., Bisch, X., and Pardes, P.
LA MALADIE CANCEREUSE EN OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGIE. (CANCER IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY.) Revue de Laryngologie Otologie-Rhinologie 90(1-2):1-23, Jan-Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

The writers stress the recrudescence of delayed recidivation of cancers in the realm of otorhinolaryngology. In reality, it does not, for the most part, concern recidivations or metastases, but a new tumor. This fits in well with the modern concept of the viral origin of cancer, and the authors review the latest research carried out concerning this subject by emphasizing the fact that during the last eight years almost all the oncogenical viruses known have been

C 11971 (continued)
identified morphologically in the infected cells. Certain viruses develop in the nucleus, others in the cytoplasm, and finally others on the cell surface. The virus is therefore the origin of a general disease, the cancerous disease which must be considered more and more as the result of a real opposition between the aggressive potential of the disease and the organism's means of defense. The authors also give some typical examples with the aid of observations of cancers of the larynx and of the deep regions of the face. They stress especially the pulmonary metastases in cancer of the larynx which appear to be becoming more numerous. After giving the modern methods of investigation, both for the larynx and for the lungs, they believe that it is indispensable to submit all patients suffering from neoplastic laryngeal disorders, whether they undergo an operation or are treated by radium, to a systematic and regularly renewed examination of the lungs.

C 11976
Dudley, E. F., Beldin, R. A., and Johnson, B. C.
CLIMATE, WATER HARDNESS AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Journal of Chronic Diseases 22(1):25-48, Jun 1969.

C 11979
Chattopadhaya, M. L., Mittal, M. M., Bhatt, V., Bhargava, S. P., and Sharma, M. L.
STUDY OF SOME OF THE FACTORS IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN DELHI AREA. Journal of the Indian Medical Association 52(7):309-15, Apr 1, 1969.

C 11980
Wheeler, W. L., Jr. and Ayre, J. E.
CANCER DETECTION AND PREVENTION IN INDUSTRY. (Editorial). Cancer Cytology 8(2):7, Jul-Dec 1968.

C 11984
Kleitsch, W. P. and Taricco, A.
CANCER AND LEUKOPLAKIA OF THE LIP. Nebraska State Medical Journal 54(7):458-70, Jul 1969.

C 11989
Harrison, D. F. N.
CARCINOMA OF THE LARYNX. British Medical Journal 2(5657):615-8, Jun 7, 1969.

C 11998
Schmidt, S.
IS IT STILL POSSIBLE TO CHANGE THE TOTAL TOXIC SITUATION? Punjab Medical Journal 18(8):311-21, Mar 1969.

C 12002
Mital, V. P. and Gupta, S.
THE STUDY OF A B O BLOOD GROUPS IN ORAL CANCER. Indian Journal of Cancer 6(1):34-7, Mar 1969.

C 12003
Jussawalla, D. J. and Bhansali, S. K.
CANCER IN THE TOPICS. A Comparative Study with Special Reference to India. Indian Journal of Cancer 6(1):1-26, Mar 1969.

C 12005
Kreyberg, L.
AETIOLOGY OF LUNG CANCER. A Morphological Epidemiological and Experimental Analysis. Oslo, Norway, Universitetsforlaget, 1969, 90 pp.

C 12006
Price, J. M.
NONINDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AS POSSIBLE FACTORS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF BLADDER CANCER. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):293-4, Jul 1969.

C 12008
Bapna, B. C., Singh, S. M., and Nath, A.
URINARY EXCRETION OF CARCINOGENIC TRYPTOPHANE METABOLITES IN CANCER OF BLADDER. Indian Journal of Medical Research 57(3):586-8, Mar 1969.

C 12014
Sturgis, K. R.
IS SURGERY FOR LUNG CANCER WORTHWHILE? Bulletin of the Geisinger Medical Center 21(3):130-42, Aug 1969.

C 12016
Ashley, D. J. B. and Davies, H. D.
LUNG CANCER IN WOMEN. Thorax 24(4):446-50, Jul 1969.

C 12017
Mason, M. K. and Jordan, J. W.
CARCINOMA IN SITU AND EARLY INVASIVE CARCINOMA OF THE BRONCHUS. Thorax 24(4):461-71, Jul 1969.

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C 12019
Kidner, P. H. and Williams, H. O.
BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA IN A YOUNG NEGRO. Thorax 24(4):472-5, Jul 1969.

C 12025
Stewart, T. H. M., Klassen, D., and Crook, A. F.
METHOTREXATE IN THE TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS: Evidence for the Possible Participation of Host Defence Mechanisms. Canadian Medical Association Journal 101(4):191-9, Aug 23, 1969.

C 12033
Hartel, G., Louhija, A., and Konttinen, A.
CARDIOVASCULAR STUDY OF 100 CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS. Acta Medica Scandinavica 185(6):507-13, Jun 1969.

C 12035
Karuga, W. K.
LUNG CANCER IN KENYA. East African Medical Journal 46(4):211-6, Apr 1969.

C 12103
Parkes, H. G.
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY OF HUMAN BLADDER CANCER: OCCUPATIONAL BLADDER CANCER IN THE BRITISH RUBBER INDUSTRY. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):249-52, Jul 1969.

C 12104
Koss, L. G., Melamed, M. R., and Kelly, R. E.
FURTHER CYTOLOGIC AND HISTOLOGIC STUDIES OF BLADDER LESIONS IN WORKERS EXPOSED TO PARAAMINODIPHENYL: PROGRESS REPORT. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):233-43, Jul 1969.

C 12105
Ferber, K. H.
INDUSTRIAL BLADDER CANCER: A PROGRESS REPORT AND SOME UNANSWERED QUESTIONS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):245-8, Jul 1969.

C 12106
Munn, A.
ASSESSMENT OF INDUSTRIAL BLADDER CANCER HAZARDS FROM EXPERIMENTAL DATA. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1): 227-31, Jul 1969.

C 12107
Veys, C. A.
TWO EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES INTO THE INCIDENCE OF BLADDER TUMORS IN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 43(1):219-26, Jul 1969.

C 12120
Bowlin, J. W.
PRIMARY CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG: PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Journal of the Mississippi State Medical Association 10 (8):331-8, Aug 1969.

C 12125
Le Roux, B. T.
BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA. Edinburgh and London, E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., 1968, 144 pp.

C 12128
Huber, F. B.
DIE KLINIK DES ADENOKARZINOMS DER BRONCHIEN UND DIE OPERATIVEN SPATERGEBNISSE. (THE CLINIC OF ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE BRONCHI AND THE OPERATIVE CONSEQUENCES.) Thoraxchirurgie Vaskular Chirurgie 17(4):334-41, Aug 1969, German (Abs.)

By analyzing 70 cases of our own and studying the literature, we investigated the causes for the unsatisfactory long term survival rate of patients whose adenocarcinoma has been resected. Two years after resection 68 percent of the radically and 83 percent of the palliatively operated had already died. Of the 37 patients who showed pulmonary symptomatology, only two lived longer than five years after resection. This points toward the early hematogen dissemination of the adenocarcinoma. However from 10 patients without symptoms whose generally good state and apparent stationary coin lesion did not prohibit thoracotomy, 3 lived longer than three years and 3 longer than five years. The thoracotomy in the phase of coin lesion without apparent symptoms is therefore decisive for the chance of survival of patients with an adenocarcinoma of the bronchi. (Author Abstract)

C 12129
Candiori, R. and Ionescu, M.
CUNOSTINTE NECESARE PENTRU PROFILAXIA CANCERULUI BRONHOPULMONAR. (KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR THE PROPHYLAXIS OF BRONCHOPULMONARY CANCER.) Munca Sanitara (2):75-9, Feb 1969, Rumanian (Abs.)

The factors incriminated in favoring the onset of bronchopulmonary cancer are reviewed. Among the living and working conditions, the authors discuss the role of air pollution of nocuous

C 12129 (continued)
occupational elements (nickel, chromates, crude oil, radioactive substances etc.) and smoking. Certain diseases of the bronchial trunk, especially chronic bronchitis, likewise predispose to malignant neoplasia. The relationship between pulmonary viral diseases and neoplasms is questionable, since according to some authors viral diseases do not favor cancer, but, in opposition, the latter favors the former. To conclude, stress is laid on the importance of mass detection of bronchopulmonary cancer in the early stages, especially by means of microroentgenograms. (Author Abstract)

C 12130
Akoun, G., Depierre, A., and Brocard, H.
LE CANCER BRONCHIQUE PRIMITIF AVANT QUARANTE ANS. (PRIMARY BRONCHIAL CANCER BEFORE THE AGE OF FORTY YEARS.) Semaine des Hopitaux 45(31-4):2148-54, Jul 1969, French (Abs.)

Primary bronchial carcinoma before the age of forty is rare but not exceptional as it represented 5.6 percent of the cases in our series, i.e. 17 cases out of 303 observed over a period of 12 years. Certain special characteristics are worth emphasizing: the high percentage of cases diagnosed on routine X-ray (23 percent), the high proportion presenting as acute pneumonia (23 percent), and the relatively large number with metastases when first seen. This disease always has a very poor prognosis, but even though they are rare, the number of cases surviving more than 5 years following surgery should be noted. This cancer, occuring in young subjects very often in good general health should be treated simultaneously by all modern methods including surgery, radiotherapy, antineoplastic agents, and even immunologic agents. The real problem in such patients is the constitutional factor which allows tumors to develop so early; to resolve it, it will be necessary in the future to investigate further the immunologic factors responsible. (Author Abstract)

C 12152
Zegarelli, E. V., Kutscher, A. H., Cohen, D. W., Ketcham, A., Ochoa, M., Jr., and Stanton, G.
MAINTAINING THE ORAL AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE ORAL CANCER PATIENT (PART TWO). U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1958, Jun 1968, pp. 57-67.

C 12169
Alarcon, D. G.
RATIONAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF CANCER OF THE LUNG. Geriatrics 24(9): 106-14, Sep 1969.

C 12170
Mehta, F. S., Pindborg, J. J., Daftary, D. K., and Gupta, P. C.
ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA AMONG INDIAN VILLAGERS. The Association with Smoking Habits. British Dental Journal 127(2):73-7, Jul 15, 1969.

C 12177
Zegarelli, E. V., Kutscher, A. H., Cohen, D. W., Ketcham, A. S., Ochoa, M., Jr., and Stanton, G.
MAINTAINING THE ORAL AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE ORAL CANCER PATIENT (PART TWO). CA 19(4):232-47, Jul-Aug 1969.

C 12194
Garza Garza, R. A. and Moreno Torres, A.
CARCINOMA DE LARINGE. Comunicacion Preliminar. (CARCINOMA OF THE LARYNX. Preliminary Report.) Revista Medica 7(4):309-15, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

One hundred and twenty-five cases were observed between May 1961 and April 1966. Laryngeal cancer occurred most frequently in the fifth, sixth, and seventh decades of life, with males predominating in a 10:1 ratio. Tobacco and alcohol appeared to favor the origin of such cancers. Surgery was the method of choice in the early clinical stages. In extracord lesions, and in the presence or absence of clinical metastasis to the neck without general metastasis, treatment of choice was total laryngectomy with concurrent radical dissection of the neck. Damage resulting from radiotherapy was generally attributed to progressively treated lesions. Prognosis was better in direct ratio to the early stages of the lesions. In the cases under discussion, the radiotherapy-surgery sequence gave the best results.

C 12199
Thiess, A. M., Oettel, H., and Uhl, C.
BEITRAG ZUR PROBLEMATIK BERUFSBEDINGTER LUNGENKREBSE. Langzeit-Beobachtungen Aus der Badischen Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG in Ludwigshafen am Rhein Zweite Mitteilung. (THE PROBLEM OF LUNG CANCER INDUCED BY OCCUPATION. Long-term Observations at the Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik AG at Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Second Report.) Zentralblatt fur Arbeitsmedizin und Arbeitsschutz 19(4):97-113, Apr 1969, German (Abs.)

C 12199 (continued)

Lung cancer observations for an eleven-year period, in a chemical factory in Ludwigshafen, Germany, are presented. Industrial personnel were grouped into four categories; locksmiths, operators of the nickel tetracarbonyl plant, operators of the sulfuric acid plant, and workers in all departments where dimethyl sulfate is an important reagent. A total of 51 locksmiths contracted lung cancer, but it is quite difficult to pinpoint a connection between occupation and this health hazard, as workers in 23 different shops or departments were subjected to differential attacks upon their respiratory systems. Also, the relationship of this incidence with the number of cigarettes smoked is nebulous, since the 51 workers included nonsmokers, moderate-to-heavy smokers, occasional smokers, and smokers who had quit the habit. Most locksmiths had lung cancer diagnosed at age 55 to 65. Nickel workers rarely show lung carcinoma, but rather nose- and bronchial carcinomas, apparently caused by nickel dust. The type of cancer attacking sulfuric acid plant workers is generally bronchial cancer. Any evaluation is practically impossible, since workers were in contact with dust containing pyrite combustion products for many years. Arsenic and chromium have been known as causative agents for carcinoma in industrial workers. In recent years dust protection for workers improved and the method of processing pyrites has changed. As for lung cancer in workers of sulfuric acid plants, the incidence in smokers is greater than in nonsmokers. Regarding dimethyl sulfate, it can be said that the material, as such, is toxic, but not a carcinogen. Since it introduces a methyl group into many chemical compounds which are carcinogens, its presence may increase the incidence of all carcinomas of entirely different etiology.

C 12204
Kallner, G.
DIE EPIDEMIOLOGIE DES KARZINOMS (II). Eine Untersuchung an Hand von Israelischem Zahlenmaterial. (THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CARCINOMA (II). An Investigation Based on Numerical Values from Israeli.) Medizinische Welt (18):1069-79, May 3, 1969, German (Abs.)

C 12204 (continued)

Statistics are presented on various carcinomas classified according to the 1958 Geneva International Classification. Data are discriminated by occidential or oriental background of the cancer victims, and the carcinoma types are listed by country of origin of the immigrant groups. Certain carcinomas show unusual features. For example, in the case of thyroid carcinoma the portion of women afflicted in Israel is unusually high, and the incidence of lymphatic and hematopoietic system carcinomas, including leukemia, is rather high for all age groups. Death due to skin carcinoma is rare, and oriental ancestry accounts for the major incidence. For bladder carcinoma, the exceedingly small number of women afflicted is striking. It is not possible to compare the etiology of kidney carcinoma with its etiology in other countries, as published international data are lacking. It can only be said that it affects almost exclusively European immigrant groups and that kidney carcinoma has greatly increased during the last 3 years.

C 12206
Schamaun, M.
DIE AUFGABEN DER CHIRURGIE AM BEISPIEL DER THORAXCHIRURGIE. (THE PROBLEMS OF SURGERY, USING THORAX SURGERY AS AN EXAMPLE.) Praxis 58(1):391-7, Apr. 1969, German (Abs.)

Chest surgery has been performed successfully in hospitals only recently, and reports have appeared in literature since 1917. Since its inception in 1883, this technique was not always successful. A pneumonectomy was reported in 1931, and segment resections have been undertaken since 1943. Many types of thorax surgery became possible only after certain drugs like streptomycin were synthesized to assist the surgeon in his work. This surgical evolution has continued until now bronchial carcinoma is perhaps the one disease in which thorax surgery is indicated, even though the actual intervention is exceedingly complicated and actually often cannot even be attempted. In a 5-year observation, only 5 to 8 percent of the persons undergoing surgery really recover. The procedure to replace a complete trachea is nebulous at the present time, and the solution to the problem of transplanting complete lungs lags far behind solutions for transplanting hearts, kidneys, and livers. Guidelines are not too helpful

C 12206 (continued)
as to when chest surgery is to be attempted and as to how the surgeon should collaborate with others in the medical profession. Tobacco smoking is mentioned as something better avoided by patients.

C 12212
Oettel, H., Thiess, A. M., and Uhl, C.
BEITRAG ZUR PROBLEMATIK BERUFSBEDINGTER LUNGENKREBSE. (CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF OCCUPATION-LINKED LUNG CANCER.) Zentralblatt fur Arbeitsmedizin und Arbeitsschutz 18(10):291-303, Oct 1968, German (Abs.)

Long-term observations (1912-1967) of lung cancer incidence in a German chemical factory are compared with statements in medical literature. The fact that certain occupations favor specific types of cancer has been known since 1775, when the scrotum cancer of British chimneysweeps was recognized. Many literature reports have to be accepted with reservations for any occupation engaged in at an early age and under unsanitary conditions will lead to different diseases, including cancer. The frequency of incidence is discussed for tar carcinomas, bladder cancer, chromate-lung cancer, asbestos-lung cancer, and arsenic-induced cancers. Tobacco smoking can be isolated as a contributing or causative agent, but sometimes its influence is doubtful. Bladder cancers have been observed in both smokers and nonsmokers, but chromate cancer will occur only in smokers' lungs. This indicates a syn-carcinogenesis which means that the carcinogenic materials from tobacco are joined in their action by the chromates. In the chemical industry it is difficult to ascertain whether lung cancer is an occupational disease, or if it was caused by other agents and merely aggravated by the occupation. Retrospective evaluation is difficult since the chemical plant working enviroment has changed. Workers of the chromate department who have been afflicted with lung cancer for the last eleven years might have contracted the disease elsewhere. Some workers from this department (which is now closed) are working in other departments.

C 12224
Zamfir, Gh.
SUBSTANTE ANORGANICE CANCERIGENE IN MEDIUL DE VIATA SI MUNCA. (ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL INORGANIC CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES.) Revista Medico-Chirurgicala 72(2):277-84, Apr-Jun 1968, Rumanian (Abs.)

The role of arsenic, asbestos, chromium, iron, nickel, beryllium and their derivatives in producing cancer in humans is discussed. Arsenic is considered to be directly related to cancer in the skin, lungs, liver, and sinus. Workers in the glass and arsenic industry, and those employed in horticulture and viticulture are affected mostly by arsenic and its compounds. For example, mortality due to bronchial cancer was found to be 5.13 percent for people engaged in horticulture compared to only 0.97 percent for the rest of the population. Arsenic is also found in cigarette paper. Nonsmokers inhale 0.5 mg. As/year whereas smokers inhale 0.5 mg. As/100 cigarettes. However, experiments on the role of arsenic in inducing cancer are not conclusive. A close correlation was found between asbestosis and lung cancer. The frequency of lung cancer due to absestosis is 10 times higher than the normal values. Chromium and chromates are cancer producing, especially lung cancer. A study of workers from 7 chromium plants in the United States showed that about 21.8 percent of mortality was due to lung cancer, as compared with 1.4 percent for the general population. Another study reports that mortality due to cancer of the lung was 15 times higher for workers engaged in the chromium industry than for the rest of the population. About 70 percent of cancers occurred at age 52. The incidence of lung cancer is high among workers in the iron industry. Experimental work with iron compounds showed that 16 out of 45 mice developed cancer. The role of nickel in cancer formation is particularly impotrant in England and Norway. In England, nickel industry workers exhibited incidences of lung cancer and nasal cancer which were 5 and 150 times, respectively, higher than those of workers in other industries. Only 3 cases of lung cancer related to nickel compounds were discovered in Norway. There is no nickel-related cancer in Germany, U. S., and other countries. Only 4 cases of cancer due to beryllium were reported. Workers in the beryllium industry showed a high incidence of dermatitis and acute- and chronic bronchitis. Reduction of the amount of carcinogenic substances and the time of contact in manipulating them are recommended measures for cancer prevention. Individual safety protection is very important in reducing the incidence of cancer in the above industries.

C 12226
Meinsma, L., van Rootselaar, F. J., Biersteker, K., Bloembergen, H. C. P., Dumoulin, F. V. B., and Drogendijk, A. C.
DE FACTOR LUCHTVERONTREINIGING IN HET ROKEN-LONGKANKERVRAAGSTUK. (THE AIR POLLUTION FACTOR IN THE SMOKING-LUNG CANCER PROBLEM.) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 110(24):1112-8, Jun 11, 1966, Dutch (Abs.)

Several authors have commented (in letters) on an article by A. C. Drogendijk on the importance of smoking in the development of lung cancer. L. Meinsma believed that other factors such as air pollution may predispose populations to cancer. F. J. van Rootselaar noted that people in agricultural areas smoked less and that city dwellers were exposed to more cigarette smoke in addition to air pollution. K. Biersteker stated that although absolute values for lung cancer were lower in rural areas, percentagewise the increases were greater. H. C. P. Bloemberger stated that smoking studies were inconclusive since city air contained 8 to 11 times as much benzopyrene as rural air. F. V. B. Dumoulin mentioned that homes in a certain high-risk area were heated by a cheap "house-brand" coal which discharged much carcinogenic material to the atmosphere. Motor vehicle exhaust gases exerted a greater influence on lung cancer than cigarette smoking. In rebuttal, A. C. Drogendijk agreed that 3,4-benzopyrene and 1,12-benzoperylene caused lung cancer in urban areas but stressed that his statistics clearly proved that smoking was the cause of lung cancer.

C 12235
Trible, W. M.
CANCER OF THE ORAL CAVITY. Five Year End Results in 237 Patients. Annals of Otology, Rhinology & Laryngology 78(4):716-[illegible], Aug 1969.

C 12239
Wolinsky, H. and Lischner, M. W.
NEEDLE TRACK IMPLANTATION OF TUMOR AFTER PERCUTANEOUS LUNG BIOPSY. Annals of Internal Medicine 71(2):359-62, Aug 1969.

C 12240
Fahy, A.
LUNG DISEASE FROM COTTON AND ASBESTOS? Asbestos: Can This Indispensable Substance Cause Physical Harm? Bulletin National Tuberculosis Association 55(8):8-9, Sep 1969.

Fullmer, C. D., Short, J. G., Allen, A., and Walker, K.
PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION FOR BRONCHIAL EPITHELIAL CELL ABNORMALITIES IN THE CATEGORY OF DYSKARYOSIS. Acta Cytologica 13(8):459-71, Aug 1969.

C 12261
Meyer, J. S. and D'Elia, J. A.
METASTATIC ADRENAL GLAND CARCINOMATOSIS. Case Reports. Missouri Medicine 66(9):734-9, Sep 1969.

C 12265
Chicago Medicine.
CHOKING ON AIR. Chicago Medicine 72(17):623, Aug 16, 1969.

C 12268
Vazirani, S. J. and Dalitsch, W. W.
ORAL CANCER IN WOMEN. Punjab Medical Journal 18(9):351-7, Apr 1969.

C 12269
Stone, D. D. and Sturgill, B. C. (Editors)
LUNG LESION AND FOCAL NEUROLOGIC SIGNS. Virginia Medical Monthly 96(9):532-42, Sep 1969.

C 12272
Cooper, E. H., Anderson, C. K., and Williams, R. E.
EVOLUTION OF BLADDER CANCER IN MAN. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 62(8):865-6, Aug 1969.

C 12274
Robertson, M. A.
CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON CANCER PATTERNS AT THE NON-WHITE HOSPITAL BARAGWANATH, JOHANNESBURG, 1948-1964. South African Medical Journal 43(30):915-31, Jul 26, 1969.

C 12288
Moolten, S. E.
INDUSTRIAL PNEUMOCONIOSIS IN NEW JERSEY. Pathologic Manifestations. Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey 66(10):557-61, Oct 1969.

C 12292
Freckman, H. A.
WHEN IS CANCER HOPELESS? Cincinnati Journal of Medicine 50(3):69-70, Mar 1969.

C 12295
Hammond, E. C.
CANCER PREVENTION AND COMPETITIVE RISKS. Archives of Environmental Health 19(3): 395-402, Sep 1969.

C 12303
Mackie, B. S.
A SKIN TEST FOR CARCINOGENS. Australian Journal of Dermatology 10(2):97-9, Aug 1969.

C 12307
Solanke, T. F.
CARCINOMA OF THE ESOPHAGUS IN IBADAN. International Surgery 52(3):204-9, Sep 1969.

C 12309
Raven, R. W.
CARCINOMA OF THE MOUTH AND PHARYNX. British Journal of Hospital Medicine 2(8):1408-15, Aug 1969.

C 12311
Nassif, R. and Harboyan, G.
THE ASAI TECHNIQUE FOR LARYNGECTOMEES. Journal Medical Libanais 22(2):145-51, 1969.

C 12323
Stell, P. M.
CATASTROPHIC HAEMORRHAGE AFTER MAJOR NECK SURGERY. British Journal of Surgery 56(7):525-7, Jul 1969.

C 12325
Castleman, B. and McNeely, B. U. (Editors).
CASE RECORDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. CASE 37-1969. New England Journal of Medicine 281(11): 607-14, Sep 11, 1969.

C 12341
Bruno, M. S. and Ober, W. B. (Editors)
RAPID DETERIORATION SIX YEARS AFTER PNEUMONECTOMY FOR BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA. New York State Journal of Medicine 69(19):2569-77, Oct 1, 1969.

C 12361
Onitsuka, M.
HAIGAN TO KITSUEN NO EKIGAKUTEKI KOSATSU. (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF LUNG CANCER AND SMOKING.) Nippon Kyobu Rinsho 25(2):101-5, Feb 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

C 12361 (continued)

The author studied the correlation between lung cancer and smoking in 14 prefectures in Japan. In 1955 the correlation coefficient was +0.36 and in 1960, it was +0.16. Consequently there is no significant relation between lung cancer and smoking. Lung cancer should be studied not only in relation to smoking but also in relation to other factors such as air pollution, living conditions, heredity, etc. (Author Abstract)

C 12371
Simmons, H. E.
SMOKING AND CANCER. In: Simmons, H. E., The Psychogenic Theory of Disease: A New Approach to Cancer Research. Sacramento, California, General Welfare Publications, 1966, pp. 127-41.

C 12374
Schonland, M. and Bradshaw, E.
SMOKING PATTERNS IN AFRICANS AND INDIANS OF NATAL. International Journal of Cancer 4(5):743-51, Sep 15, 1969.

C 12375
Keller, A. Z.
RESIDENCE, AGE, RACE AND RELATED FACTORS IN THE SURVIVAL AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH SALIVARY TUMORS. American Journal of Epidemiology 90(4):269-77, Oct 1969.

C 12386
Schonland, M. and Bradshaw, E.
CANCER OF THE LUNG IN NATAL BANTU--A NEW CANCER PROBLEM. A Review of 472 Cases, 1964-1966. South African Medical Journal 43(34):1058-60, Aug 23, 1969.

C 12393
Bryan, G. T.
CAUSATION OF URINARY BLADDER CANCER. Acta Urologica Japonica 15(8):545-6, Aug 1969.

C 12404
Rosenfeld, L. and Green, J.
CARCINOMA OF THE ORAL CAVITY. Journal of the Tennessee Medical Association 62(8):707-10, Aug 1969.

C 12409
Bruno, M. S. and Ober, W. B.
PULMONARY LESION, HEMOPTYSIS, ANEMIA, AND PROGRESSIVE DYSPNEA. *New York State Journal of Medicine* 69(20): 2669-77, Oct 15, 1969.

C 12410
Stanford, R. E.
LARGE-CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. *Cancer Seminar* 4(2):56-9, Fall 1968.

C 12412
Bailit, H. L., Ogan, E., and Leigh, R.
ORAL HEALTH OF THE NASIOI OF BOUGAINVILLE. *Australian Dental Journal* 13:353-9, Oct 1968.

C 12413
Mehta, F. S., Pindborg, J. J., Gupta, P. C., and Daftary, D. K.
EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND HISTOLOGIC STUDY OF ORAL CANCER AND LEUKOPLAKIA AMONG 50,915 VILLAGERS IN INDIA. *Cancer* 24(4):832-49, Oct 1969.

C 12416
Wynder, E. L., Dodo, H., Bloch, D. A., Gantt, R. C., and Moore, O. S.
EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION OF MULTIPLE PRIMARY CANCER OF THE UPPER ALIMENTARY AND RESPIRATORY TRACTS. I. A Retrospective Study. *Cancer* 24(4):730-9, Oct 1969.

C 12428
Hairston, P.
LUNG CANCER. CURRENT CONCEPTS IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT. *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association* 65(10):362-7, Oct 1969.

C 12431
Vie Medicale.
TABAC DYSPHONIE. La Detection Precoce du Cancer du Larynx. (TOBACCO DYSPHONIA. Early Detection of Laryngeal Cancer.) *Vie Medicale* 50(1):30-2, Jan 1969, French (Abs.)

The symptoms and diagnosis of laryngeal cancers were discussed. The association of alcoholism, heavy smoking, vocal strain, and dental pyorrhea is considered almost certain to result some day in a cancer in the ORL region. Of this tetrad, only the prevention and therapy of pyorrhea may be easily managed by counseling. Indirect or direct laryngoscopy are useful in the diagnosis of laryngeal cancers but the most certain results are obtained by biopsy.

C 12433
Romer, K.-H.
DAS BRONCHIALKARZINOM IN DER DDR. I. UBERSICHTSREFERAT. (BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA IN E. GERMANY. I. REVIEW REPORT.) *Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung* 63(15): 805-9, Aug 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

The following topics were reviewed: mortality statistics for bronchial carcinoma in men and women in various cities of E. Germany; known carcinogens (including the added risks of cigarette consumption) for such tumors; desirability of developing uniform diagnostic and evaluation techniques; application and advantages of particular diagnostic techniques; symptomatology and indications for therapy; and the prognosis depending on the symptoms and stages of tumors when detected and the therapeutic measures undertaken.

C 12435
Klintrup, H-E.
VIRTSARAKON KASVAIMET. (TUMORS OF THE URINARY BLADDER.) *Duodecim* 84(23):1333-44, 1968, Finnish (Abs.)

The majority of urinary bladder tumors are tumors of the transitional epithelium with the histological and clinical picture varying from benign papilloma to anaplastic carcinoma. Betanaphthylamine and certain tryptophan metabolites, including 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid and 3-hydroxykynurenine have been identified as being carcinogenic for the bladder. An analysis of a single cell of sediment is a reliable means of diagnosis. When positive it is nearly conclusive; when negative however, it is not significant. Prior to beginning treatment the tumor's histological nature and clinical spread are settled upon by determining its "grade" and "stage" with the aid of cystoscopy, biopsy and bimanual palpation performed in narcosis. Many different surgical, radiological and chemotherapeutic procedures and combinations thereof are available for treating tumors of the bladder. When generally viewed, no one of these is clearly better than the other and the outcome of treatment depends primarily on treatment procedure.

C 12452
Baron, F. and Gaillard, A.
ETUDE STATISTIQUE SUR LE ROLE DU TABAC, DES BOISSONS ALCOOLIQUES ET DE LA MAUVAISE HYGIENE BUCCALE COMME FACTEURS ETIOLOGIQUES DES EPITHELIOMAS DES VOIES AERO-DIGESTIVES SUPERIEURES. (STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE ROLE OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, AND POOR BUCCAL HYGIENE AS ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF EPITHELIOMAS OF THE UPPER AERO-DIGESTIVE TRACT.) Ouest Medical 22(13-14-15-16-17): 1103-8, Jul 10-Sep 10, 1969, French (Abs.)

Detailed statistics were presented regarding the type and importance of the smoking, drinking and dental hygiene practices of the patients, who ranged in age from 36 to 84 years. Eighty-nine of the patients were manual workers. Ninety-nine had smoked, with 93 still active smokers; 90 percent were listed as drinkers; 88 had practiced poor dental hygiene. Tobacco, in agreement with numerous statistical and experimental studies, was the most frequent factor. Alcohol while not a determining factor, might play a role as a favoring factor. Poor dental hygiene no doubt played an important role in the genesis of certain cancers. The statistics also showed that the level of "education" as evidenced by the buccodental hygiene, on the whole, was rather mediocre.

C 12459
Samuel, K. C., Navani, H., and Logani, K. B.
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ORAL CARCINOMA IN EASTERN DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH. Journal of the Indian Medical Association 53(4): 179-86, Aug 16, 1969.

C 12460
Kissen, D. M., Brown, R. I. F., and Kissen, M.
A FURTHER REPORT ON PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN LUNG CANCER. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 164(2):535-45, Oct 14, 1969.

C 12466
Pobee, J. O. M. and Christian, E. C.
THE SIZE OF THE PROBLEM. A Survey of Liver Disease in Korle Bu Teaching Hospital. Ghana Medical Journal 8(2):76-83, Jun 1969.

C 12473
British Medical Journal.
CARCINOGENICITY OF TOBACCO MOSAIC VIRUS. British Medical Journal 4(5674):36, Oct 4, 1969.

C 12482
Scott, W. G.
NEW CONCEPTS IN CANCER CONTROL. Preventable and Avoidable Cancers. California Medicine 111(4):245-51, Oct 1969.

C 12500
Blundi, E.
A BATALHA DO CANCER DO PULMAO. Cancer do Pulmao: seu Terrivel Preco. (THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER. Cancer of the Lung: It's Terrible Price.) Brasil Medico 83(4):198-205, Jul-Aug 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

Lung cancer mortality statistics have been presented indicating that the rise in mortality in certain countries is approaching epidemic proportions. Official reports have demonstrated the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Smoking more than any other factor, was held responsible for epidermoid and undifferentiated carcinoma of the lung. U. S. efforts in cigarette labeling and the presence of antismoking posters on Post Office trucks were cited with the reminder that nothing comparable to this has been attempted in Brazil. The author emphasized the need for prompt diagnosis of lung cancer, utilizing techniques ranging from the simplest procedures to exploratory thoractomy. In the high risk (smoker) age groups, X-ray and cytological examination of the sputum every three months was considered mandatory.

C 12502
Mennig, H.
DIAGNOSTISCHE UND THERAPEUTISCHE ASPEKTE BEI DER LEUKOPLAKIE DER MUNDHOHLE. (DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF LEUKOPLAKIA OF THE ORAL CAVITY.) Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung 63(17):930-4, Sep 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

Leukoplakia was viewed as a precancerous state of the mouth mucosa which may lead to a true carcinoma. The exogenous and endogenous causes of leukoplakia and the diagnosis and therapy of the different types of leukoplakia were discussed. A special form (leucoceratosis nicotinica palati) has been found in the mouth cavities of heavy smokers in the higher decades of life.

C 12513
De Muylder, Ch.
REVISION D'UNE SERIE ININTERROMPUE DE 40.000 DOSSIERS DE L'OFFICE MEDICO-LEGAL.

C 12513 (continued)
REFLEXIONS SUR LES MALADIES DES VOIES RESPIRATOIRES, LA BRONCHITE ET LE CANCER DU POUMON. (REVIEW OF AN UNINTERRUPTED SERIES OF 40,000 FILES OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICE. CONSIDERATIONS ON THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT, BRONCHITIS AND LUNG CANCER.) Bulletin de l'Academie Royale de Medecine de Belgique 9(3):265-305, Mar 1969, French (Abs.)

The question is the possible relationship between chronic bronchitis and lung cancer. The cause of cancer being unknown, there is no direct answer. Two ways of approach are used. First a bibliographical study, which includes the epidemiology of chronic bronchitis and lung cancer, as well as the morphological basis for their diagnosis. This approach leads to the statement that both diseases are closely linked to tobacco smoke (mainly cigarettes) and that the microscopic anatomy of the "smokers lung" offers another link. Secondly, a review of 40,000 consecutive files of the "Office Medicolegal", of which 10,121 cover respiratory cripples, and 76, lung cancers; in comparison to the bibliographical study there is such a lack of information on exposure to smokes and particularly to tobacco smoke, that no conclusion can be drawn. The calculation of a parameter "percentage of invalidity/years of duration" in the lung cancer group and in a control group of chronic bronchitis without cancer does not give any positive evidence on the tendency to develop a cancer. A prospective study is necessary. (Author Abstract)

C 12521
Andreu, L., and Andreu Morate, J. Ma.
EL CANCER DE ESOFAGO. SU DIAGNOSTICO DIFERENCIAL E INDICACIONES TERAPEUTICAS. (CANCER OF THE ESOPHAGUS. ITS DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS.) Revista Espanola de las Enfermedades del Aparato Digestivo 29(1):45-64, Jun-Jul 1969, Spanish (Abs.).

Esophageal cancer is third in the listing of all diseases of the esophagus in Spain, with a high percentage observed in males, and with preferential localization in the middle and lower third of the esophagus. The mega-esophagus has been suspect for possible neoplastic transformation. The clinical and radiological symptomatology has been described as well as the auxiliary methods (pharmacodynamics, therapeutic tests with sounds of progressive caliber, exfoliative cytology, esophagoscopy, and cineradiology) for its differential diagnosis with esophagitis, esophageal varices, peptic ulcers, etc. Experience gained from the study of hepatic and pulmonary complications and observations of 70 cases of surgical intervention has enabled the authors to judge when to practice exeresis or to utilize cobalt therapy, polyethylene tubes on cytostatics. In spite of the reputed incrimination of tobacco and alcoholic consumption in the etiology of esophageal cancers the authors attribute the presence of these factors merely to coincidence.

C 12521 (continued)

C 12524
Kotin, P.
CARCINOGENESIS OF THE LUNG: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HOST FACTORS. In: Liebow, A. A. and Smith, D. E. (Editors). The Lung. International Academy of Pathology Monograph. Baltimore, Md., The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1968, pp. 203-25.

C 12533
Jones, F. A.
OESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, AND SMALL INTESTINE--MEDICAL. Medical Annual 87:51-93, 1969.

C 12589
World Health Organization.
HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LUNG TUMORS. First Report of Expert Committee on Cancer. Oslo, Nov 17-22, 1958. WHO/CANC/2, Dec 11, 1958, 14 pp.

C 12591
Zacho, A., Nielsen, J., and Larsen, V.
ON THE CONSUMPTION OF UNBURNED TOBACCO IN PATIENTS WITH CANCER OF THE STOMACH. Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica 134(3-4): 272-4, 1968.

C 12597
Tuca Barcelo, L.
LESIONES CANCEROSAS INICIALES DE LA MUCOSA ORAL. (INITIAL CANCEROUS LESIONS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA.) Anales de Medicina 54(4):332-50, Dec 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

From an oncological viewpoint oral lesions can be divided into precancerous and cancerous lesions. Precancerous states include chronic inflammation, degeneration of benign tumors, physiologic involution and regenerative hypertrophy. There are 3 fundamental premalignant histiologic alterations, the third being the only real premalignant one: (1) cellular hyperplasia, (2) keratosis, and (3) dyskeratosis. Precancerous lesions are those nosological entities that biologically and histologically are not malignant but which frequently end in a

C 12597 (continued)
neoplastic degeneration. There are: (1) leucoplasia, (2) papilloma, (3) papillar hypertrophy of the tongue, (4) Plummer-Vinson syndrome, (5) Bowen's disease, and (6) fibroma. The morphology of oral cancerous lesions in these initial states depends largely on where they begin and the pre-existence of precursor lesions of the neoformation. There are 3 fundamental anatomoclinic forms which can be observed as initial morphologies: (1) initial exophytic forms, (2) initial infiltrative forms, and (3) initial ulcerative forms. Oral lesions are found in the following descending order of frequency: lips, tongue, floor of mouth, mucous of cheeks, mucous of gums, and palate. Carcinogenetic irritative factors in the oral cavity include: (1) tobacco, (2) alcohol, (3) syphilis, (4) caries, pyorrhea and dental decubitus, (5) spices, ingested irritants, and (6) trauma. The biopsy, smear, tap and abrasion are commonly used to collect suspected tissue. Methods of treating leukoplasia and small lesions are described.

C 12598
Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil.
FACTORES QUE FAVORECEM O APARECIMENTO DO CANCRO. (FACTORS FAVORING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER.) Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil 35(9):18-9, Sep 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

Present-day statistics show that the incidence of certain cancers, notably lung cancer, is constantly increasing whereas the incidence of other cancers is declining, even in the absence of specific therapy. The geographic distribution of gastric carcinomas may be explained on the basis of dietary differences. Its incidence in Japan and Iceland was discussed briefly. Leukemias may result from a chromosomal defect, particularly chromosome 21 and Wilm's tumor from congenital anomalies. The rising incidence of lung tumors in the United States was attributed to the smoking, especially inhaling, of tobacco. Examples of the rising incidence in British laity and a drop in British doctors, who now smoke less, and the rise in Iceland were cited to illustrate the influence of tobacco on lung cancer mortality. The possible role of air pollution was also considered.

C 12600
Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil.
O CIGARRO E O CANCRO DO PULMAO. (CIGARETTES AND LUNG CANCER.) Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil 35(12):29, 33, Dec 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

C 12600 (continued)

This editorial comment briefly reviews arguments concerning the relative guilt of cigarette smoking and air pollution in the etiology of lung cancer. Results regarding cigarette smoking are considered inconclusive since it was pointed out that laboratory animals subjected to a cigarette smoke environment do not develop lung cancer whereas dogs who do not smoke do develop lung cancer. It was also observed that the incidence of lung cancer was higher in cities than in rural areas and the difference was manifest in smokers and nonsmokers alike. Mortality due to lung cancer was three times as high in cities as in the country. Specialists were in accord however regarding the necessity for energetic efforts in combatting cigarette smoking.

C 12605
Sirtori, C.
BIOLOGIA Y CITOLOGIA DEL CANCER PULMONAR. (BIOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY OF PULMONARY CANCER.) Acta Ginecologia 20(1): 37-52, Jan 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

Various causes of pulmonary cancer are described, including carcinogenic hydrocarbons, particularly benzopyrene, present in cigarette smoke and smog, mustard gas, lack of benzopyrene hydroxylase, X-rays, chromium, asbestos, nickel, pulmonary cicatrices, lack of vitamin A, genetic factors, viruses and the psyche. A detailed description is given of how pulmonary cancer is formed. Immunologic aspects of cancer are discussed along with its biology and treatment, the latter including prophylactic and surgical treatment and treatment of metastases. The cytologic diagnosis of tumoral cells, precancerous cells, metastatic cells, and cells altered by antimitotics, by radiation, by a lack of folic acid, and by virus or virocytes is described. Results of mass studies of smokers are summarized.

C 12645
Medicina.
EL TABACO, LA SALUD Y LOS CIENTIFICOS. (TOBACCO, HEALTH AND THE SCIENTISTS.) Medicina 29(3):224-6, May-Jun 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

This editorial criticises works which have linked tobacco to lung cancer but which have not followed scientific methods in concluding this relationship.

C 12645 (continued)
The point is made that although there is an apparent association between smoking and lung cancer, there are many smokers who do not have lung cancer and that what has been and continues to be underestimated is the familial antecedents of cancer. For example, there are African populations that don't smoke and have no lung cancer. Is the lack of cancer due to the fact that they don't smoke or is it because there are no familial antecedents of cancer in these populations?

C 12647
Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil.
ALTERACOES PRECANCEROSAS NO EPITELIO DA BEXIGA. (PRECANCEROUS CHANGES IN THE EPITHELIUM OF THE BLADDER) Boletim do Instituto Portugues de Oncologia de Francisco Gentil 36(2):15-7, Feb 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

This is a summary of a published work by R. O. Skade and J. Swinney of the University of New Castle concerning the diagnosis and treatment of cancer of the bladder. The belief that cancer of the bladder is an occupational risk of workers exposed to substances such as *o*-aminophenols, benzidine or betanaphthylamine, is well documented. It has also been suggested that spontaneous cancer of the bladder may be due to carcinogenic substances produced by metabolic processes. Three metabolites of tryptophan excreted in the urine are carcinogens of this type. The value of cytological examination by the Papp technique has been verified, but a negative test is considered of little value in the exclusion of a spontaneous or recurrent tumor. It has been recommended that workers exposed to chemical carcinogens be examined every six months which can reveal malignant cells in the urine long before the development of a tumor. The authors have listed seven anomalies of the mucosa of the bladder based upon their observation of 100 cases of tumors.

C 12648
Horn, K., Dorre, W. H., and Wettig, K.
DAS BRONCHIALKARZINOM AUS KOMMUNAL-HYGIENISCHER SICHT. (BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF PUBLIC HYGIENE.) Zeitschrift fur Erkrankungen der Atmungsorgane 130(1-2): 27-32, Jun 1969, German (Abs.)

The harmful constituents of air pollution were reviewed. The presence of carcinogenic hydrocarbons in the atmosphere makes it necessary for the authorities of public hygiene of all industrialized countries to deal with the interrelation of air pollution and bronchial carcinoma. Epidemiological investigation has shown that air pollution is one of the factors contributing to the increase in cancer mortality. The risk to health brought about by carcinogenic hydrocarbons in the atmosphere cannot always be expressed in terms of their concentration. Some of the modifying factors are discussed. The influence of smoking on lung cancer morbidity is also discussed. The reduction in the emission of polycyclic hydrocarbons is particularly necessary for prophylaxis of bronchial carcinoma.

C 12648 (continued)

C 12649
Horn, K., Dorre, W. H., and Wettig, K.
DAS BRONCHIALKARZINOM AUS KOMMUNAL-HYGIENISCHER SICHT. (BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF PUBLIC HYGIENE.) Zeitschrift fur die Gesamte Hygiene und Ihre Grenzgebiete 15(8):562-5, Aug 1969, German (Abs.)

The presence of carcinogenic hydrocarbons in the atmosphere makes it necessary for the authorities of public hygiene of all industrialized countries to deal with the interrelation of air pollution and bronchial carcinoma. Epidemiological investigation has shown that air pollution is one of the factors contributing to the increase in cancer mortality. The risk to health brought about by carcinogenic hydrocarbons in the atmosphere cannot always be expressed in terms of their concentration. Some of the modifying factors are discussed. The reduction in the emission of polycyclic hydrocarbons is particularly necessary for the prophylaxis of bronchial carcinoma. In the future a further energetic investigation into the source of carcinogenic factors in the environment is necessary, an important role being assigned to public hygiene. (Author Abstract)

C 12668
Hanham, I. W. F.
CARCINOMA OF NASOPHARYNX. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):186, 1966.

C 12676
Skinner, M. E. G. and Parker, D. A.
THE CANCER RESEARCH UNIT OF MPILO CENTRAL HOSPITAL, BULAWAYO, RHODESIA. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):320, 1966.

C 12677
Bras, G. and Walter, D. C.
THE CANCER REGISTRY, JAMAICA. Results for the Period from January to September, 1966. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):321-2, 1966.

C 12678
Grieve, J. M.
CANCER REGISTRY OF THE C.S.I. HOSPITAL, NEYYOOR KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT, S. INDIA. Registration. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2):324-5, 1966.

C 12679
Coy, P.
IRRADIATION AND CHEMOTHERAPY IN LUNG CANCER. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 44(Part 2): 343-4, 1966.

C 12692
Chomet, B.
SOME FEATURES OF THE ORAL CARCINOMA. Presidential Address. Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago 27(12):347, Nov 1969.

C 12706
Efroimson, V. P.
ГЕНЕТИКА ЗЛОКАЦХЕСТЖЕННЫКХ НОЖООБРАЗОЖАНИЫ И МЕКХАНИЗМЫ КАНТЦЕПОГЕНЕЗА У ЦХЕЛОЖЕКА.

GENETIKA ZLOKACHESTVENNYKH NOVOOBRAZOVANIY I MEKHANIZMY KANTSEROGENEZA U CHELOVEKA. (GENETICS OF MALIGNANT TUMORS AND THE MECHANISM OF CARCINOGENESIS IN MAN.) Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR 24(6):85-91, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Review of the literature dealt with the following topics: Mendelian inheritance of several rare forms of cancer and other tumors; inherited diseases predisposing toward malignancy; forms of cancer with the role of family predisposition; study of cancer in one-ovum-and two-ova twins as indication of the range of inherited predisposition to cancer; and the mechanism of carcinogenesis. It was stated that lung cancer appeared more frequently in smokers than nonsmokers but conflicting data were also cited. It was concluded that a comprehension of the mechanism of the development of malignant tumors in humans necessitated collecting data in the probability of repeated morbidity in families, the relative role of family factors, somatic disturbances and hereditary predisposition.

C 12729
Fullmer, C. D. and Parrish, C. M.
PULMONARY CYTOLOGY. A DIAGNOSTIC METHOD FOR OCCULT CARCINOMA. Acta Cytologica 13(11):645-51, Nov 1969.

C 12730
Nishimura, R., Pipkin, G. E., Duke, G. A., and Schlegel, J. U.
NONENZYMATIC FORMATION OF CINNABARINIC ACID IN URINE OF PATIENTS WITH TUMORS OF THE URINARY BLADDER. Investigative Urology 7(3):206-14, Nov 1969.

C 12741
Case, R. A. M.
SOME ENVIRONMENTAL CARCINOGENS. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 62(10):1061-6, Oct 1969.

C 12749
Quinn, H. J., Jr.
A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR GLOTTIC RECONSTRUCTION AFTER PARTIAL LARYNGECTOMY. Laryngoscope 79(11):1980-2011, Nov 1969.

C 12751
Kaufman, J. J.
CURRENT THERAPY FOR CARCINOMA OF THE BLADDER. Postgraduate Medicine 46(6): 96-102, Dec 1969.

C 12762
Osburn, H. S.
LUNG CANCER IN A MINING DISTRICT IN RHODESIA. South African Medical Journal 43(43):1307-12, Oct 25, 1969.

C 12765
Watson, W. L. (Editor).
LUNG CANCER: A STUDY OF FIVE THOUSAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL CASES. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, 584 pp.

C 12766
Melamed, M. R.
PATHOLOGY. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 35-138.

C 12767
La Due, J. S.
CLINICAL FEATURES. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 139-50.

C 12768
Sherman, R. S. and Phillips, S. J.
RADIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY NEOPLASMS. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 151-97.

C 12769
Watson, W. L., Pool, J. L., and Lynch, S.
BRONCHOSCOPY. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 198-204.

C 12770
Melamed, M. R. and Cahan, W. G.
CYTOLOGY. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 205-26.

C 12771
Pool, J. L. and Conte, A. J.
SURGICAL PROCEDURES FOR DIAGNOSIS. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 227-46.

C 12772
Freiman, A. H.
EVALUATION FOR TREATMENT. Medical Evaluation. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 247-57.

C 12773
Cliffton, E. E.
EVALUATION FOR TREATMENT. Criteria for Operability and Resectability. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 258-62.

C 12774
Howland, W. S. and Ryan, G. M.
ANESTHESIOLOGY: PREOPERATIVE EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE OPERATING AND RECOVERY ROOMS. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 263-73.

C 12775
Cliffton, E. E. and Luomanen, R. K. J.
TYPES AND TECHNIQUES OF SURGERY MOST COMMONLY USED. Surgical Treatment. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 274-98.

C 12776
Watson, W. L.
TYPES AND TECHNIQUES OF SURGERY MOST COMMONLY USED. Extended Surgical Procedures at Memorial Hospital. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 299-307.

C 12777
Phillips, R. F. and Hilaris, B. S.
RADIATION THERAPY. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 308-22.

C 12778
Henschke, U. K., Hilaris, B. S., Mahan, G. D., and Wright, F. E.
INTERSTITIAL IMPLANTATION OF RADIOACTIVE SEEDS DURING THORACOTOMY. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 323-46.

C 12779
Golbey, R. B. and Karnofsky, D. A.
TYPES AND TECHNIQUES OF CHEMOTHERAPY. Chemotherapy. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 347-59.

C 12780
Cliffton, E. E. and Lawrence, W., Jr.
TYPES AND TECHNIQUES OF CHEMOTHERAPY. Regional Chemotherapy. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 360-75.

C 12781
Cliffton, E. E. and Luomanen, R. K. J.
RELATIONSHIP OF PATHOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Epidermoid Carcinoma. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung

C 12781 (continued)
Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 376-86.

C 12782
Watson, W. L. and Farpour, A.
RELATIONSHIP OF PATHOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Terminal Bronchial or Alveolar Cell Cancer: A Study of 265 Cases. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 387-93.

C 12783
Goodner, J. T.
RELATIONSHIP OF PATHOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Bronchial Carcinoid and Cylindroma. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 410-5.

C 12784
Papaioannou, A. N. and Watson, W. L.
RELATIONSHIP OF PATHOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Primary Lymphoma: A Clinical Appraisal. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 416-27.

C 12785
Watson, W. L. and Anlyan, A. J.
RELATIONSHIP OF PATHOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Primary Leiomyosarcoma: A Clinical Evaluation of Six Cases. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 428-41.

C 12786
Watson, W. L.
RELATIONSHIP OF PATHOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. Multiple Primary Cancers. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 442-5.

C 12787
Rasmussen, L. H. and Goodner, J. T.
MANAGEMENT OF THE PATIENT WITH ADVANCED LUNG CANCER. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor).

C 12787 (continued)
Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 446-65.

C 12788
Gutowski, F.
NURSING MANAGEMENT OF THE PATIENT WITH LUNG CANCER. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 466-79.

C 12789
Klingon, G. H.
NEUROLOGIC IMPLICATIONS. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 480-7.

C 12790
Myers, W. P. L.
HORMONAL MANIFESTATIONS. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 488-503.

C 12791
Luomanen, R. K. J. and Watson, W. L.
AUTOPSY FINDINGS. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 504-10.

C 12792
Watson, W. L.
SURVIVAL AND SALVAGE RATES: THE PATIENT'S CHANCE FOR RECOVERY. Five-year Survival. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 511-3.

C 12793
Beattie, E. J., Jr.
OUTLOOK FOR TREATMENT. In: Watson, W. L., (Editor). Lung Cancer: A Study of Five Thousand Memorial Hospital Cases. Saint Louis, Mo., The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968, pp. 529-34.

C 12800
Baird, J. A.
THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INCIDENTAL

C 12800 (continued)
CHEST RADIOGRAPH. New Zealand Medical Journal 70(34):34-6, Jul 1969.

C 12806
Olejnicek, M. and Meluzin, J.
OSUDY NEMOCNYCH S RAKOVINOU PLIC. (THE FATE OF PATIENTS WITH LUNG CANCER.) Vnitrni Lekarstvi 15(9):870-6, Sep 1969, Czech (Abs.)

A series of 349 patients treated with a diagnosis of lung cancer was submitted to analysis. Bronchoscopic investigation was performed in 243 patients. Signs characteristic for the presence of cancer were found in 81 percent of cases with the central type of growth, and in 30 percent of cases with a peripheral tumor. Histological or cytological verification of the diagnosis was obtained in 61 percent and 45 percent of cases respectively. A diagnosis of lung cancer based entirely on clinical and roentgenological evidence and not supported, by either bronchoscopical, histological or cytological proof was made in 95 patients. Resection was advised in 106 patients suffering from lung cancer or from lesions highly suspicious of lung cancer. Operation was refused by 33 patients, in another 4 cases the surgeon did not agree to operate. A total of 69 patients were submitted to operation. In 49 of these cancer was confirmed - 36 had a resection and 13 only a thoracotomy. No evidence of carcinoma was found at operation in the remaining 20 cases. In 12 instances a benign tumor was present, once a lymphogranuloma was found and in 7 no neoplastic lesion could be established. Six out of 36 cases whose lung cancer was removed by resection survived for 5 years. Out of the 30 non-surgical cases only a single patient survived following actinotherapy for oat-cell carcinoma. The need for early surgical therapy was stressed. (Author Abstract)

C 12807
Kocsis, S.
A RAKELLENES KUZDELEM NEHANY LEHETOSEGEROL, VAS MEGYEI ADATOK ALAPJAN. (SOME FEASIBILITIES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CANCER, BASED ON CLINICAL CASES FOR THE COMITAT VAS.) Orvosi Hetilap 110(36):2099-102, Sep 7, 1969, Hungarian (Abs.)

The most remarkable success in the war on cancer was accomplished in the prevention of cervical cancer. The anticipated success in the early detection of breast cancer, however, is still outstanding. The manifold reasons reside in the lack of edification of the inhabitants, the complexity and the misleading nature of the precancerous symptoms, occasionally aggravated by non-target specific diagnosis which necessarily leads to improper choice of therapy. Breast self-examination should be just as much part of the basic education of young womanhood as the familiarity with the deleterious effects of habit forming social addictions such as the consumption of hard liquor, smoking or the adoption of dietetic excesses. The postoperative care and documentation for the period of 1952-1957 reflects a survival index of more then 5 years among 108 operated patients i.e. 50.5 percent, whereas for 1958-1962 the survival index was increased to 67.5 percent for 108 operated patients. Similar graphic presentation and breakdown is also given for colon and for pulmonary cancers. The most disappointing aspect of the study is concerned with the pancreal, intestinal, and gallbladder cancers or stomach sarcomas; these normally are not detected in their incipient formative stage by the standard screening tests.

C 12808
Keszler, P., Kollar, L., Fister, T., and Buzna, E.
ADATOK A TUDORAK OPERALHATOSAGAHOZ ES A MUTETI EREDMENYEKHEZ. (DATA ON SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL FEASIBILITIES ON PULMONARY CANCER AND INTERPRETATION OF OPERATIVE RECORDS.) Orvosi Hetilap 110(3):115-21, Jan 19, 1969, Hungarian (Abs.)

Recorded incidence of pulmonary cancer during the past 7 years was minutely elaborated. Among 540 clinical patients 323 underwent surgery, whereas 222 (41 percent) were subjected to resection. The factors spelling potential success in surgery are contingent upon early detection, target specific appraisal of the incipient stage and tissue typing. Fourteen curative resections were performed against 75 multifarious and 23 palliative resections. The preponderance of therapy consisted of 129 lobectomies against 81 surgical cases of pneumonectomy. Successful surgical restoration on 23 subjects is described. The rate of primary mortality, subsequent to surgery, was 12 percent with cardio-respiratory insufficiency as the leading lethal cause. Among the 82 patients resected prior to 1964, 45 percent, i.e. 37 subjects, have survived over 3 years. According to

C 12808 (continued)
the survey, lobectomy appears to be of no lesser surgical significance than pneumonectomy. The most promising results were registered in curative resections. The diminished chance of survival in the case of metastasis, still should justify this type of surgery. In the confrontation with cancer, surgery is still the most effective remedy in terms of prolonging the life of the patient or as a palliative.

C 12810
Varga, G., Kovacs, B., and Kertes, I.
NEGY PRIMAER MALIGNUS TUMOR EGYUTTES ELOFORDULASA. TRACHEARESECTIO ES DIREKT ANASTOMOSIS SZEREPE A TRACHEADAGANATOK GYOGYITASABAN. (THE COINCIDENTAL MANIFESTATION OF FOUR MALIGNANT TUMORS. THE ROLE OF TRACHEAL SECTION AND OF DIRECT ANASTOMOSIS IN THE THERAPY OF TRACHEAL TUMORS.) Orvosi Hetilap 110(32):1863-6, Aug 10, 1969, Hungarian (Abs.)

A rare clinical coincidence of incongruous malignant tumors, tetrafold in nature, was studied in a 70 year old locksmith-machinist, a habitual smoker, smoking 15 cigarettes per day. Though the malignancy was in its primary stage, i.e. detectable prior to the surgery and the patient had no complaints or other discomforts, only the tracheal adenoma was diagnosed. The bronchial carcinoma was detected during the surgery. The bronchogram was negative. The blood sputum as well as the cytologic findings without the recognition of the tracheal adenoma would have had a different medical interpretation. The post mortem study has revealed that the squamous bronchial carcinoma has sealed the fate of the patient and omission of the latter surgery would have rendered the tracheal operation meaningless. The patient was further encumbered with nodular hepatocellular carcinoma incipient on the portalis cirrhosis substrate and still more with adenocarcinoma of the stomach. The tracheal adenoma was relieved by tracheal resection. The suture on the tracheal anastomosis has healed effectively. The differential stages of the malignancies are displayed by photo biopsies.

C 12813
Starzyk, H., Sosnik, H., Oleszkiewicz, L., and Szydlowski, Z.
RAK PIERWOTNY I MARSKOSC WATROBY W MATERIALE SEKCYJNYM. (PRIMARY CARCINOMA AND CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER IN AUTOPSY MATERIAL.) Polski Tygodnik Lekarski 24(46):1757-9, Nov 17, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

C 12813 (continued)

Autopsy material over a period of 45 years including 25,104 autopsies done on patients aged over 19 years were analyzed. The subjects of analysis were cases of primary hepatic carcinoma and liver cirrhosis with particular reference to coexistence of both these conditions. Primary carcinoma of the liver occurred frequently in a cirrhotic liver (37.14 percent). In over 5 percent of cases of liver cirrhosis, presence of carcinoma should be expected. (Author Abstract)

C 12820
Sjolin, K.-E.
STOFMISBRUG OG CIGARETTER. (DRUG ABUSE AND CIGARETTES.) Ugeskrift for Laeger 131(18):789-90, May 1, 1969, Danish (Abs.)

Cigarette smoking, and the consideration of it as a type of drug abuse, are briefly discussed. It is mentioned that cigarette smoking will lead to lung cancer, and that other diseases such as coronary sclerosis are more apt to occur among the population that smokes tobacco. To a limited extent, social attitudes are at fault and it is stated that school boys may start to smoke at an early age to prove their masculinity, for example. If cigarette smoking were not acquired during school years, it might possibly not become a habit in later life. Since the connection between lung cancer and tobacco smoking is so well established, it is considered that no further money should be spent in research. Rather these funds should be used to combat the habit of smoking.

C 12823
Santi, L.
PROBLEMI DE PREVENZIONE DEI TUMORI. Prevenzione della Malattia Neoplastica, Significato, Possibilita e Limiti. (PROBLEMS OF TUMOR PREVENTION. Prevention of Neoplastic Disease, its Significance, Possibilities and Limits.) Minerva Medica 60(74):3480-8, Sep 15, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

A general discussion is presented on problems in the prevention of tumors, with major emphasis on the three essential types of prevention and on intervention programs for human organ sites where tumors most frequently develop. The World Health Organization's delineation of oncological prevention as primary, secondary, and tertiary is used as the basis for this discussion: Primary prevention concerns the study of exogenous and endogenous carcinogenic agents; secondary encompasses the removal of certain localized or

C 12823 (continued)
generalized pathological alterations that often lead to the development of a malignant tumor and are classified as "precancerous states"; tertiary prevention is essentially the diagnosis of a neoplasia that exists but has not yet manifested clinical signs. The organ sites described with regard to prevention are the female genitalia, the respiratory apparatus, esophagus and stomach, colon and rectum, breasts, urinary apparatus, and skin. The periodic control of subjects particularly exposed to respiratory neoplasias--heavy smokers, chronic bronchitics, and those in certain work categories--is advocated. With regard to stomach and esophageal tumors, primary prevention is reported to be very important for cigarette smokers.

C 12829
Ross, W. L.
ACTIVITIES OF THE CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 3-11.

C 12830
Clark, R. L.
PRESENT STATUS OF CANCER RESEARCH. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 12-6.

C 12831
Wood, D. A.
ROLE OF THE MEDICAL PATHOLOGIST IN ORAL CANCER. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 27-30.

C 12832
Shafer, W. G.
ROLE OF THE ORAL PATHOLOGIST IN ORAL CANCER. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 31-6.

C 12833
Land, F.
ROLE OF THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE IN ORAL CANCER. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 37-8.

C 12834
Wilk, C.
ROLE OF THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER OF DENTISTRY IN ORAL CANCER. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 39-42.

C 12835
Moore, C.
EDUCATION AND ORAL CANCER. In: Oral Cancer. Interprofessional Symposium, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Public Health Service Publication No. 1806, 1969, pp. 83-92.

See also A 10201, A 10203, A 10228, A 10239, A 10245, A 10251, A 10303, A 10332, A 10334, A 10336, A 10352, A 10396, A 10397, A 10399, A 10417, A 10428, A 10441, A 10454, A 10455, A 10469, A 10488, A 10521, A 10531, A 10534, A 10567, A 10572, A 10585, A 10831, A 10859, A 11291, A 11552, A 11595, A 11889, A 11891, A 11918, A 12529, B 10316, B 10375, B 10406, B 10415, B 10465, B 10485, B 10496, B 10515, B 10546, B 10613, B 10816, B 10821, B 10843, B 10844, B 10927, B 11145, B 11147, B 11269, B 11307, B 11394, B 11515, B 11628, B 11901, B 12040, B 12398, D 11363, D 11879, D 12319, E 10574, E 11359, F 10654, F 10972, I 11580, J 11323, J 11753

D 10189
Grandjean, E., Capitaine, Cl., and Gilgen, A.
TOXIKOLOGISCHE WIRKUNGEN DURCH INHALATION VON NO2 BEI DER MAUS. (TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECT OF INHALATION OF NO2 IN MICE.) Zeitschrift fur Praeventivmedizin 13:142-57, 1968, German (Abs.)

The influence of a nitrogen dioxide air mixture on the physical performance of mice was investigated in an exposure chamber by single and repeated tests. The most important results are summarized: (1) Swimming test time showed that mice exposed to 40 ppm nitrogen dioxide exhibited a lowering of performance. The decreased performance was more marked in the courses with load. Mice exposed to nitrogen dioxide showed a greater susceptibility to fatigue than control mice. The decrease in physical performance was reversible and appeared to return to control levels 2 weeks after the last exposure. (2) The chronic toxicity tests extended for a period of 10 weeks and alternated with 10 weeks of exposure to pure air, and in tests of acute toxicity the single exposures lasted 6 hours. The approximate LD50 values in chronic tests were 120 ppm and in acute tests, 140 ppm. (3) The tolerance tests showed that a single exposure to 20 ppm nitrogen dioxide reduced the mortality from subsequent exposure to 200 ppm from 90 to 1.2 percent. (4) Histological study of the lungs of 13 mice sacrificed 4 weeks after the last exposure of 8 weeks duration revealed a thickening of the septa in 6 mice.

D 10200
Jancik, E.
PREDBEZNE ZAVERY A PERSPEKTIVA EPIDEMIOLOGICKEHO VYZKUMU O CHRONICKE BRONCHITIDE. (PRELIMINARY RESULTS AND FUTURE ASPECTS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Rozhledy v Tuberkulose a v Nemocech Plicnich 28(2):132-41, 1968, Czech (Abs.)

A total of 8,538 chronic bronchitis patients in Chicago, Brno, London and rural areas of England as well as rural and industrial areas of the Netherlands were studied. Smoking appeared to have an adverse effect on lung function values and cough, sputum production, and shortness of breath. A significant correlation was found between ventilatory function values and the number of years spent in a dusty (occupational) environment, productive cough and shortness of breath. Persons with a history of dust exposure suffered more frequently from the effects of weather conditions and also displayed a higher incidence of nasal catarrh. No valid opinion could be expressed concerning correlations between housing conditions and cough or between housing and lung function. There was a satisfactory agreement between FEV percent VC and PEFR values. There was good correlation of symptoms characteristic for chronic nonspecific lung disease with a number of radiological signs considered characteristic for these disorders. Dyspnea was most frequently and significantly associated with abnormal size, abnormal shape and position respectively of the heart shadow, with reduced diaphragmatic mobility, barrel chest, widened retrocardial space, decreased bronchovascular marking and increased translucency of the lung fields. Correlations were highly significant between some radiological signs- adhesions, reduced diaphragmatic mobility, decreased bronchovascular markings, increased translucency of lung fields and functional values such as VC, FEV, and FEV, percent VC. The data indicate that chronic bronchitis is a common and serious disease in certain age groups in specific areas of Czechoslovakia.

D 10214
Doerken, H.
THE ETIOLOGY OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION--WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG YOUNG CORONARY PATIENTS AND THOSE WITH SECOND HEART ATTACKS. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 21-5.

D 10220
Auerbach, O., Hammond, E. C., Kirman, D., Garfinkel, L., and Stout, A. P.
THE EFFECT OF DIRECT CIGARETTE SMOKE INHALATION ON THE RESPIRATORY TREE OF DOGS. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 65-70.

D 10221
Dalhamn, T.
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF TOBACCO SMOKE ON CILIARY ACTIVITY IN CAT. VARIATIONS IN AMOUNT OF TOBACCO SMOKE, INTERVAL BETWEEN CIGARETTES, CONTENT OF "TAR," NICOTINE, AND PHENOL. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 79-87.

D 10247
El Batawi, M. A. and Hussein, M.
HEALTH PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN EGYPT U.A.R. I. A MEDICAL SURVEY OF THE INDUSTRY IN ALEXANDRIA. *Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association* 41(4):223-36, 1966.

D 10277
Heinrichs, E. H. and Hins, B. F.
EMPHYSEMA REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN SOUTH DAKOTA. *South Dakota Journal of Medicine* 21(11):31-3, Nov 1968.

D 10293
Albert, R. E., Spiegelman, J. R., Shatsky, S., and Lippmann, M.
THE EFFECT OF ACUTE EXPOSURE TO CIGARETTE SMOKE ON BRONCHIAL CLEARANCE IN THE MINIATURE DONKEY. *Archives of Environmental Health* 18(1):30-41, Jan 1969.

D 10294
Sargent, T.
SPONTANEOUS PNEUMOTHORAX. *Surgo* 36(1):29, 1968.

D 10326
De Pompeis, C. and Marcone, G.
INDAGINE STATISTICA SULLA MORBILITA BRONCHITICA NELLE FORNACI DI LATERIZI E SUOI RIFLESSI IN MEDICINA SOCIALE. (STATISTICAL INVESTIGATION OF BRONCHITIS IN BRICK-KILN WORKERS AND ITS PLACE AS A SOCIAL DISEASE.) *Medicina Sociale* 18(7): 290-3, Jul 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A study of the incidence of chronic bronchitis among 4,250 workers in 51 brick-kilns is reported. The frequency of the disease was found to be above the general worker average and was especially high in workers who remove the bricks from the kiln. It is suggested that the repeated changes of temperature to which these workers are inevitably exposed (particularly the exposure to cold) are responsible. Attention is drawn to chronic bronchitis as a social disease and emphasis is laid on factors incident to the occupational environment (irritants of the bronchial mucus, allergizing and infectious agents) as the prime causes of the disease. Smoking was also considered an important factor in the development of bronchitis.

D 10329
Kleinfeld, M., Messite, J., Shapiro, J., Kooyman, O., and Levin, E.
A CLINICAL, ROENTGENOLOGICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MAGNETITE WORKERS. *Industrial Hygiene Review* 10(1):3-11, Jun 1968.

D 10330
Cahan, W. G. and Kirman, D.
AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM AND PROCEDURE FOR CIGARETTE SMOKING BY DOGS. *Journal of Surgical Research* 8(12):567-75, Dec 1968.

D 10348
Webster, J. R. Jr., Kettel, L. J., Moran, F., Bugaieski, S., and Cugell, D. W.
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE. A COMPARISON BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. *American Review of Respiratory Disease* 98(6):1021-6, Dec 1968.

D 10381
Fletcher, C. M.
RECENT CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. *Scandinavian Journal of Respiratory Diseases* 48:285-93, 1967.

D 10416
Petrilli, F. L. and Cavallaro, G.
IMPORTANZA MEDICO SOCIALE DELLE PNEUMOPATIE CRONICHE E DELLA LORO RIABILITAZIONE NELL' ANZIANO. (SOCIAL MEDICAL IMPORTANCE OF CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASES AND OF THEIR REHABILITATION IN THE AGED.) *Giornale di Geronotologia* 16(5):407-21, May 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors review the problems concerning chronic pulmonary diseases and relate about some researches carried out, outlining the difficulties of a statistical evaluation of data. They also propose some technical solutions for the rehabilitation of chronic pulmonary diseases of old persons. (Author Abstract)

D 10444
Weiss, W.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND DIFFUSE PULMONARY FIBROSIS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 99(1):67-72, Jan 1969.

D 10448
Kleinfeld, M., Messite, J., Swencicki, R. E., and Shapiro, J.
A CLINICAL AND PHYSIOLOGIC STUDY OF GRAIN HANDLERS. Industrial Hygiene Review 10(1):12-9, Jun 1968.

D 10452
Holma, B.
THE ACUTE EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKE ON THE INITIAL COURSE OF LUNG CLEARANCE IN RABBITS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(2):171-3, Feb 1969.

D 10456
Berard, M. J.
INFLUENCE DES FACTEURS EXTRINSEQUES DANS LA BRONCHITE CHRONIQUE. (INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL FACTORS IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Journal de Medecine de Lyon 49(1149):1327-8, 1331-2, 1335-6, Sep 20, 1968, French (Abs.)

The sudden aggression on the superior respiratory tract by gases or toxic fumes can produce definitive bronchial lesions. Such was the case, for instance, during World War I, with the war gas; it can also occur during work, in factories or mines. The chronic irritation of the mucous membranes is less ascertained, but it remains probable. It certainly constitutes an aggravating factor, perhaps a causing but not a determining one, inevitably. After all, chronic bronchitis is perhaps merely constitutional or diathetic. (Author Abstract)

D 10468
Bonaccorso, O. and Scillieri, E.
L'INSUFFICIENZA RESPIRATORIA NELL'ANZIANO: ASPETTI PREVENTIVI E CURATIVI. (RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY IN THE AGED: PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE ASPECTS.) Giornale di Gerontologia 16(5):441-5, May 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The treatment of chronic respiratory diseases is strictly connected with the problem of the secondary prevention of respiratory failure. The most important aspects of such prevention are the early diagnosis and the prompt and effective treatment of the recurrent bronchitic episodes and all other measures aiming at the elimination or attenuation of the environmental factors leading to a further impairment of pulmonary function (cigarette smoking, atmospheric impurities and lack of an adequate grade of air humidity). (Author Abstract)

D 10470
Pochmon, O., Skarabellova, M., and Legostov, J.
CHRONICKA OBSTRUKCNI BRONCHITIDA U HAVIRU V KARVINSKEM OKRESE. (CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS IN MINERS OF KRAVINA DISTRICT.) Pracovni Lekarstvi 20(8):366-71, Sep 1968, Czech (Abs.)

One hundred and twelve miners suffering from obstructive bronchitis were, for certain years, followed-up by the department of occupational diseases of the Karvina district. The highest rate of findings belong to the age-group of 41-50 years (43 percent) working in average exposure of workplaces with high dust concentrations (breaking ground and faces) for 19 years. Pneumoconiosis in compensable stage was found in 20 percent of the miners. In clinical analysis of 66 cases only 18 percent of miners reported typical asthmatic paroxysms. In 67 percent were found symptoms of lung-emphysema, often very progressed; in a half of this number emphysema developed within 10 years from the beginning of the symptoms. By otorhinolaryngological findings in most of the cases pathological changes of the upper respiratory ways were found, the effect of a chronic inflammation of the nasal sinuses being found as secondary. Chronic obstructive bronchitis accompanying pneumoconiosis represents a relevant complication of the primary disease. All miners in which the diagnoses of chronic obstructive bronchitis was determined, should be replaced - within the mine - to workplaces with lower dust concentration. In cases of aggravation of respiratory functions it is necessary to place these miners outside of the mine. (Author Abstract)

D 10475
Brun, J., Moulinier, J., Tuaillon, J., Kofman, J., and Biot, N.
POUMON DETRUIT AU COURS D'UNE POLYARTHRITE CHRONIQUE PROGRESSIVE A CARACTERE FAMILIAL AVEC POUVOIR

D 10475 (continued)
ANTIELASTASIQUE ELEVE ET POUVOIR ANTITRYPSIQUE ABAISSE. (LUNG DESTROYED IN THE COURSE OF A PROGRESSIVE CHRONIC POLYARTHRITIS OF FAMILIAL CHARACTER WITH ELEVATED ANTIELASTIC AND LOWERED ANTITRYPTIC POWER.) Lyon Medical 220(35):327-45, Sep 1968, French (Abs.)

A 61-year old man, suffering from a rheumatoid polyarthritis for many years, and whose sister also suffered from the same disease, has been observed. On the pulmonary level, in addition to a fibrosis of the basal region, there was an extremely serious pulmonary destruction with a very large bullous cavity occupying almost the entire left superior lobe. The antitrypsin power of the serum, reduced to 0.680 mg/ml, is significative of the heterozygous state of a genetic defect. The authors asserted that alcoholic intoxication and nicotinism very certainly favored the degradation of the elastic structure of the lung, especially when the two toxic factors were associated as was the case in the patient (2 packs of cigarettes and 2 liters of wine per day).

D 10482
Robins, A. B., Epstein, H. H., Diamond, P. H., Plishner, M. J., and Finkelstein, H.
A PROJECT FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISABILITY FROM CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN WORKING MALES. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(1):77-85, Jan 1969.

D 10505
Blair, W. H., Henry, M. C., and Ehrlich, R.
CHRONIC TOXICITY OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE. 2. Effect on Histopathology of Lung Tissue. Archives of Environmental Health 18(2):186-92, Feb 1969.

D 10506
Ehrlich, R. and Henry, M. C.
CHRONIC TOXICITY OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE. 1. Effect on Resistance to Bacterial Pneumonia. Archives of Environmental Health 17(6):860-5, Dec 1968.

D 10510
Mitchell, R. S.
OUTLOOK IN EMPHYSEMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. New England Journal of Medicine 280(8):445-6, Feb 20, 1969.

D 10512
Prineas, R. J., Tibblin, G., and Rose, G.
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN A WORKING POPULATION. British Heart Journal 30(6):859-63, Nov 1968.

D 10513
West Virginia Medical Journal.
SMOKING AFFECTS WHOLE FAMILY. West Virginia Medical Journal 65(1):22, Jan 1969.

D 10520
Kolbye, A. C., Jr.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA. Presented at the 5th Annual Meeting on Health Hazard Appraisal, Indianapolis, Ind., Dec 10, 1968, 5 pp.

D 10535
Maryland State Medical Journal.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND EMPHYSEMA. Maryland State Medical Journal 17(11):107-8, Nov 1968.

D 10551
Tysinger, D. S., Jr., Walton, R. A., and Adams, C. N.
TREATMENT PHASE OF THE ALABAMA CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE PROGRAM. Southern Medical Journal 62(1):23-9, Jan 1969.

D 10554
Wundohl, F. F. and Fackler, W. A.
THE LIFE CYCLE OF OLIN ANSINK. National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association Bulletin 54(10): 3-6, Nov 1968.

D 10555
Chadwick, D. R.
CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES -- A TIME FOR ACTION. (Editorial) Review of Allergy 22(12):1108-9, Dec 1968.

D 10559
Anderson, T. W. and Shephard, R. J.
NORMAL VALUES FOR SINGLE-BREATH DIFFUSING CAPACITY - THE INFLUENCE OF AGE, BODY SIZE AND SMOKING HABITS. Respiration 26(1):1-7, 1969.

D 10563
Turner, W. A.
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin 48(1): 3-11, Feb 1969.

D 10566
Boin, J. K.
EXPERT MD OPINIONS VARY ON MAJOR HEALTH HAZARD FACING COAL MINERS. U. S. Medicine 5(1):4, 18, Jan 1, 1969.

D 10589
deTreville, R. T. P. (Director)
EMPHYSEMA IN INDUSTRY. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, 127 pp.

D 10590
Thurlbeck, W. M.
THE ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND ALL FORMS OF EMPHYSEMA. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 1-20.

D 10591
Wright, G. W.
CLINICAL ASPECTS OF EMPHYSEMA AND CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHIAL DISEASE. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 21-43.

D 10592
Higgins, I. T. T.
BRONCHITIS AND RESPIRATORY DISABILITY IN POPULATIONS IN BRITAIN. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 44-55.

D 10593
Gocke, T. M.
FACTORS WHICH AGGRAVATE CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 57-71.

D 10594
Brinkman, G. L. and Block, D. L.
LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHIAL DISEASES. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 72-89.

D 10595
Gross, P.
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF EMPHYSEMA ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 90-8.

D 10596
Bates, D. V., Brinkman, G. L., Gocke, T. M., and Stone, R. W.
IS EITHER CHRONIC BRONCHITIS OR EMPHYSEMA CAUSALLY RELATED TO OCCUPATION? In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 99-108.

D 10597
Hill, J. L., Fritz, J. W., Rady, R. B., and Standish, W. L.
PRACTICAL MEDICOLEGAL PROBLEMS. In: deTreville, W. M. (Director). Emphysema in Industry. Medical Series Bulletin No. 10, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jul 1966, pp. 109-24.

D 10598
Lamb, D. and Reid, L.
GOBLET CELL INCREASE IN RAT BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM AFTER EXPOSURE TO CIGARETTE AND CIGAR TOBACCO SMOKE. British Medical Journal 1(5635): 33-5, Jan 4, 1969.

D 10607
Gross, P.
LE MECANISME DU TRANSPORT ALVEOLAIRE. (THE ALVEOLAR TRANSPORT MECHANISM.) Poumon et le Coeur 23(10):1215-27, 1967, French (Abs.)

An outline of the two concepts of alveolar clearance is briefly sketched. These concepts are: transport by ameboid motion of phagocytes and

D 10607 (continued)
transport by the moving alveolar surface film of fluid. Among the factors possibly involved in the mechanism of alveolar clearance the following are discussed: the pulmonary surfactant, atelectasis, intraalveolar compaction of inhaled dust particles and the subsequent fragmentation of the compacted dust masses, and peribronchiolar adenomatosis. (Author Abstract)

D 10615
Gandevia, B.
A PRODUCTIVE COUGH UPON REQUEST AS AN INDEX OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS: THE EFFECTS OF AGE, SEX, SMOKING HABIT AND ENVIRONMENT UPON PREVALENCE IN AUSTRALIAN GENERAL PRACTICE. Medical Journal of Australia 1(1): 16-20, Jan 4, 1969.

D 10635
Indian Medical Record.
CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS. Indian Medical Record 88(10): 163-8, Oct 1968.

D 10637
Ulmer, W. T., Reichel, G., and Werner, U.
DIE CHRONISCH OBSTRUKTIVE BRONCHITIS DES BERGMANNES. UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR HAUFIGKEIT BEI DER NORMALBEVOLKERUNG UND BEI BERGLEUTEN. DIE BEDEUTUNG DER STAUBBELASTUNG UND DER EINFLUSS DES RAUCHENS. (CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS OF THE COAL MINER. AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF ITS INCIDENCE IN THE NORMAL POPULATION AND IN COAL MINERS. THE IMPORTANCE OF DUST AND SMOKING.) Internationales Archiv fur Gewerbepathologie und Gewerbehygiene 25(1):75-98, 1968, German (Abs.)

In the present investigation 952 steelworkers, 626 coal miners without radiological signs of silicosis, 376 miners affected with silicosis of the grades m n p A, and 304 miners suffering from silicosis of the radiological grades B C have been examined. The findings were as follows: (1) Coal miners without silicosis showed, a reduction of the arterial oxygen-pressure of 3--4 mm Hg due to a stronger inhomogenity of the ventilation-perfusion-diffusion ratio. (2) Reduction of the lung function values is not bound to the presence of silicogenous dust deposits. The group miners with silicosis of the grades m n p and A shows in its functional behavior no differences as compared to miners without radiological evidence of lung

D 10637 (continued)
changes due to quartz dust. (3) For obstructive bronchitis, the measurements show that miners were not sick more often than the general male population. (4) Only silicosis cases with large formation of callosities and shrinking processes (B and C) show with an incidence-rate of 63.4 percent beyond the age of 55 years and incidence of chronic obstructive bronchitis of about the twofold as would be expected in the light of the survey of the general male population. (5) Contrary to mine dusts, smoking habits show an influence on the incidence of obstructive bronchitis. While of 65 non-smoking men only 20 percent show an increased flow resistance, 100 heavy smokers with a daily cigarette consumption of more than 20 cigarettes show in 30 percent of the cases an obstructive bronchial affection. The bronchial flow resistance lay in heavy smokers clearly above the value of nonsmokers. The arterial oxygen-pressure showed a reduction while the intrathoracal gas volume in heavy smokers as compared to the non-smoking control group was elevated. (6) At the same dust exposure, miners who were heavy smokers became sick with chronic bronchitis, associated with increased bronchial resistance, nearly twice as often as miners with light tobacco consumption.

D 10641
Kandus, J. and Rosmanith, J.
SCHADIGUNG DER ATEMWEGE DURCH THOMASSCHLACKENMEHL. (DAMAGE TO THE RESPIRATORY TRACT CAUSED BY GROUND BASIC SLAG.) Internationales Archiv fur Gewerbepathologie und Gewerbehygiene 25(1):51-64, 1968, German (Abs.)

The employees of the Thomas Phosphate Slag Mill were examined according to the BMRC Clinical-Epidemiological method. A considerable function of an injurious ingredient has been detected in the airways. The authors have ascertained a significantly higher incidence of complicated chronic bronchitis (i.e. chronic recurrent mucopurulent bronchitis and chronic obstructive bronchitis according to BMRC) in the employees of the Thomas Phosphate Slag Mill (15.15 percent), as against the control group (1.79 percent) and also the other group of coal-miners (6.58 percent). The authors have suggested that in pluricausal aetiology of the origin and development of chronic bronchitis in these cases, the contribution of the working conditions is a dominant factor. Similarly, they have shown higher incidence of bronchopneumonia in these subjects. The

174

D 10641 (continued)
authors, however, could not succeed in proving either the fibrogenous effect of Thomas slag or that the symptoms of general organism impairment were a result of the main bronchotropic injurious ingredient contained in that slag. (Author Abstract)

D 10685
Takenouchi, S.
BOJI GYOSHO GYOSHA NI OKERU MANSEI KOKYUKI SHOGAI NI KANSURU EKIGAKUTEKI KENKYU. (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISTURBANCES AMONG EMPLOYEES IN A CERTAIN ORGANIZATION'S WORKSHOP.) Nara Igaku Zasshi 19(5-6):749-63, Dec 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

An attempt was made to investigate chronic respiratory disturbances among 4,911 employees in a certain organization's workshop in Osaka district, but in particular 1,486 cases excluding pulmonary tuberculosis and other diseases of known causes were examined under consideration of abnormalities on X-ray findings, respiratory symptoms and pulmonary function in age groups, residential places, smoking habits (especially, duration of smoking) and working places. A comparative study was made between Osaka district and Tsuge region (288 cases). The results obtained were as follows: (1). The incidence of abnormalities on X-ray findings in 1,486 cases in Osaka district was 2.8 percent and increased as age advanced. Some significant difference of incidence of abnormalities on X-ray findings was observed on 40-55 year old group between Osaka district and Tsuge region, indicating that air pollution had effects on incidence of abnormalities on X-ray findings even among the young aged group. (2). The incidence of abnormalities on X-ray findings in Osaka district increased with prolonged duration of smoking (Smokers 3.1 percent, Nonsmokers 1.5 percent). But, there was no difference between smokers and nonsmokers in Tsuge region. (3). Prevalence of respiratory symptoms (production of sputum having presistent or recurrent cough for one month or more) showed some significant difference between Osaka district and Tsuge region. (4). The prevalence was significantly higher among smokers than among nonsmokers in Osaka district. But, there was no difference in Tsuge region. (5). Pulmonary function test by Vitalor was performed in all cases in both areas. Pulmonary hypofunction

D 10685 (continued)
was significantly higher in Osaka district (6.5 percent) than in Tsuge region (0 percent). Pulmonary hypofunction cases in Osaka district increased significantly in 40-55 year old group. (Author Abstract)

D 10690
Ayres, S. M.
THE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON HEALTH. Delaware Medical Journal 41(1):9-14, Jan 1969.

D 10695
D'Anelli, A., Proscia, N., Sorisio, F., and Caratti, C. A.
L'ENFISEMA POLMONARE CRONICO OSTRUTTIVO NEL MALATO ULCEROSO. (CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE EMPHYSEMA IN THE ULCER PATIENT.) Archivio per le Scienze Mediche 125(5):191-4, May 1968, Italian (Abs.)

After an examination of the literature data, a series of 54 cases of chronic obstructive emphysema observed in 220 operated ulcer patients (25.9 percent) is presented. It is considered that this value (and those reported by other workers) cannot be dismissed as matters of pure chance. Turning on the possible causes of such an association, statistical evidence is advanced in support of the view that smoking, vagal hypertonia, respiratory acidosis and hypoxia must be considered as providing the most direct pathogenetic link between the two morbid forms in the same subject. (Author Abstract)

D 10705
Negreiros, B. and de Almeida, A. H. E.
ASMA E ENFISEMA. (ASTHMA AND EMPHYSEMA.) Revista Brasileira de Medicina 25(7):457-61, Jul 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

The authors begin their report with the up to date concepts of emphysema and asthma and their relationship. The two following questions are of practical interest: (1) Is the mechanism of asthma capable by itself to develop the emphysema? (2) How much of emphysema has a chronic asthma? After a brief historical revision and commenting the aspect an anatomo-physiopathologic of both diseases, they concluded: (1) "Many asthmatics of today are emphysematous but few emphysematous of today were asthmatics". (2) The

D 10705 (continued)
mechanism of asthma could make a emphysema if it could maintain the lung inflated after the end of the bronchial spasm. This could only happen when bronchial irritating factors became part of the process (chronic bronchitis, smoking and air pollution.) (3) "We believe that the physician of an asthmatic patient has a great responsibility in the Presumption of a Emphysema, suggested by the pulmonary function tests. (the diagnosis of emphysema only is certain under necropsis). The allergist should not go far beyond his field, limiting himself to treating asthma and asking the help of a pneumologist if emphysema is envolved. (Author Abstract)

D 10716
Anderson, W. H. and Williams, J. B.
EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE ON DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY PERFUSION. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 75-9.

D 10717
Ballenger, J. J., McFarland, C. R., Harding, H. B., and Koll, M.
THE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTANTS ON MUCOCILIARY CLEARANCE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 91-102.

D 10718
Spain, D. M.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRACHEOBRONCHIAL METAPLASIA (REGENERATIVE HYPERPLASIA) (AGE, SEX, CIGARETTE SMOKING AND RELATION TO REID INDEX)--PRELIMINARY REPORT. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 183-6.

D 10719
Anderson, A. E., Jr., Furlaneto, J. A., and Foraker, A. G.
SELECTIVE VENTING OF CIGARETTE SMOKE IN DICHOTOMOUS DUCTS AND PRESERVED

D 10719 (continued)
HUMAN BRONCHI. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 191-7.

D 10720
Davis, A. L. and McClement, J. H.
THE COURSE AND PROGNOSIS OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 219-34.

D 10721
Gregg, I.
A STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF PROGRESSIVE AIRWAYS OBSTRUCTION IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 235-48.

D 10722
Fletcher, C. M., Tinker, C. M., Hill, I. D., and Speizer, F. E.
A FIVE-YEAR PROSPECTIVE FIELD STUDY OF EARLY OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 249-52.

D 10723
Burrows, B.
THE COURSE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 253-8.

D 10724
Holland, W. W., Halil, T., and Elliott, A.
THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON VENTILATORY FUNCTION IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 259-72.

D 10725
Rylander, R.
ENVIRONMENTAL AIR POLLUTANTS AND LUNG DEFENSE TO AIRBORNE BACTERIA. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease, U.S. Department of Health Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication, No. 1879, 1969, pp. 297-304.

D 10730
Worth, G., Smidt, U., and Muysers, K.
ZUR THERAPIE DER CHRONISCHEN BRONCHITIS. (THERAPY OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Fortschritte der Medizin 86(22):983-6, Nov 21, 1968, German (Abs.)

The clinical and pathological criteria in the diagnosis of chronic bronchitis and the pharmaceutical and surgical measures were briefly discussed. Prognosis in chronic bronchitis is dependent upon early diagnosis and treatment.

D 10734
Staudacher, H. L. and Hoffmann, H. L.
NEUE WEGE FUR PROPHYLAXE UND THERAPIE DER CHRONISCHEN BRONCHITIS IM ALTER. (NEW METHODS FOR PREVENTION AND THERAPY OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN THE AGED.) Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie 1(4):238-52, Jul 1968, German (Abs.)

The authors give an account of the prevention and treatment of bouts of chronic bronchitis as the effective types of treatment for old patients. The prevention of bouts consists of a consistent long-term treatment with antibiotics and secretolytic agents during the damp-cold months of autumn and winter, whereas the treatment of bouts of the acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis consists of an intensive dosage of drug treatment with the same combination drug for an adequately long period of time. Investigations on 81 hospitalized patients with bronchitis confirmed the efficacy of the prevention and treatment of bouts. 40 patients were treated for 4 months with daily doses of 500 mg of Oxytetracyclin and 8 mg of Bisolvon in the form of the combination drug Bisolvomycin. Bouts of bronchitis could be prevented by means of this treatment, and thus the advance of the disease be limited. During the winter of 1967/68, the acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis of 21 hospitalized patients was treated daily with 3x2 capsules of Bisolvomycin until improvement and afterwards with 4x1 capsule, of the combination drug until recovery. Side effects and symptoms of intolerance could not be observed with both types of treatment. (Author Abstract)

D 10734 (continued)

D 10735
Gerwel, T.
STAN GORNYCH DROG ODDECHOWYCH U PRACOWNIKOW PRZENYSLU TYTONIOWEGO. (THE STATE OF UPPER RESPIRATORY WAYS AMONG TOBACCO INDUSTRY WORKERS.) Medycyna Pracy 19(6):599-606, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

An investigation of the working environment in one of the tobacco plants was made as well as laryngological examinations among the staff. From 233 persons examined the amnesis was gathered and changes in the upper respiratory ways were described. The analysis of information obtained in comparison with data in the literature formed the basis for the following conclusions. (1) Changes in the upper respiratory tract of workers exposed to tobacco dust cannot be considered as serious. (2) Changes of greater intensity can be noticed in the group of tobacco industry workers who smoke, than in the group of nonsmokers employed in similar conditions. (Author Abstract.)

D 10738
Krumholz, R. A.
A COMPREHENSIVE RESPIRATORY DISEASE PROGRAM. Ohio State Medical Journal 65(2): 147-9, Feb 1969.

D 10739
Birath, G.
FUNKTIONELLA OCH STRUKTURELLA FORANDRINGAR I ANDNINGSORGANEN. (SMOKING AND HEALTH (2): FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN RESPIRATORY ORGANS.) Lakartidningen 65(44):4345-50, Oct 30, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

Facts concerning the health risks of tobacco smoking for the respiratory organs are now available from many studies of the injurious effects of smoking. Here are presented in a short review some of the observations made over the past

D 10739 (continued)
year on the immediate effects on, among others, bronchial musculature, cilial action, and mucus production, and on the structural changes that take place in the bronchial epithelium, the mucus gland, and the lung. The risks in relation to cigarette consumption for bronchitis, emphysema, and bronchial cancer, are presented by means of morbidity and mortality statistics.

D 10743
Lor[illegible] G.P.
T[illegible] EXPIRATORY FLOW VOLUME CURVE IN LOCALIZED AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. Journal of the Maine Medical Association 60(1):18-20, Jan 1969.

D 10748
Petty, T. L. and Nett, L. M.
PATIENT EDUCATION AND EMPHYSEMA CARE. Medical Times 97(2):117-30, Feb 1969.

D 10751
Loudon, R. G.
COUGH IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication 1787, 1968, pp. 41-53.

D 10752
Green, G. M.
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGE SYSTEM. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication 1787, 1968, pp. 463-80.

D 10753
Howard, P.
ACUTE EXACERBATIONS AND THE FALL OF FEV IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAYS DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference on Current Research in Chronic Obstuctive Lung Disease. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., n. d., pp. 481-9.

D 10762
Burrows, B. and Earle, R. H.
COURSE AND PROGNOSIS OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. A Prospective Study of 200 Patients. New England Journal of Medicine 280(8):397-404, Feb 20, 1969.

D 10775
Pelzer, A-M and Thomson, M. L.
BODY PLETHYSMOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENTS OF AIRWAY CONDUCTANCE IN OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE. American Review of Respiratory Disease 99(2):194-204, Feb 1969.

D 10776
Ishikawa, S., Bowden, D. H., Fisher, V., and Wyatt, J. P.
THE "EMPHYSEMA PROFILE" IN TWO MIDWESTERN CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA. Archives of Environmental Health 18(4):660-6, Apr 1969.

D 10779
Rylander, R.
ALTERATIONS OF LUNG DEFENSE MECHANISMS AGAINST AIRBORNE BACTERIA. Archives of Environmental Health 18(4):551-5, Apr 1969.

D 10780
Biersteker, K.
AIR POLLUTION AND SMOKING AS CAUSE OF BRONCHITIS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(4):531-5, Apr 1969.

D 10787
Gross, P. and deTreville, T. P.
EMPHYSEMA AND PNEUMOCONIOSIS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(3):340-9, Mar 1969.

D 10794
Erkstam, G., Kiviloog, J., and Ostling, E.
ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY AND CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASE. Scandinavian Journal of Respiratory Diseases 49(4):311-21, 1968.

D 10801
Boudik, F., Herles, F., Teichman, V., Macholda, F., Horacek, F., and Kaufmann, P. C.
VYSKYT CHRONICKE BRONCHITIDY V MESTSKEM OBVODU. Nektera Data Epidemiologicke Studie Chronicke Bronchitidy a Cor Pulmonale v Praze 2. (INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN A TOWN DISTRICT. Some Data on Epidemiological Studies of Chronic Bronchitis and Cor Pulmonale.) Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 108(1):12-9, 1969, Czech (Abs.)

D 10801 (continued)

In 1964-1965, epidemiological studies were undertaken in Prague 2 to test the frequency of chronic bronchitis and pulmonary heart among 8,292 males born during 1898-1913. Chronic bronchitis (chronic cough and expectoration + 2 years) was found in 31.77 percent of the subjects. A statistically significantly higher frequency of respiratory symptoms was found among cigarette smokers, as compared to the nonsmokers. These data were confirmed by ventilation data (FEV 1.0 and PEF). A statistically significantly higher frequency of respiratory symptoms was also found among individuals, in whom the change in occupation (duration exceeding 4 years) was associated with a shift from the social group of mental workers to the social group of manual labourers. (Author Abstract)

D 10803
Dappen, C., Bucher, U., and Scherrer, M.
BEITRAG ZUR KLINIK DER BRONCHORRHO. STATISTISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN AM KRANKENGUT DER MEDIZINISCHEN KLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT BERN. (CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLINIC OF BRONCHORRHEA. STATISTICAL INVESTIGATION OF PATIENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERN MEDICAL CLINIC.) Praxis 58(2):35-41, Jan 14, 1969, German (Abs.)

In 1485 patients of the Medical Clinic of the University of Berne the frequency of the symptom bronchorrhea (for at least two years continually or interruptedly cough and phlegm) was studied. 118 (7.9 percent of the patients suffered from it, 96 were men. In 58 cases the unspecific airways disease that led to the bronchorrhea gave rise to hospitalize the patient. The patients with bronchorrhea had a mean age of 54.5 years and 61 of them had suffered more than ten years from it. In 82.8 percent of the patients with bronchorrhea, in which the pulmonary function was tested, there was found an airways obstruction and in 72.5 percent a positive response to administered Isoprenaline. 5.9 percent of the patients with bronchorrhea moreover suffered from bronchial cancer, 14.4 percent from a pulmonary tuberculosis (active or inactive) and 11.9 percent from a sinusitis. According to Gsell in a rural Swiss community 60 percent of all men between 35 and 60 years of age were habitual smokers. Since in almost one-fourth of our male patients with bronchorrhea indications of the smoking habit were lacking, the question of whether there were more habitual smokers among them than in this investigated population could not be answered. Still, it is worth noting that of 42 patients between the age of 35 and 65 years for which we have data, 37 were habitual smokers.

D 10805
Kimbel, P. (Project Director).
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.
Albert Einstein Medical Center, Moss Rehabilitation Hospital and the Public Health Service (National Center for Chronic Disease Control), Philadelphia, Pa., Supported by Grant No. 29426, May 15, 1968, 69 pp.

D 10807
Buturlin, V. V.

ЧАСТОТА И НЕКОТОРЫЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИИ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИИ ЛЕГКИХ У ЛИЦ УМСТВЕННОГО ТРУДА.

CHASTOTA I NEKOTORYE SVEDENIYA OB EPIDEMIOLOGII KHRONICHESKIKH NESPETSIFICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIY LEGKIKH U LITS UMSTVENNOGO TRUDA. (INCIDENCE AND SOME INFORMATION CONCERNING EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC DISEASES OF THE LUNGS IN INTELLECTUALS.) Terapevticheskii Arkhiv 40(11):57-60, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Frequency of chronic nonspecific diseases of the lungs among intellectuals who had been under dispensary observation for many years was studied. Chronic pneumonia was revealed in 1.81 percent, chronic bronchitis in 1.16 percent, nonspecific pneumosclerosis in 0.5 percent. Moreover, post-tuberculous pneumosclerosis was revealed in 0.26 percent and adhesive pleurisy in 0.54 percent. The average age of patients with chronic diseases of the lungs was higher than that in healthy individuals. The percentage of undernourished persons among patients with pulmonary diseases proved to be the same as in healthy individuals. Excessive nourishment among patients with pulmonary diseases was encountered as frequently as among patients with diseases of other systems and organs and much more frequently than in healthy patients (apparently due to the older age of these patients as compared to healthy ones). Influenza, catarrh of the upper respiratory tract and angina in the

D 10807 (continued)

anamnesis of patients with chronic diseases of the lungs was encountered more often than in healthy persons and patients with other diseases, still greater difference was observed in the incidence of pneumonia and acute bronchitis sustained in the past (in patients with chronic diseases of the lungs -75.2 percent, - in healthy ones - 23.1 percent). Among patients with chronic diseases of the lungs there were more smokers than among healthy persons and those with other diseases (correspondingly 60 percent and 45 percent). (Author Abstract)

D 10817
Nikulin, K. G., Kostina, V. V., Chernysheva, N. I., Zhichina, A. I., Mal'tseva, A. L., Kitayeva, N. D., Samochernova, L. I., Voronkova, A. V., Vorontsov, N. I., Yarygina, V. Ya.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ЛЕГКИХ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ВОЗРАСТНЫХ ГРУППАХ.

OSOBENNOSTI TECHENIYA KHRONICHESKIKH NESPETSIFICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIY LEGKIKH V RAZLICHNYKH VOZRASTNYKH GRUPAKH. (FEATURES PECULIAR TO THE COURSE OF CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC DISEASES OF THE LUNG IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS.) Klinicheskaia Meditsina 46(12):78-86, Dec 1968, Russian (Abs.)

The paper contains information on the incidence and clinical forms of chronic nonspecific diseases of the lungs in 2754 patients of different age groups. The authors note the prevalence of restricted pneumonic forms at a young age, diffuse bronchitic and mixed forms in advanced age. Spasm of bronchi in young and mature age is encountered more frequently, in advanced age there prevails restricted disturbance of bronchial patency and asthmatic state is combined with left-ventricular insufficiency due to concomitant coronary cardiosclerosis. In advanced age there is seen right-ventricular insufficiency mostly in the portal system. (Author Abstract)

D 10829
Kohler, H.
DAS PATHOLOGISCHE BRONCHIALSEKRET BEI VERSCHIEDENEN BRONCHITISFORMEN. (PATHOLOGICAL BRONCHIAL SECRETION IN VARIOUS FORMS OF BRONCHITIS.) Zeitschrift fur die Gesamte Innere Medizin 23(20):609-15, Oct 15, 1968, German (Abs.)

D 10829 (continued)

In this article are described the most important biochemical results of the pathological bronchial secretion in various forms of bronchitis. According to their significance it is particularly descended to the findings of the secretion in chronic bronchitis. Hereby the quantitative relations both of the inorganic constituents, such as Na, K, Ca, P, and of the organic substances, such as proteins, parts and components of carbohydrates, lipoids, and amino acids are included. In our own examinations of bronchial secretion got bronchoscopically the protein contents in patients with chronic bronchitis was on the same level as in patients with laryngectomy performed a longer time ago who served as comparative series in default of normal secretion. There was also no significant difference between the secretion of patients with bronchitis and the control group mentioned concerning the hexosamine contents. However, the total hexoses in the secretion of patients with bronchitis were found in ca. three-fold quantity compared with the secretion of patients in whom some time ago a laryngectomy was performed. This difference is highly significant. (Author Abstract)

D 10851
Holland, W. W.
CHRONISCHE BRONCHITIS UND LUNGENEMPHYSEN. (CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND LUNG EMPHYSEMA.) In; Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 230-41., German (Abs.)

The relationship between smoking and chronic bronchitis and emphysema in Great Britain was reviewed. The review included the following studies: Histopathological changes in the respiratory tract in the lung parenchyma induced by tobacco smoke; effect of smoking on lung function; relative effect of smoking and other factors (urban and rural); relationship of respiratory symptoms to smoking; and possible causal factors which may participate in the etiology of chronic bronchitis. Several tables show the incidence of bronchitis and lung emphysema in 40 to 59-year-old male postal and telephone workers in London, in 3 rural English towns and in 3 American cities on the basis of their smoking habits.

D 10865
Pistawka, H. J.
CHRONIC AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. Current Therapy :99-104, 1969.

D 10867
Greenblatt, M. and Rijhsinghani, K.
COMPARATIVE CYTOPATHOLOGIC ALTERATIONS INDUCED BY ALKYLNITROSAMINES IN NASAL EPITHELIUM OF THE SYRIAN HAMSTER. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 42(3):421-33, Mar 1969.

D 10882
Journal of the American Medical Association.
'KEY' TO CHRONIC LUNG ILLS ELUSIVE. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(9):1626, Mar 3, 1969.

D 10884
Lowe, C. R.
INDUSTRIAL BRONCHITIS. British Medical Journal 1(5642):463-8, Feb 22, 1969.

D 10891
Davidson, J. M. and Macleod, W. M.
PULMONARY ALVEOLAR PROTEINOSIS. British Journal of Diseases of the Chest 63(1):13-28, Jan 1969.

D 10902
Barclay, W. R.
AXIOMS ON CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASE. Hospital Medicine 5(1):70-1, 75-9, Jan 1969.

D 10919
Mulcahy, R.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Medical News (332):7, Feb 14, 1969.

D 10942
Jancik, E.
EINE EPIDEMIOLOGISCHE STUDIE UBER CHRONISCHE BRONCHITIS AUS BRNO, TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI. (AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN BRNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.) Praxis der Pneumologie vereinigt mit der Tuberkulosearzt 22:584-8, Sep 1968, German (Abs.)

The study begun in 1968 covered 2,736 male inhabitants (92 percent of a Brno district) between the ages of 40 and 64 years and followed the guidelines recommended by the British Medical Research Council. The investigation included measurement of vital capacity, forced expiratory volume, peak expiratory flow rate, and chest x-rays. Fifty-four percent were smokers, 18 percent former smokers, and 28 percent had never smoked. One hundred and nineteen with emphysema had lower ventilation values than the others; analogous observations were made of heavy smokers in comparison with nonsmokers. A significant correlation was observed between the quantity of tobacco consumed and depth of inhalation with the severity of cough and expectoration. Former smokers, more often than nonsmokers complained, of cardiac difficulties, which coupled with cough and expectoration, may have influenced discontinuance of smoking. In former smokers an improvement in cough and expectoration was often coupled with an improvement in obstruction of the respiratory tract.

D 10942 (continued)

D 10960

Winkelstein, W., Jr. and Kantor, S.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS AND AIR POLLUTION IN AN URBAN POPULATION OF NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. Archives of Environmental Health 18(5):760-7, May 1969.

D 10965
Asmundsson, T. and Kilburn, K. H.
SURVIVAL OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY FAILURE. Annals of Internal Medicine 70(3):471-85, Mar 1969.

D 10969
Lord, G. P., Gazioglu, K., and Kaltreider, N.
THE MAXIMUM EXPIRATORY FLOW-VOLUME IN THE EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH LUNG DISEASE. American Journal of Medicine 46:72-9, Jan 1969.

D 10977
Albert, R. E., Lippmann, M., and Briscoe, W.
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BRONCHIAL CLEARANCE IN HUMANS AND THE EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Archives of Environmental Health 18(5):738-55, May 1969.

D 10978
Carnow, B. W., Lepper, M. H., Shekelle, R. B., and Stamler, J.
CHICAGO AIR POLLUTION STUDY. SO2 Levels and Acute Illness in Patients

D 10978 (continued)
with Chronic Bronchopulmonary Disease. Archives of Environmental Health 18(5):768-76, May 1969.

D 11010
Simonsson, BO. G.
STUDIES ON CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Goteborg, Sweden, The Pulmonary Function Laboratory and the University Lung Clinic, Renstromska Sjukhuset, 1965, 32 pp.

D 11026
Martin Santos, F. J.
EXPERIENCIA CLINICA CON UNA ASOCIACION DE ERITROMICINA, TETRACICLINA, SULFAMETOXI-PIRIDAZINA, DEXAMETASONA Y BALSAMICOS. (CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH A COMBINATION OF ERYTHROMYCIN, TETRACYCLINE, SULFAMETHOXY-PYRIDAZINE, DEXAMETHASONE AND BALSAMICS.) Medicina Espanola 60 (354):180-92, Sep 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

In 22 cases with infectious respiratory diseases, or with bronchopulmonary component, the possible therapeutic effects of Bio-Exazol (Andreu-Dif) were studied. The administration of the medicament was carried out by injection (intramuscular route) every 12 or 24 hours, according to the disease stage, and the results showed a quick regression of the symptomatology with an excellent therapeutic response. There was not any case with side effects, and the tolerance at the site of injection was very good in spite of the number of injections administered. (Author Abstract)

D 11038
Fruhmann, G., Barth, M., Bergstermann, H., Kouba, U., and Fuchs, G.
ARBEITSMEDIZINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER CHRONISCHE BRONCHITIS, UBER BYSSINOSE UND FUR EINE ALLGEMEINE GESUNDHEITSVORSORGE. (INDUSTRIAL-MEDICAL STUDIES OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, BYSSINOSIS, AND IN CONNECTION WITH GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.) Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 111(10): 552-64, Mar 7, 1969, German (Abs.)

Whole-body plethysmography improves the early diagnosis of an obstructive bronchial disease. Knowledge of the flow resistance in the bronchi is necessary for the assessment of a capacity per second below 70 percent of the maximum respiratory volume and for the evaluation of the maximum respiration time volume measured below 70 percent of the minimum value required. Among 1,000 workers of a metal work (mean age: 42.2 years) the anamnestic and clinical symptoms of a non-obstructive chronic bronchitis are stated in 21 percent, among nonsmokers only in 4.4 percent. Of 215 foundry workers exposed to dust at their working place, 26 percent show chronic bronchitis, of their 230 Colleagues not exposed to dust only 18 percent. In 15.1 percent of the total group (among nonsmokers only in 4.4 percent) is there a bronchial flow resistance above 3 cm/WS/1 sec. After 20-30 years work at a place with heavy contamination of the air an increase of 10 to 20 percent in the resistance values of 3.0 cm/WS/1 sec. and more can be demonstrated. A similar accumulation of increased obstructions of the respiratory tract is computed after a daily smoking of 20 cigarettes for 30 years. The number of cases of chronic bronchitis increases earlier with the augmenting influence of professional exposure to dust, than the number of pathological flow resistances.

D 11039
Sawicki, F., Steczkowski, J., Jedrychowski, W., and Maternowska, W.
PRZEWLEKLE NIESWOISTE CHOROBY UKLADU ODDECHOWEGO WSROD MIESZKANCOW KRAKOWA. III. Wstepne Badanie Terenowe. (CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE CITY OF CRACOW. III. Pilot Study.) Przeglad Epidemiologiczny 22(4):569-74, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

In April and May 1966, the pilot study was carried out in one of the districts of the city of Cracow, based on a randomly selected sample of 200 dwellings and 574 permanent inhabitants. From the selected sample, 91 percent of the dwellings and 90.2 percent of the persons were examined. Chest roentgenograms, spirometric data, body height and weight were obtained for 63 percent of the persons in the sample. On the basis of the adopted diagnostic criteria, chronic bronchitis syndrome was diagnosed in 17.8 percent of the persons (24 percent of the men and 13 percent of the women). In the course of the pilot study, a number of additional, methodologic, studies were made with the purpose of assessing the sources of errors biasing the results. (Author Abstract).

D 11049
Krstic, S.
KRONICNE NESPECIFICNE BRONHOPNEUMOPATIJE. (CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC BRONCHOPULMONARY DISEASES.) Anali Bolnice "Dr. M. Stojanovic" 7(Suplement 18):7-20, 1968, Serbo-Croation (Abs.)

D 11049 (continued)

Since 1965, the author has been investigating apparently unspecific bronchopneumonopathies, chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema being of most common occurence. Medical examinations should include the usual manipulations of auscultation and percussion, biochemical and immunohematological tests, X-rays, and spirometric measurements. Based on these test results, diseases are classified as: I. chronic bronchopathies, like bronchiectasis; II. localized chronic unspecific pneumonopathies, such as chronic pneumonia; III. diffuse chronic diseases of the lungs, such as diffuse pulmonary fibrosis; IV. chronic diseases of the pleura, such as chronic adhesive pleuritis; V. secondary cardio-pulmonary disorders and vascular diseases (e.g., pulmonary embolism); VI. specific diseases of the respiratory organs such as pulmonary mycosis. Also provided are 16 tables on the incidence of most of these diseases.

D 11105
Gross, P., deTreville, R. T. P., Babyak, M. A., Kaschak, M., and Tolker, E. B.
EXPERIMENTAL EMPHYSEMA: EFFECT OF CHRONIC NITROGEN DIOXIDE EXPOSURE AND OF PAPAIN ON NORMAL AND PNEUMOCONIOTIC LUNGS. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 357-78.

D 11109
Epstein, S. W., Fletcher, C. M., and Oppenheimer, E. A.
DAILY PEAK FLOW MEASUREMENTS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF STEROID THERAPY FOR AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. British Medical Journal 1(5638):223-5, Jan 25, 1969.

D 11127
Suhs, R. H., Lumeng, J. L., and Lepper, M. H.
AN EXPERIMENTAL IMMUNOLOGIC APPROACH TO THE INDUCTION AND PERPETUATION OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(4):564-73, Apr 1969.

D 11132
Thomson, M. L. and Short, M. D.
MUCOCILIARY FUNCTION IN HEALTH, CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASE, AND ASBESTOSIS. Journal of Applied Physiology 26(5):535-9, May 1969.

D 11141
Burton, P. A. and Dixon, M. F.
A COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN THE MUCOUS GLANDS AND GOBLET CELLS OF NASAL, SINUS, AND BRONCHIAL MUCOSA. Thorax 24(2): 180-5, Mar 1969.

D 11150
Stanescu, D., Teculescu, D., and Pacuraru, R.
UNEVEN VENTILATION IN ADVANCED SILICOSIS. Internationales Archiv fur Gewerbepathologie 25(1):39-44, 1968.

D 11157
Mitchell, R. S., Walker, S. H., Silvers, G. W., Dart, G., and Maisel, J. C.
FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF ANATOMIC EMPHYSEMA IN MEN OVER 40 DYING IN TWO DENVER HOSPITALS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(4): 667-70, Apr 1969.

D 11158
Freeman, G., Crane, S. C., Stephens, R. J., and Furiosi, N. J.
THE SUBACUTE NITROGEN DIOXIDE-INDUCED LESION OF THE RAT LUNG. Archives of Environmental Health 18(4):609-12, Apr 1969.

D 11230
Rodman, T. and Sterling, F. H.
PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA AND RELATED LUNG DISEASES. Saint Louis, Mo., C. V. Mosby Company, 1969, 468 pp.

D 11231
Strieder, D. J., Murphy, R., and Kazemi, H.
MECHANISM OF POSTURAL HYPOXEMIA IN ASYMPTOMATIC SMOKERS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 99(5):760-6, May 1969.

D 11251
Robertson, D. G., Epstein, S. W., and Warrell, D. A.
TRIAL OF DISODIUM CROMOGLYCATE IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA. British Medical Journal 1(5643):552-4, Mar 1, 1969.

D 11260
Crusader.
SMOKING AND EMPHYSEMA. Crusader :5-7, May 1969.

D 11268
Vargha, G., Poros, Z., and Jozsa, S.
DOHANYZAS ES VENTILLACIOZAVAR IDULT TUDOBETEGSEGEKBEN. Osszehasonlito

D 11268 (continued)
Vizsgalatok 1000 Betegen. (SMOKING AND VENTILATION INTERFERENCE IN CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASES. Comparative Studies on 1,000 Patients.) Orvosi Hetilap 109(2): 80-2, 1968, Hungarian (Abs.)

Studies preformed on 690 smokers and 310 nonsmoking patients afflicted with chronic respiratory ailment, have revealed that the obstructive ventilation interference - as expressed by the Tiffeneau index - is displaying practically a parallel trend with increased intensity and continuity of the smoking period. The impairments beyond the age of 40 degenerate into chronic debilities. These observations are derived and confirmed by the patients of the male ward. In incurring of the phenomena the essential factor is manifest by hyperplasia of the salivary glands on the respiratory tract caused by smoking. The ratio is 44 percent versus 18 percent among the abstainers. The ailment is also symptomatic by the wheezing sound released by the patient during the act of breathing. A characteristic inter-relationship, thus far, has not been established between the vitality of the patient and the effect of smoking. The investigations, however, have confirmed other documented information that smoking is the prime cause in the initiation of obstructive ventilation difficulties of afflicted subjects. Presumably smoking also promotes the proneness for infections on the respiratory (tract and) system. The results are graphically and tabularly displayed.

D 11271
Satyr, N. A.
НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЕ ЛАРИНГИТЫ И ТРАХЕОЭНДОБРОНХИТЫ У БОЛЬНЫХ ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗОМ ЛЕГКИХ.

NESPETSIFICHESKIYE LARINGITY I TRAKHEOENDOBRON KHITY U BOL'NYKH TUBERKULEZOM LEGKIKH. (NONSPECIFIC LARYNGITIS AND TRACHEOENDOBRONCHITIS IN PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS.) Problemy Tuberkuleza 47(2):58-60, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Examination covered 135 patients, whereby nonspecific laryngitis and tracheobronchitis were revealed not only in tuberculosis, but also in nonspecific diseases of the lungs. There was a tendency towards reduced tuberculosis morbidity involving respiratory passages, but, at the same time, the proportional share of detected nonspecific processes in the larynx and bronchi shows but insignificant variations. Still high is the percentage of diagnostic errors in identifying nonspecific laryngitis and tracheobronchitis, due to their clinical symptoms coinciding with those seen in tuberculosis of the larynx and bronchi. The time necessary to cure nonspecific laryngitis and tracheobronchitis ranges from 1 up to 4½ months. (Author Abstract)

D 11271 (continued)

D 11274
Reffi, A., Jotti, D., and Baffoni, A.
PNEUMOTORACE SPONTANEO SACCATO IRREVERSIBILE NEL DECORSO DELLA SILICOSI POLMONARE PROGRESSIVA. Osservazione Di 3 Casi Clinici. (SPONTANEOUS IRREVERSIBLE PNEUMOTHORAX IN THE COURSE OF PROGRESSIVE PULMONARY SILICOSIS. Observations of 3 Clinical Cases.) Rivista di Patologia e Clinica della Tubercolosi 41(5):627-35, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors report on the clinico-radiological and evolutive characteristics of three cases of pulmonary silicosis (two massive and one in the initial phase of confluence) complicated by chronic pneumothorax, limited to the site of the most important pneumoconiotic lesions. The absence of a clear symptomatology at the initial phase of the disease, the occasionality of the radiological finding, the limitation and the irreversibility of the gaseous collection suggest to prospect a sui generis pathogenesis of these pneumothoraces allowing the distinction from the more frequent and whole pneumothoraces which are always well identified clinically and with a well established pathogenesis, having also a better prognosis. (Author Abstract)

D 11281
Chester, E. H., Gillespie, D. G. and Krause, F. D.
THE PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE IN CHLORINE GAS WORKERS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 99(3):365-73, Mar 1969.

D 11288
Dines, D. E.
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE: Considerations in Treatment, From Acute Respiratory Failure to long-Term Outpatient care. Boletin Asociacion Medica de Puerto Rico 60(5):205-13, May 1968.

D 11293
Holland, W. W., Kasap, H. S., Colley, J. R. T., and Cormack, W.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS AND VENTILATORY FUNCTION: A FAMILY STUDY. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(2):77-84, May 1969.

D 11294
Cullen, K. J., Welborn, T. A., Stenhouse, N. S., McCall, M. G., and Curnow, D. H.
VENTILATORY CAPACITY AND PRODUCTIVE COUGH IN A RURAL COMMUNITY. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(2):85-90, May 1969.

D 11301
Rankin, J. G., Hale, G. S., Wilkinson, P., O'Day, D. M., Santamaria, J. N., and Babarczy, G.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMOKING AND PULMONARY DISEASE IN ALCOHOLISM. Medical Journal of Australia 1(14): 730-3, Apr 5, 1969.

D 11302
Palecek, F. and Rochova-Mikulaskova, J.
EXPERIMENTAL EMPHYSEMA IN RATS; AN ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE ITS PRODUCTION BY GESTAGEN ADMINISTRATION. Physiologia Bohemoslovaca 17(5):445-54, 1968.

D 11306
Mohanty, P. and Gupta, T. C.
SMOKING HABIT AND PULMONARY VENTILATION IN ADIVASIS. Indian Journal of physiology and Pharmacology 12(3):87-9, Jul 1968.

D 11337
Kowalyshyn, T. and Sataline, L. R.
FAMILIAL EMPHYSEMA ASSOCIATED WITH ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY. Diseases of the Chest 55(4):285-9, Apr 1969.

D 11341
Ferris, B. G., Jr.
CHRONIC LOW-LEVEL AIR POLLUTION. Use of General Mortality, and Chronic Disease Morbidity and Mortality to Estimate Effects. Environmental Research 2(2):79-87, Feb 1969.

D 11347
Weill, H., George, R., Schwarz, M., and Ziskind, M.
LATE EVALUATION OF PULMONARY FUNCTION AFTER ACUTE EXPOSURE TO CHLORINE GAS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 99(3):374-9, Mar 1969.

D 11363
Oudet, M. P.
METHODOLOGIE DU DIAGNOSTIC EN PNEUMOLOGIE. (METHODOLOGY OF DIAGNOSIS IN PNEUMOLOGY.) Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe Medicale des Hopitaux de Paris 119(9): 793-806, 1968, French (Abs.)

A critical study of the steps in the diagnosis of pneumology has been reported. The present diagnostic procedures are based upon objective criteria and admit only a reduced margin of error. This precision in diagnosis permits the use of modern information methods. The research is based upon a study of 2912 dossiers of patients admitted to the Hospital during the author's 4 years of service. Tuberculosis and bronchopulmonary cancers are initially isolated upon diagnosis and the other pneumopathies then arranged into 6 categories according to the radiological images. One is thus able to structure, according to a pragmatic sequence, the collection of the information, and to enter the data on precoded sheets for eventual transfer to perforated tape for machine handling. The adopted pragmatic sequence seeks to facilitate the recording of information while furnishing a useful plan for clinical work.

D 11364
Katz, F.
ENFERMEDAD PULMONAR CRONICA OBSTRUCTIVA. (CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.) Gaceta Medica de Mexico 99(1):67-74, 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

Chronic bronchitis, asthma, and pulmonary emphysema are defined. From the etiological point of view, it is evident that many causal factors such as infection, smoking, and atmospheric pollution in industrial areas, play a part in the development of chronic bronchitis. In asthma, although the allergic factor is predominant in causing bronchospasms, infections and psychosomatic factors must also be taken into account. Pulmonary emphysema does not constitute a single pathological entity; its major definition is based upon structural changes but with regard to its pathogenesis, the obstruction in the aerial tract is not the prime factor in its production but rather the result of lesions in the paremchyma. Tobacco is related, directly or indirectly, to the development of emphysema but air pollution, autoimmune phenomena, and metabolic, vascular or hereditary factors are also being investigated. The final verdict indicates that emphysema depends upon a combination of factors and upon different mechanisms.

D 11365
Fimiani, R. and Silvestroni, A.
L'ELETTROCARDIOGRAMMA NELLE BRONCOPATIE CRONICHE. (THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAM IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Folia Medica 51 (2):118-48, Feb 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors have carried out a study for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the electrocardiogram in chronic bronchitis. 1000 cases have been observed through complete electrocardiographic tests and, in many cases, through the comparison of electrocardiographic tracing with radiologic findings and tests of respiratory function. On the interpretation of electrocardiographic observations for the diagnosis of right ventricular hypertrophy and chronic right heart failure (pulmonary heart) have been taken under consideration either by those suggested by experts of the WHO or those recommended by the authors that have studied these subjects. From the examination of the authors' casuistics the electrocardiogram is normal in 20 percent of the cases; in 2.3 percent there are evident pathognomonic signs of chronic pulmonary heart disease according to the norms of the WHO: in 77.2 percent of all cases the authors have found electrocardiographic signs that show a participation of the right heart. These signs are represented, chiefly in the third and fourth groups by the morphological changes of P waves and by the changes of R/S ratio. On the basis of these results and on the coexistence of a correspondence between these electrocardiographic changes and radiographic and spirographic findings the authors stated that in a high percentage of chronic patients, the electrocardiogram show signs of right heart disease and are of valuable aid for a more precise diagnostic and prognostic judgment in chronic bronchial diseases. (Author Abstract)

D 11369
Reuter, W. and Kohler, H.
BRONCHUSVERANDERUNGEN IN ABHANGIGKEIT VON ALTER UND GESCHLECHT. (BRONCHIAL CHANGES DEPENDING ON AGE AND SEX.) Zeitschrift fur Alternsforschung 21(3): 207-12, Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

Of 500 bronchoscoped patients, 404 males and 96 females, 265 showed a chronic bronchitic syndrome. The different incidences of endoscopically visible changes in the bronchial wall and lumen was calculated statistically. They were observed significantly more frequently in male bronchitics of all age groups than in females. In elderly males with chronic bronchitis these were chiefly parallel

D 11369 (continued)
rail-shaped longitudinal folds and ventilatory changes in lumen caused by the tonicity and in those without bronchitis ecchondromas. Sexual differences, external and biomorphous influences appear to be significant. (Author Abstract)

D 11404
Jacobs, P. and Robinson, R.
EXPERIENCES WITH DOXYCYCLINE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS. South African Medical Journal 43(8):206-10, Feb 22, 1969.

D 11409
Waterman, D. H., Domm, S.E., Rogers, W. K., and Borrell, J. L.
THE EFFECTIVE USE OF BRONCHOSCOPY IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology 78(3):449-58, Jun 1969.

D 11428
Lebovitz, J. J., Lebovitz, E., and Silverman, J. D.
PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA. Current Therapy :113-6, 1969.

D 11429
Suhs, R. H.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Current Therapy : 110-2, 1969.

D 11437
Baxter, W. D. and Levine, R. S.
AN EVALUATION OF INTERMITTENT POSITIVE PRESSURE BREATHING IN THE PREVENTION OF POSTOPERATIVE PULMONARY COMPLICATIONS. Archives of Surgery 98(6):795-8, Jun 1969.

D 11438
Kilburn, K. H., Asmundsson, T., Britt, R. C., and Cardon, R.
EFFECTS OF BREATHING 10 PER CENT CARBON DIOXIDE ON THE PULMONARY CIRCULATION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS. Circulation 39(5):639-53, May 1969.

D 11446
Pratt, S. A., Finley, T. N., Smith, M. H., and Ladman, A. J.
A COMPARISON OF ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES AND PULMONARY SURFACTANT(?) OBTAINED FROM THE LUNGS OF HUMAN SMOKERS AND NONSMOKERS BY ENDOBRONCHIAL LAVAGE. Anatomical Record 163(4):497-507, Apr 1969.

D 11464
Brunel, M.
TRAITEMENT DE FOND DE LA MALADIE ASTHMATIQUE. (FUNDAMENTAL TREATMENT OF ASTHMA.) Revue du Praticien 19(8): 1135-6, 1139-42, 1145-6, Mar 11, 1969, French (Abs.)

Drugs and hygienic measures in the treatment of asthma were reviewed. Only the nontoxic and less aggressive drugs and techniques were considered in this review. In spite of its hazards, the author was enthusiastic regarding cortisone treatment in serious cases of asthma. Tobacco was explicitly forbidden during certain courses of treatment.

D 11470
Ivanova, I. S., Gayvoronskiy, A. P.
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ОРГАНОВ ДЫХАНИЯ У РАБОТАЮЩИХ В КОНТАКТЕ С ШЕРСТЯНОЙ ПЫЛЬЮ.

PROFESSIONAL'NYYE ZABOLEVANIYA ORGANOV DYKHANIYA U RABOTAYUSCHIKH V KONTAKTE S SHERSTYANOY PYL'YU. (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS IN WORKERS IN CONTACT WITH WOOL DUST.) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniia 13(1):36-8, Jan 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Under examination were 191 persons working under conditions involving exposure to the effects of wool dust. Chronic bronchitis was diagnosed in 16 (8 percent) and bronchial asthma in the subjects under examination. Persons presenting diseases of respiratory organs (8) underwent clinical examination. In the majority of cases the course of these diseases had a benign nature, but in individual instances more pronounced forms of the ailment developed which led to reduced work capacity of the patients. (Author Abstract)

D 11481
Fullmer, C. D., Short, J. G., Allen, A., and Walker, K.
SPUTUM OF CHRONIC CIGARETTE SMOKERS-- Rocky Mountain Medical Journal 66(1): 42-6, Jan 1969.

D 11494
Lippmann, M. and Albert, R. E.
THE EFFECT OF PARTICLE SIZE ON THE REGIONAL DEPOSITION OF INHALED AEROSOLS IN THE HUMAN RESPIRATORY TRACT. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 30(3):257-75, May-Jun 1969.

D 11518
Medical Officer.
THE "CHESTY" CHILD, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, AND CIGARETTES. Medical Officer 121(12): 161, Mar 21, 1969.

D 11519
Reid, D. D.
THE BEGINNINGS OF BRONCHITIS. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 62(2):311-6, Apr 1969.

D 11525
Croxatto, O. C. and Olmedo, G.
RELACION ENTRE EL "ENFISEMA APICAL O MARGINAL MINIMO" CON EL ENFISMA EXTENDIDO BILATERAL. (RELATION BETWEEN APICAL OR MINIMAL MARGINAL EMPHYSEMA AND DIFFUSE BILATERAL EMPHYSEMA.) Medicina 28(5):281-5, Sep-Oct 1968, Spanish(Abs.)

Lungs of one thousand consecutive autopsies performed on patients dying from different causes were studied in order to select cases of anatomical emphysema and to establish relationships between them. One hundred fifty-seven cases of emphysema were found and classified in four groups, as follows: group I, minimal apical or localized peripheral emphysema; group II, more advanced apical or peripheral emphysema; both without clinical symptomatology; group III, cicatricial emphysema with clinical symptoms and group IV, diffuse bilateral and generalized, noncicatricial emphysema. Mean age of each group was obtained and its differences subjected to statistical analysis. There was a significant difference between mean age of group I and that of group IV, suggesting that noncicatricial generalized emphysema is the last stage of the peripheral or apical emphysema. This suggestion would be supported by the fact that generalized emphysema shows more advanced lesions at the apices indicating a progession of the disease from the apical to the basal zones.(Author Abstract)

D 11532
Coltoiu, Al., Mateescu, D., and Lebe, V.
CONSIDERATII PRIVIND SENSIBILIZAREA LA TUTUN. (CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING SENSITIZATION TO TOBACCO.) Viata Medicala 16(1):29-37, Jan 1969, Rumanian (Abs.)

The antigenic structure of tobacco is discussed, as well as the value of the skin tests with total tobacco and tobacco smoke, and of the investigation tests, such as lymphoblastogenesis, passive transfer, PK, hemagglutination etc. Stress is laid on the role of an

D 11532 (continued)
atopic disposition in sensitizations to this allergen, with special reference to 8 cases of cutaneorespiratory sensitization to tobacco, most of whom were employees in a tobacco plant. To conclude, the authors discuss problems of investigation and pathogenesis derived from the study of these patients and from the data in the literature. (Author Abstract)

D 11538
Ito, K., Iwakura, M., Shirai, J., Hattori, J., and Sugiura, Y.
MANSEI KIKANSHI HEISOKUSEI SHIKKAN NO KAMBETSU SHINDAN, MANSEI KIKANSHIEN O CHUSHIN TO SHITE (DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTIONS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Naika 23(3):406-13, Mar 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

Factors to be considered in the diagnosis of chronic bronchitis are discussed, with particular reference to: (1) existing diagnostic criteria such as those of the British Medical Research Council; (2) X-ray findings; (3) bacterial and fungal infections of the lung; (4) lung function; (5) hereditary abnormalities and predisposition; (6) patient's history; (7) air pollution; (8) smoking; (9) developmental factors; and (10) relations between chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and emphysema. As regards smoking, the authors, using the Brinkmann formula, quote from their own observations the following figures for the incidence of chronic bronchitis in different groups: Non-smokers, 0.37 percent; less than 200 on Brinkmann scale, 1.10 percent; 200-600 on Brinkmann scale, 1.51 percent; and over 600 4.85 percent.

D 11570
Liot, F. and Bignon, J.
CONDUITE THERAPEUTIQUE EN PRESENCE D'UNE BRONCHITE CHRONIQUE. (THERAPEUTIC CONDUCT IN THE PRESENCE OF A CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Therapeutique 45(2): 193-6, Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

The differences between chronic bronchitis, chronic bronchitis complicated by emphysema, and asthma were reviewed. The therapeutic measures have been dealt with in 5 categories: (1) suppression of the factors of bronchial irritation (tobacco and occupational dusts and vapors); (2) anti-infection therapy (antibicotics and vaccinotherapy); (3) cortisone therapy; (4) respiratory kinesitherapy; and (5) associated therapy (bronchodilators, expectorants, diuretics, cardiac tonics, oxygen therapy, sedatives, and weight reduction in overweight subjects.) Therapeutic surveillance measures were also outlined.

D 11590
Herberg, D. and Utz, G.
BEDEUTUNG, DIAGNOSE UND PROGNOSE DER RESPIRATORISCHEN INSUFFIZIENZ BEI CHRONISCHEN OBSTRUKTIVEN LUNGENERKRANKUNGEN. (SIGNIFICANCE, DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASES.) Lebensversicherungsmedizin 21(2):35-8, Mar 1969, German (Abs.)

The significance of chronic nonspecific lung diseases is underscored by the high mortality and lethality. Subjective troubles usually first becomes noticeable when a generalized obstructive dyspnea sets in. The clinical diagnosis of the obstruction is supplemented by spirometry and whole-body plethysmographic investigation. A respiratory insufficiency can be objectified by measurement of the blood gases. Prognosis in individual cases depends on the duration and progress of the basic disease but a fundamental improvement of a chronic obstruction is not to be expected.

D 11593
Vargha, G.
EINE NEUE--AUF DIE BRONCHIALE SCHLEIMDRUSENHYPERPLASIE GEGRUNDETE-ENTSTEHUNGSTHEORIE FUR DAS OBSTRUKTIVE EMPHYSEM. (A NEW ORIGIN THEORY FOR OBSTRUCTIVE EMPHYSEMA BASED ON HYPERPLASIA OF THE BRONCHIAL MUCOUS GLANDS.) Acta Medica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 26(1):73-8, 1969. German (Abs.)

Comparative respiratory function- and histological investigations were carried out in 440 lung-surgery patients. A close connection could be established between the increase of deep mucous glands of the walls of medium-sized bronchi and (1) obstructive ventilatory disturbances, (2) smoking, and (3) chronic infection of the bronchi. In 100 smokers, glandular hyperplasia could be observed in 44 patients which was in proportion to the intensity of the smoking habit; in 100 nonsmokers, glandular hyperplasia was present in only 18 patients. A new working hypothesis was discussed in which a decisive role in the development of obstructive emphysema was attributed to hyperplasia or dystophy of the deep mucous glands.

D 11611
Shore, S. R. and Aviado, D. M.
HORMONES AND PULMONARY EFFECTS OF TOBACCO. Archives of Environmental Health 19(1):59-69, Jul 1969.

D 11618
Weiner, B. P. and Worth, R. M.
INSECTICIDES HOUSEHOLD USE AND RESPIRATORY IMPAIRMENT. Hawaii Medical Journal 28(4):283-5, Mar-Apr 1969.

D 11624
Guberan, E., Williams, M. K., Walford, J., and Smith, M. M.
CIRCADIAN VARIATION OF F.E.V. IN SHIFT WORKERS. British Journal of Industrial Medicine 26(2):121-5, Apr 1969.

D 11652
Walker, W. C. and Wright, V.
DIFFUSE INTERSTITIAL PULMONARY FIBROSIS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases 28(3):252-9, May 1969.

D 11672
Lamb, D.
MUCOUS SECRETION IN HYPERSECRETORY STATES. Bronches 18(6):453-65, Nov-Dec 1968.

D 11673
Bouhuys, A., Barbero, A., Schilling, R. S. F., Van De Woestijne, K. P., Kalavsky, S., Kane, G., Toren, M., and Van Wayenburg, J.
CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN HEMP WORKERS. American Journal of Medicine 46(4):526-37, Apr 1969.

D 11675
Miti, L., Moroni, E., and Massei, V.
ASPETTI ELETTROCARDIOGRAFICI DELL'-ENFISEMA POLMONARE: IL RAPPORTO P/QRS NELLA DIAGNOSI DI INGRANDIMENTO ATRIALE DESTRO. (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC VIEW OF PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA: THE P/QRS RATIO IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF RIGHT ATRIAL ENLARGEMENT.) Rassegna Internazionale di Clinica e Terapia 48(22):1417-23, Nov 30, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

One hundred emphysematous subjects, 70 male and 30 female, and 100 non-emphysematous subjects, equally divided as to sex, were investigated. Twenty of the emphysemia group were excluded because of findings of infarct and ventricular hypertrophy. In the non-emphysemia group the average P/QRS ratio was 1/17, varying from a minimum of 1/28 to a maximum of 1/7; in the emphysemia group without classic electrocardiographic signs of atrial enlargement, the ratio was 1/3.2, varying from 1/6 to 1/1. It was observed that the P/QRS ratio in the nonemphysemia groups was never above 1/7 and in the emphysemia group, always above 1/7. The constancy of these ratios suggests that they may have value in electrocardiographic diagnosis when classic parametric criteria are absent.

D 11675 (continued)

D 11677
Journal of the American Medical Association.
EMPHYSEMA WARNING INDICATED. Journal of the American Medical Association 208(12):2255, 2265, Jun 23, 1969.

D 11682
Bouhuys, A., Hunt, V. R., Kim, B. M., and Zapletal, A.
MAXIMUM EXPIRATORY FLOW RATES IN INDUCED BRONCHOCONSTRICTION IN MAN. Journal of Clinical Investigation 48:1159-68, 1969.

D 11684
Woolcock, A. J., Vincent, N. J., and Macklem, P. T.
FREQUENCY DEPENDENCE OF COMPLIANCE AS A TEST FOR OBSTRUCTION IN THE SMALL AIRWAYS. Journal of Clinical Investigation 48:1097-105, 1969.

D 11699
Anthonisen, N. R., Bass, H., Oriol, A., Place, R. E. G., and Bates, D. V.
REGIONAL LUNG FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Clinical Science 35(3):495-511, Dec 1968.

D 11729
Harrison, T. R.
TERAPIA DELL'ANGINA PECTORIS. (ANGINA PECTORIS THERAPY.) Clinica Terapeutica 45(2):99-115, Apr 30, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Various measures to combat and prevent angina pectoris were reviewed. The dietetic and hygienic measures that everybody reaching a certain age must observe, particularly those already suffering from cardiac ischemia, were discussed. The therapy of true angina was then considered, distinguishing between exertion angina and pre-infarct angina, and illustrating the application of coronary dilators, cholesterol-reducing agents, and anticoagulants. Particular attention was paid to the causative factors and to the psychological problems

D 11729 (continued)
of subjects with angina pectoris. With regard to the effects of tobacco, most subjects, after smoking, showed ballistocardiographic evidence of cardiac compression. Some subjects react to the inhalation of tobacco smoke with the liberation of catecholamines, which in turn favors coagulation of the blood, and forces a rise in the lipemic level. Patients with angina pectoris are advised against smoking cigarettes.

D 11749
Auerbach, O.
EPITELIO BRONCHIALE IN EX-FUMATORI. (BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM IN EXSMOKERS.) Minerva Medica 59(79):4136-9, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Seventy-two exsmokers of cigarettes, 72 current cigarette smokers and 72 nonsmokers (never smoked) were matched in all other respects regarding, age, sex, intensity and duration of the smoking habit in smokers and residence (urban or rural). Epithelial lesions were present in 97.8 percent of strips of bronchial epithelium from current smokers, in 66.6 percent of exsmokers and only in 25.7 percent of nonsmokers. Each specific type of epithelial alteration was found more frequently in the strips of current smokers and less frequently in those of nonsmokers. The percentage for exsmokers was midway between that of the other 2 groups. Atypical nuclei were present in 93.2 percent of strips from current smokers and only in 1.2 percent of those from nonsmokers. All current smokers exhibited many strips of such cells but they were present only in 36 of 72 exsmokers and 19 of 72 nonsmokers. Cells with atypical nuclei decreased in number after cessation of smoking. A strong negative correlation was found between the presence of cells with atypical nuclei and those of cells with disintegrating nuclei.

D 11767
Minette, A.
VALEUR PRONOSTIQUE DE L'HYPERREACTIVITE BRONCHIQUE POUR L'ACETYLCHOLINE AU COURS DE LA BRONCHITE CHRONIQUE DES MINEURS DE CHARBON. (PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF BRONCHIAL HYPERACTIVITY FOR ACETYLCHOLINE IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS OF COAL MINERS.) Bronches 18(6):466-88, Nov-Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

The author proposed to examine the prognostic functional and roentgenological value of ventilatory and tussigenic hyperactivity to acetylcholine in coal-miners. He utilized a group of 802 miners in

D 11767 (continued)
hospital treatment for bronchial complaints and who could later submit to repeated clinical observation at periods averaging from 2 to 8 years. The inhalation technique used for the acetylcholine test guaranteed a fair identity of the amount of active substance (1600 gamma) effectively inhaled by all the patients. The investigation has shown a close relationship between the reactivity to acetylcholine and the variations of the basic Maximal Expiratory Volume per Second (VEMS) in the first observation. This relationship seems to explain the correlation described as classical, between the age of the patient and his reactivity to acetylcholine. The latter has proved to differ in smoking and nonsmoking patients generally the latter being more receptive than the smokers. This may be explained by a mechanism of earlier selection: a number of nonsmokers may have been people who never smoked or who had abandoned smoking cigarettes because of a general hyperreactivity of their respiratory system. In comparing the prognostical value of the ventilatory and tussigenic reactivity to acetylcholine in two groups of 31 patients with an average VEMS, middle aged and of the same smoking habits, no relationship has been found between hyperreactivity to acetylcholine and the evolutivity rate of pneumoconiosis. The functional degradations mainly the important degradations appeared to be obviously more frequent in the group of patients with a markedly high reactivity to acetylcholine. (Author Abstract)

D 11784
Shambaugh, G. E., Jr.
EMPHYSEMA, THE INSIDIOUS ENEMY. Archives of Otolaryngology 90(2):121, Aug 1969.

D 11797
Toyama, T.
AIR POLLUTION AND ITS HEALTH ASPECT IN TOKYO AREAS. Asian Medical Journal 11(12):5-15, Dec 1968.

D 11798
Aronow, W. S. and Swanson, A. J.
NON-NICOTINIZED CIGARETTES AND ANGINA PECTORIS. Annals of Internal Medicine 70(6):1227, Jun 1969.

D 11839
Melica, A., Cavalli, A., Fabbri, M., and Brignani, F.
LA DOXICICLINA IN PNEUMOLOGIA:

D 11839 (continued)
PROFILASSI E TERAPIA DELLE BRONCOPNEUMOPATIE. (DOXYCYCLINE IN PNEUMOLOGY: PROPHYLAXIS AND THERAPY OF BRONCHOPULMONARY DISEASES.) Gazzetta Internazionale di Medicina e Chirurgia 73(21):1892-920, Nov 15, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Treatment with Doxycycline, a tetracycline obtained by hydrogenation of metacycline, was investigated in 55 cases, both male and female, suffering from acute, subacute or chronic bronchitis, and/or pulmonary emphysema at the Instituto di Patologia Speciale of the University of Bologna during 1967 and 1968. Treatment consisted of 1 tablet per day for varying periods from 15 days to 3 months. Tolerability was good in all cases and the results favorable. Results of treatment were compared with those using other tetracyclines requiring higher dosage.

D 11840
Israel-Asselain, R.
BASES ET CONDUITE DU TRAITEMENT DES BRONCHITES CHRONIQUES. (BASIS AND GUIDE FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Maroc Medical 49(523): 237-44, Apr 1969, French (Abs.)

The definition, etiology, necessity for observing anatomical alterations in the course of chronic bronchitis, functional tests and therapy (classical, antibiotic, corticoid, climatic and kinesitherapy) were discussed briefly. As preventive measures, the author advocated respiratory hygienic rules for everybody, especially those already threatened, vigorous anti-tobacco campaigns, and measures against air pollution in cities and industrial plants.

D 11848
Geiser, B. and Steinmann, B.
INFEKTIONEN IM ALTER. (INFECTIONS IN THE AGED.) Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie 2(2):69-85, Mar 1969, German (Abs.)

The post-mortem findings in a hospital for chronic disease have been analyzed with regard to the occurrence of infections (340 cases, 251 patients more than 60 years old). With the exception of tuberculosis, only secondary local infections were found. They were analyzed as to their incidence, distribution to age and sex and dependence on preexisting systemic lesions caused by old age. The influence on the mortality was rather unimportant, whereas the influence on the morbidity rate was much greater. The externally communicating organs were for the most part involved, especially the respiratory system (bronchitis, lobular pneumonia), the urinary tract (cystitis, pyelonephritis), and the gastro-intestinal tract (diverticulitis, cholecystitis). In a relatively high percentage active tuberculosis was found. In the higher age groups the number of simultaneously coexisting multiple infections increased. Men turned out to be more susceptible to multiple infections than women. While infections during young age are given considerable attention, there is an underestimation of their importance in old age. (Author Abstract)

D 11848 (continued)

D 11849
Julich, H. and Rucker, K.
DER EINFLUSS VON PULMOPHYLLIN AUF DIE KORPERLICHE LEISTUNGSFAHIGKEIT VON KRANKEN MIT LUNGENEMPHYSEM. (THE INFLUENCE OF PULMOPHYLLIN ON THE PHYSICAL CAPACITY OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 24(8):346-9, Feb 20, 1969, German (Abs.)

After having detected and examined the normal values for the recovery quotient and the vital capacity in 196 intact persons, we observed 20 patients suffering from a pulmonary emphysema prior to and during a four months' treatment with pulmophyllin. During this period of treatment the patients were repeatedly examined. Under the simultaneous intravenous, intramuscular, and peroral application the recovery quotient rose from 69 percent of the normal on the average to 99 percent within one month. Under the exclusively peroral application it dropped again to 89 percent during the following 3 months. Under the same conditions the vital capacity rose from 38 percent of the normal on the average to 52 percent, so as to drop down again to 48 percent. Although also other factors exert a favorable effect on pulmonary emphysema patients (e.g. nicotine prohibition, patients' gymnastic exercise), we may yet conclude owing to the sole medicamentous application of pulmophyllin that this drug helps to improve the patients' physical efficiency. Probably, parenteral application is more effective than the peroral one. (Author Abstract)

D 11851
Yablokov, D. D. and Galibina, A. I.
БРОНХИАЛЬНАЯ АСТМА И ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗ ЛЕГКИХ.
BRONKHIAL'NAYA ASTMA I TUBERKULEZ

D 11851 (continued)
LEGKIKH (BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.) Klinicheskaya Meditsina 46(12):20-8, Dec 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Examination of 6,000 patients with active tuberculosis of the lungs showed that 27 or 0.45 percent of these patients also had bronchial asthma. A further examination of 600 patients with bronchial asthma showed that 11 or 1.83 percent also had active tuberculosis of the lungs. These findings are compared with statistics reported previously in the literature on the coexistence of bronchial asthma and tuberculosis.

D 11857
Gluckman, J.-C.
L'EMPHYSEME PULMONAIRE. (PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.) Gazette des Hopitaux 141(11):341-3, Apr 20, 1969, French (Abs.)

Clinical, radiological, and biological aspects of pulmonary emphysema were very briefly outlined. Preventive measures include combatting air pollution, occupational respiratory irritants, and consumption of tobacco.

D 11871
Amatunyan, V. G.
ВОПОСЫ ЗПИДЕМНОЛОГИИ И РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ ХРОНИУЕСКОГО БРОНХИТА В АРМЯНСКОЙ ССР.

VOPROSY EPIDEMIOLOGII I RASTPROSTRANENNOST' KHRONICHESKOGO BRONKHITA V ARMYANSKOY SSR. (QUESTIONS ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVAIENCE OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN THE ARMENIAN SSR.) Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Klinicheskoi Meditsiny 7(6):102-9, 1967, Russian (Abs.)

The incidence and severity of chronic bronchitis was studied in two populations in Armenia, one inhabiting a mountainous area and the other a valley. It was found that the incidence of chronic bronchitis was higher in the mountain area than in the valley, and this despite the fact that the percentage of smokers was less in the mountain population than in the valley population.

D 11876
Bartschi, R. and Regli, J.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN A RURAL AREA AND ITS PROGNOSIS. Respiration 26(Suppl.):231-8, 1969.

D 11878
Gregg, I.
INFECTION AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. A Study Carried out in General Practice. Respiration 26(Suppl.): 16-30, 1969.

D 11879
Schar, M.
UMWELTSFAKTOREN UND PERSONLICHES VERHAITEN ALS URSACHE VON ERKRANKUNGEN DER ATMUNGSORGANE. (ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND PERSONAL BEHAVIOR AS CAUSES OF DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.) Respiration 26(Suppl.):5-15, 1969, German (Abs.)

The effects of air pollution and of the principal components of polluted air on the morbidity of chronic bronchitis, asthma and lung cancer were discussed. Air pollution was recognized as a serious factor in the development of such disorders but the incidence was much greater in smokers than nonsmokers. The incidence of pollen-caused asthma was also much higher in environments with a high sulfur dioxide content. Carboxyhemoglobin content of the blood of smokers was much greater than nonsmokers. Research on identcal and fraternal twins has shown that chronic bronchitis was not genetically linked but depended upon whether the twins were or were not smokers. The conclusions of the Terry Report concerning the effects of smoking on the incidence of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and lung cancer were presented. The author also expressed his own views on the benefits of discontinuing smoking on health and life expectancy. Measures to reduce air pollution would include installation of expensive industrial devices, improvement of heating systems, desulfurization of fuel oil, and control of motor vehicles and traffic.

D 11907
Kubo, S.
AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. Asian Medical Journal 12(4): 233-47, Apr 1969.

D 11932
Putz, C.
LA NOCIVITE DES POUSSIERES DE SCORIE THOMAS SUR L'ARBRE RESPIRATOIRE ET LA PREVENTION DES BRONCHO-PNEUMOPATHIES (20 ANNEES D'EXPERIENCE DANS LA SIDERURGIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE). (THE INJURIOUS EFFECT OF THOMAS SCORIA DUSTS ON THE RESPIRATORY TREE AND THE PREVENTION OF BRONCHOPULMONARY DISEASES (TWENTY YEARS

D 11932 (continued)
OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LUXEMBOURG IRON INDUSTRY).) Archives des Maladies Professionnelles de Medecine du Travail et de Securite Sociale 30(3):147-50, Mar 1969, French (Abs.)

The author describes the adverse effects of Thomas scoria dust on the respiratory apparatus and suggests preventive measures. Pneumonia and bronchiopathy resulting from Thomas scoria dust have decreased markedly in incidence and severity. However, deaths from bronchopulmonary diseases, including severe pneumonia and acute and chronic bronchitis, remain higher among scoria workers than among other workers. Apparently there are no trends toward pulmonary sclerosis, emphysema, tuberculosis, or cancer. Pneumoconioses and irritations of the upper respiratory tracts are rare. The improvement of the situation is due to: (1) modernization of facilities, which has brought about a spectacular reduction in the dust; (2) wearing of anti-dust masks; (3) medical registration of workers; and (4) treatment of serious pulmonary diseases by antibiotics. The scoria worker should receive preventive treatment, including: (1) an examination at the time of recruitment; (2) semiannual examinations; (3) regular radiophotographic examinations; and (4) vaccinations for influenza.

D 11941
Mann, D., Wendekamm, R., Schutz, J., Schulz, K., and Michael, H.-G.
DIE BEDEUTUNG EINIGER ATIOLOGISCHER MOMENTE BEI DER CHRONISCH-OBSTRUKTIVEN BRONCHITIS. (THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SEVERAL ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 24(16):747-50, Apr 17, 1969, German (Abs.)

In addition to its clinical importance, chronic-obstructive bronchitis is gaining an ever increasing importance for occupational medicine. For a better differentiation of the endogenous etiological component at the pathological process the authors engaged in directed studies, researching into anamnestic and symptomatic signs. The results achieved so far suggest a constitutional inferiority or inferior exposability of the respiratory channels. An endogenous predisposition is suggested, amongst others, by the accumulated occurrence of disturbances which cannot solely be accounted for by exogenous factors, such as stomach diseases and the symptoms of a poor structure of the connective tissue. Besides the significant, well-known differences, as compared to the control groups with intact lungs, as far as gastrointestinal disturbances are concerned, we detected that this fact also applies to hernias in our 110 patients. Over and above, we also considered the relative frequency of the Sahli venous wreath of varices and hemorrhoids, as well as of watch-glass nails, drumstick fingers and senile angiomas. There result starting points for prophylactic measures, which are mainly desirable for preventing a progredient course of the disease towards a chronic cor pulmonale. (Author Abstract)

D 11942
Mammarella, L., Fischetti, M. and Tarsitani, F.
L'APPARATO RESPIRATORIO ED I MECCANISMI DE DIFESA MICROBICA. (THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS AND THE MECHANISMS OF MICROBIAL DEFENSE.) Annali di Medicina Navale 74(2):125-40, Mar-Apr 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The present knowledge about the mechanism of antimicrobial respiratory defense, based on the most recent studies and experiments, is summarized. In the nose and upper airway the protection depends mostly on the interplay of three factors: deposition, transport and expulsion of particulate matter: a kind of local inactivation of microbes is also possible. In the lower respiratory tract more complex and efficient mechanisms are operating such as capture, transport, macrophagic action. These mechanisms may be altered by various conditions (hypoxia, alcohol, smoking, etc.). (Author Abstract)

D 11951
Baumann, H. R.
ZUR BEHANDLUNG DES LUNGENEMPHYSEMS. (TREATMENT OF LUNG EMPHYSEMA.) Therapeutische Umschau 25(11):592-8, Nov 1968, German (Abs.)

It is important to distinguish clinically between two forms of pulmonary emphysema, the "pink puffer" and the "blue bloater". The different therapeutic measures to improve muscular respiratory work, bring about economic respiration, intensify expectoration, reduce disturbances of repartition and thereby increase the tolerance to effort, were discussed. The manner in which the physician can offer his patient psychological guidance was deemed of great importance in therapy.

D 11959
Wilde, W.
LANGZEITBEHANDLUNG DES "BRONCHITISCHEN SYNDROMS". (LONG-TERM TREATMENT OF THE "BRONCHITIS SYNDROME".) Landarzt 45(12): 573-7, Apr 30, 1969, German (Abs.)

Asth-Med has been administered to 125 patients with the bronchitis syndrome for its lung circulation-promoting, secretolytic, antiphlogistic anti-allergic, and cough-sedating properties. It was recommended for all phases of the syndrome, especially for long-term therapy and was said to have no side-effects even in combination therapy. Asth-Med is a specialty product containing diprophylline, norepinephrine-sulf., diphenylhydramine-HCl, guaiacol/glycerine ether, and alcoholic extracts of several herbs.

D 11992
Bouhuys, A., Wolfson, R. L., Horner, D. W., Brain, J. D., and Zuskin, E.
BYSSINOSIS IN COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS. Respiratory Survey of a Mill with Rapid Labor Turnover. Annals of Internal Medicine 71(2):257-69, Aug 1969.

D 12015
Ball, J. D., Berry, G., Clarke, W. G., Gilson, J. C., and Thomas, J.
A CONTROLLED TRIAL OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CHEMOTHERAPY IN THE EARLY COMPLICATED PNEUMOCONIOSIS OF COALWORKERS. Thorax 24(4):399-406, Jul 1969.

D 12018
Howard, P. and Astin, T. W.
PRECIPITOUS FALL OF THE FORCED EXPIRATORY VOLUME. Thorax 24(4):492-5, Jul 1969.

D 12026
Maltoni, C., Carretti, D., Canepari, C., and Ghetti, G.
INCIDENZA DELLA METAPLASIA SQUAMOSA DELL'EPITELIO RESPIRATORIO IN RAPPORTO AL FUMO DI SIGARETTA. STUDIO CITOLOGICO SU 1000 INDIVIDUI DI SESSO MASCHILE APPARENTEMENTE SANI. (INCIDENCE OF SQUAMOUS METAPLASIA OF THE RESPIRATORY EPITHELIUM IN RELATION TO CIGARETTE SMOKING. CYTOLOGICAL STUDY ON 1,000 APPARENTLY HEALTHY MALE INDIVIDUALS.) Cancro 21(4):349-56, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

After a short review of the literature on the relationship between squamous metaplasia of respiratory epithelium, lung carcinoma and tobacco smoking, the results are reported of a cytological investigation performed on the sputum of 1,000 apparently healthy, male workers non-smokers and cigarette smokers. The data obtained indicate that squamous metaplasia is more frequent among smokers than non-smokers, and a clear parallelism does exist between incidence of the lesion and the number of daily cigarettes. (Author Abstract)

D 12030
Robertson, D. G., Warrell, D. A., Newton-Howes, J. S., and Fletcher, C. M.
BRONCHIAL REACTIVITY TO CIGARETTE AND CIGAR SMOKE. British Medical Journal 3(5667):269-71, Aug 2, 1969.

D 12037
Freour, P. and Coudray, P.
EPIDEMIOLOGIE DES TROUBLES BRONCHO-RESPIRATOIRES: RECHERCHES SUR UN GROUPE DE FEMMES D'UNE GRANDE AGGLOMERATION URBAINE. (EPIDEMIOLOGY OF BRONCHORESPIRATORY DISORDERS: RESEARCHES ON A GROUP OF WOMEN OF A LARGE URBAN POPULATION.) Bulletin de l'Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale 24(2):173-99, Mar-Apr 1969, French (Abs.)

A feminine urban population (Bordeaux), 30 to 70 years, was investigated regarding bronchopulmonary symptomatology and respiratory insufficiency. A functional exploration was carried out for the determination of vital capacity, maximum expiratory second volume and Tiffeneau Coefficient. An important bronchopulmonary syndrome was found in 12.33 percent and a slight syndrome in 17.53 percent of the subjects. The incidence of the syndromes increased with age and with increasing consumption of tobacco. The incidence of allergic and pleural antecedents in the development of severe dyspneas was very significant. There was a greater incidence of syndromes in retired individuals. Among the actively employed, the incidence was lower among management officials, merchants, artisans, and clerical employees than in the manual workers but the differences were not statistically significant. The results were compared with those of other French and foreign populations.

D 12054
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
CURRENT RESEARCH IN CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE. Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference. Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, 355 pp.

D 12055
Lauweryns, J. M. and Bourgeois, N.
NEONATAL HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE: LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPICAL STUDIES. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 3-32.

D 12056
Evans, M. J., Bils, R. F., Hackney, J. D.
AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF CELLULAR RENEWAL IN PULMONARY ALVEOLAR WALLS OF NORMAL AND OXYGEN POISONED MICE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 33-40.

D 12057
Niden, A. H.
EFFECTS OF AMMONIA INHALATION ON THE TERMINAL AIRWAYS. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 41-4.

D 12058
Penman, R. W. B.
REGIONAL AND OVERALL VENTILATION-PERFUSION RATIOS IN NORMAL SUBJECTS AND PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 63-73.

D 12059
Sekihara, T., Olson, D. E., and Filley, G. F.
AIRFLOW REGIMES AND GEOMETRICAL FACTORS IN THE HUMAN AIRWAY. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 103-14.

D 12059 (continued)

D 12063
West, J. B., Glazier, J. B., Hughes, J. M. B., and Maloney, J. E.
EFFECT OF GRAVITY ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF PULMONARY CAPILLARIES AND ALVEOLI. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 135-7.

D 12064
Turino, G. M., Edelman, N. H., Senior, R. M., Richards, E. C., and Fishman, A. P.
EXTRAVASCULAR LUNG WATER IN COR PULMONALE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 139-50.

D 12065
Boren, H. G.
DEPOSITION AND REMOVAL OF CARBON PARTICLES BY FLUOROCARBON BREATHING. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 153-7.

D 12066
Pratt, P. C.
INTRAPULMONARY RADIAL TRACTION: MEASUREMENT, MAGNITUDE AND MECHANICS. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 159-81.

D 12067
Ricketts, H. J. and Carrington, C. B.
EXPERIMENTAL BRONCHIAL ARTERY OCCLUSION IN SHEEP. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 187-9.

D 12068
Vatter, A. E. (Moderator).
LUNG MORPHOLOGY. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 199-212.

D 12069
Loudon, R. G.
DETERMINANTS OF EXPIRATORY AIRFLOW. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 275-85.

D 12070
Emmanuel, G. E., Rosenbluth, A., Ansari, I., Villano, R., and Carducci, R.
EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE ALVEOLAR CLOSURE IN THE HUMAN LUNG. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 287-96.

D 12071
Caldwell, E. J. and Fry, D. L.
PULMONARY MECHANICS IN THE RABBIT. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 307-20.

D 12072
Schaefer, K. E.
THE CO2-INDUCED HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE AS A BIOLOGICAL MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF LUNG CELL INJURY AND REPAIR. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 321-2.

D 12073
Echt, R.
ESTIMATIONS OF PULMONARY SURFACE ACTIVITY IN SEDENTARY AND EXERCISED RATS. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 323-31.

D 12074
Graf, P. D., Wolfe, W. G., and Nadel, J. A.
NEW TECHNIQUE FOR OUTLINING AIRWAYS RADIOLOGICALLY USING POWDERED TANTALUM. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 333-43.

D 12075
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
CURRENT RESEARCH IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference. Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, 531 pp.

D 12076
Kilburn, K. H.
CLEARANCE FROM ALVEOLI TO THE CILIARY ESCALATOR: IMPLICATIONS FOR PULMONARY DISEASES. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health,

D 12076 (continued)
Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 3-25.

D 12077
Laurenzi, G. A., Yin, S., Collins, B., and Guarneri, J. J.
MUCUS FLOW IN THE MAMMALIAN TRACHEA. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 27-40.

D 12078
Herzog, H., Keller, R., Maurer, M., Baumann, H. R., and Nadjafi, A.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF BRONCHIAL RESISTANCE IN OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND IN DOGS WITH ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED TRACHEAL COLLAPSE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 55-91.

D 12079
Anthonisen, N. R., Bass, H., Oriol, A., Place, R. E. G., and Bates D. V.
SOME ASPECTS OF REGIONAL LUNG FUNCTION IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 103-14.

D 12081
Penman, R. W. B. and Astin, T. W.
AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION DUE TO HYPOXEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 145-59.

D 12084
Moolten, S. E.
PULMONARY LYMPHATICS IN RELATION TO PULMONARY CLEARANCE, INTERSTITIAL FLUID AND THE PATHOGENESIS OF EMPHYSEMA. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 191-221.

D 12085
Said, S. I.
VASOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN THE LUNG. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 223-8.

D 12086
Read, J., Lee, J. H., and Pain, M. C. F.
TWO GROUPS OF SUBJECTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE, DEFINED BY PULMONARY VASCULAR REACTIVITY. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 229-39.

D 12087
Itkin, I. H.
BRONCHIAL HYPERSENSITIVITY TO MECHOLYL AND HISTAMINE IN ASTHMA SUBJECTS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 243-55.

D 12088
Lyons, H. A., and McFadden, E. R., Jr.
AIRWAYS RESISTANCE, AIRFLOW AND INHOMOGENEITY OF DISTRIBUTION OF VENTILATION AS INDEPENDENT ABNORMALITIES OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current

D 12088 (continued)
Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 267-73.

D 12090
Denton, R., Hwang, S. H., Forsman, W. C., Litt, M., and Miller, C. E.
VISCOELASTICITY OF MUCUS: ITS ROLE IN CILIARY TRANSPORT OF PULMONARY SECRETIONS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 287-307.

D 12091
Miller, C. E.
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MOVEMENT OF NEWTONIAN LIQUIDS INITIATED AND SUSTAINED BY THE OSCILLATION OF MECHANICAL CILIA. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 309-21.

D 12092
Ishikawa, S., Fattal, G. A., Zylak, C., Cherniack, R., and Wyatt, J. P.
A POSTMORTEM STUDY OF VISCOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF LUNG IN EMPHYSEMA (CORRELATION WITH QUANTITATIVE MORPHOMETRY.) In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 325-37.

D 12093
Pratt, P. C., and Thong-Yai, K.
THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF BRONCHIOLITIS AND EXTENT OF CENTRILOBULAR EMPHYSEMA IN PULMONARY VENTILATORY INTERFERENCE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service,

D 12093 (continued)
Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 339-55.

D 12094
Thurlbeck, W. M.
INTERNAL SURFACE AREA OF NORMAL AND EMPHYSEMATOUS LUNGS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 379-93.

D 12096
Long, D. M.
VENTILATION STUDIES WITH SYNTHETIC FLUIDS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 425-7.

D 12097
Pircher, F. J.
LUNG SCANNING IN THE ASSESSMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 429-31.

D 12098
Hogg, J. C., Macklem, P. T., and Thurlbeck, W. M.
THE RESISTANCE OF SMALL AIRWAYS IN NORMAL AND DISEASED HUMAN LUNGS. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 433-41.

D 12099
Dayman, H.
THE NORMAL EXPIRATORY SPIROGRAM--TECHNIQUE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current

D 12099 (continued)
Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 443-7.

D 12100
Earle, R. H. and Burrows, B.
PROGNOSIS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 453-62.

D 12101
Talamo, R. C., Austen, K. F., and Allen, J. D.
FAMILIAL EMPHYSEMA AND ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 491-5.

D 12132
Potkonjak, V., Pasalic, M., Jablanov, Lj., and Djordjevic, V.
ОДНОС СТЕПЕНА ИЗЛОЗЕНОСТИ ПРАСИНИ РАДНЕ АТМОСФЕРЕ И ОСТЕЦЕНТА ОРГАНА ДИСАЙНОГ ПРИБОРА У ЛИЖАЦА.
ODNOS STEPENA IZLOZENOSTI PRASINI RADNE ATMOSFERE I OSTECENTA ORGANA DISAJNOG PRIBORA U LIVACA. (CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF EXPOSURE TO AIRBORNE DUST AND PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS OF FOUNDRY WORKERS.) Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo 96(9):851-8, Sep 1968, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

A group of foundry workers were examined with the aim of ascertaining the correlation between the degree of exposure to airborne dust and pathological findings in the respiratory system. Full correlation was found between both the incidence of fibrosis and chronic bronchitis with the degree of exposure to airborne dust. Correlation was prominent with incidence of nodular fibrosis. The degree of exposure to dust is significant in causing chronic bronchitis in younger workers, but in

D 12132 (continued)
older groups the other nonoccupational factor - tobacco smoking - is more significant. (Author Abstract)

D 12134
Spevak-Marinkovic, Lj., Mudrinic, P., and Stamenkovic, Z.
ОБОЛЙЕНЙА РЕСПИРАТОРНИХ ОРГАНА КОД ПОЛЙОПРИЖРЕДНИКА. ЕТИОЛОСКА И ЕПИДЕМИОЛОСКА ИСПИТАЖАХЙА.
OBOLJENJA RESPIRATORNIH ORGANA KOD POLJOPRIVREDNIKA. Etioloska i Epidemioloska Ispitavanja. (RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. Etiological and Epidemiological Investigation.) Medicinski Pregled 22(1):11-4, 1969, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

The authors examined 300 agricultural workers to investigate the incidence of respiratory diseases. They found a great incidence of chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema. After analysis of the etiological factors, the authors have the impression that "farmers lung" disease exists but was not possible to prove in the laboratory. The authors present much data concerning the types of respiratory diseases (mainly occupational) that they found. (Author Abstract)

D 12162
Stanescu, D.
PULMONARY IMPAIRMENT IN COAL MINERS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 100(1):106, Jul 1969.

D 12168
Preiser, F. M., Donner, M. W., and Van Metre, T. E., Jr.
COMPARISON OF MIDPLANE, FULL-CHEST TOMOGRAMS, DIFFUSING CAPACITIES, SPUTUM EOSINOPHIL CONTENT, AND OTHER PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA AND EMPHYSEMA. Journal of Allergy 44(3):154-64, Sep 1969.

D 12203
Bohlau, V. and Schildwachter, G.
UNSPEZIFISCHE CHRONISCHE LUNGENERKRANKUNGEN. Diagnostische Und Therapeutische Aspekte. (CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC LUNG DISEASES. Diagnostic and Therapeutic Aspects.) Arztliche Praxis 21(18):1048, Mar 4, 1969, German (Abs.)

Medical therapy for emphysema and Cor pulmonale is discussed in the light of increasing incidence of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma. This group of

D 12203 (continued)

diseases ranks first in number of lost working days, and second for premature retirement for disability. It is known that premature disability retirement for nonspecific lung diseases costs about 300 million DM a year in Germany, and some people are forced to retire 7 to 9 years before normal retirement age. Increased industrialization, urbanization, and civilization influence the number of cases. Sanatorium records show chronic bronchitis patients are younger (49-50 years): Chronic bronchitis affects mostly the male, geriatric population. Jussatz discovered that the chief cause for early retirement in 1952 was tuberculosis, and in 1958 it ranked fourth. Social Security records in the State of Wurttemberg showed that chronic bronchitis diseases increased yearly, and chronic bronchitis cases have doubled since 1964. It is estimated that 10 percent of the population suffers from chronic bronchitis, and 5 percent from emphysema. Advanced emphysema destroys much lung capillarity and the blood shows increased carbon dioxide and decreased oxygen levels. Subsequently chronic symptoms of lack of oxygen are seen. The body can only partly compensate for the oxygen lack and develops blood viscosity. Chronic Cor pulmonale is heart stress caused by lungs, especially pressure on the right side of the heart. Ulmer found that 90 percent of patients with right-side heart stress suffered from respiratory duct obstruction. Modern hygiene in working conditions and early diagnosis by heart and lung tests are essential. Corticosteroid treatment is prescribed together with antibiotics such as tetracycline, sulfonamide, and penicillin. Desensitization, geronto-therapy, and intensive treatment in special clinics are other prophylactic measures. Early detection of impaired lung function is stressed.

D 12211
Reif, E.
DIE OBSTRUKTIVEN ATEMWEGSERKRANKUNGEN. (OBSTRUCTIVE RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES.) Lebensversicherungsmedizin 21(2):30, 32-4, Mar 1969, German (Abs.)

In a statistical presentation of literature reports, incidences of bronchial asthma, bronchitis, prebronchitis cough, etc., are categorized by professional groups, teachers, construction workers, and wood workers. The various diagnostic aids which physicians have at their disposal often fail to adequately indicate these obstructive diseases. The best diagnostic tool is whole body-plethysmography. As prophylaxis measures it is recommended that cold symptoms be treated immediately, that protection be enacted against dusts and gases, and that smoking be stopped completely. Treatment consists in antibiotic therapy, accompanied by spasmolytic and antiinflammatory drugs, as needed. Relief for the heart is essential. Prognosis is never very favorable; 50 percent of victims die. More recently, due to the administration of corticoids and if it is possible to enlist the patient's cooperation, life expectancy can be extended considerably.

D 12216
Geisler, L.
KLINIK DER CHRONISCHEN BRONCHITIS. (CLINIC OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Tagliche Praxis 10(3):377-90, 1969, German (Abs.)

The incidence, etiology, pathogenesis, and functional effect of chronic bronchitis were discussed. Nicotine abuse and air pollution were listed among the external factors which play a part in the development of the disorder.

D 12231
Wilhelmsen, L., Orha, I., and Tibblin, G.
DECREASE IN VENTILATORY CAPACITY BETWEEN AGES OF 50 AND 54 IN REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF SWEDISH MEN. British Medical Journal 3(5670):553-6, Sep 6, 1969.

D 12253
Mawdesley-Thomas, L. E. and Healey, P.
THE QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTAL CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. American Review of Respiratory Disease 100(2): 231-3, Aug 1969.

D 12255
Pugh, D. L. and Page, N.
ACUTE EXACERBATIONS OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Clinical Trials Journal 6(2):69-80, May 1969.

D 12275
Emirgil, C., Sobol, B. J., Norman, J., Moskowitz, F., Goyal, P., and Wadhwani, B.
A STUDY OF THE LONG-TERM EFFECT OF THERAPY IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE. American Journal of Medicine 47(3):367-77, Sep 1969.

D 12293
Glauser, E. M. and Glauser, S. C.
THE ROLE OF ACIDOSIS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (34034). Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 131(3):1034-7, Jul 1969.

D 12319
Kendig, E. L., Jr.
CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN CHILDREN. Minnesota Medicine 52(9):1363-7, Sep 1969.

D 12320
Hepper, N. G. G.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE. Minnesota Medicine 52(9):1373-5, Sep 1969.

D 12321
El-Sewefy, A. Z.
PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTS IN A SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS. Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association 51(11-12):1077-82, 1968.

D 12339
Morton, A.
POSTOPERATIVE HYPOXAEMIA. Medical Journal of Australia 2(7):341-2, Aug 16, 1969.

D 12353
Smetanin, E. Ye.
ИЗМЕНЕНИЫА ЕПИТЕЛИЫА ОРГАННОЫ КУЛ'ТУПЫ ЕМБРИОНАЛ'НЫКХ ЛЕГКИКХ МЫСХЕЫ ПРИ ТРАНСПЛАТСЕНТАРНОМ ЖЖЕДЕНИИ Н-НИТРОЗОДИМЕТИЛАМИНА И Н-НИТРОЗО Н-МЕТИЛМОЦХЕЖИНЫ. IZMENENIYA EPITELIYA ORGANNOY KUL'TURY EMBRIONAL'NYKH LEGKIKH MYSHEY PRI TRANSPLATSENTARNOM VVEDENII N-NITROZODIMETILAMINA I N-NITROZO N-METILMOCHEVINY. (THE EPITHELIAL TISSUE CHANGES IN ORGAN CULTURE OF MICE LUNGS IN TRANSPLACENTAL INJECTION OF DIMETHYLNITROSOAMINE (DMNA) AND NITROSOMETHYLUREA.) Voprosy Onkologii 15(8):48-53, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

The results of transplacental action of DMNA and NMU on the embryonic lung tissue of mice under conditions of its organ cultivation are described. In these experiments 621 explants were investigated during different periods of time up to 35 days. An evident stimulation of the epithelial tissue growth was demonstrated. It was expressed in multiple focal--diffuse proliferates resembling adenomatous growths. (Author Abstract)

D 12354
Kucewicz, J.
PRZEWLEKLE NIESWOISTE CHOROBY UKLADU ODDECHOWEGO WSROD MIESZKANCOW KRAKOWA. VIII. METODA DYSKRYMINACYJNA FISHERA W ANALIZIE WPLYWU PALENIA TYTONIU NA WYSTEPOWANIE OBJAWOW CHOROBOWYCH. (CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE CITY OF CRACOW. VIII. FISHER'S DISCRIMINATORY TEST IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF SMOKING ON PREVALANCE OF SYMPTOMS.) Przeglad Epidemiologiczny 23(2):331-7, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

A mathematical model for prediction of the diagnosis on the basis of several characteristics, e. g. smoking, in chronic respiratory disease is described. (Author Abstract)

D 12366
Concours Medical.
CIGARETTE: LA FIBROSE PULMONAIRE AUSSI. (CIGARETTES: PULMONARY FIBROSIS ALSO.) Concours Medical 91(25):5317, Jun 21, 1969, French (Abs.)

Investigation of 2,825 adults by M. Weiss of Philadelphia was reported. Radiographic signs of diffuse pulmonary fibrosis were evident in 40 of the subjects. The incidence was more elevated in men than in women, it increased with age and more rapidly in men than women. The fibrosis was associated with respiratory symptoms and with ventilatory anomalies entirely typical of chronic obstructive disease of the lung. A relationship was found to exist between the number of cigarettes smoked and the patients difficulties. The author explained these observations by postulating that cigarette smoking was the common denominator of diffuse pulmonary fibrosis as evidenced in these forty cases and chronic obstructive disease of the lung.

D 12367
Pariente, R.
BRONCHITES CHRONIQUES. (CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.) Revue de Medecine 10 (16):963, 965, 967-8, 971, 973-4, 977, Jun 1969, French (Abs.)

The difficulties involved in defining "chronic bronchitis" were described. The report then dealt with anatomical lesions and modifications in chronic bronchitis, factors favoring its development, clinical signs, acute respiratory insufficiency

D 12367 (continued)
in the patients, differential diagnosis and therapy. Factors which favor the development of chronic bronchitis include smoking, air pollution, alcoholism, occupational and climatic conditions, infection and personal factors such as age and genetic and metabolic defects.

D 12390
Klein, R. C., Salvaggio, J. E., and Kundur, V. G.
THE RESPONSE OF PATIENTS WITH "IDIOPATHIC" OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND "ALLERGIC" OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS TO PREDNISONE. Annals of Internal Medicine 71(4):711-8, Oct 1969.

D 12406
Densen, P. M., Jones, E. W., Bass, H. E., Breuer, J., and Reed, E.
A SURVEY OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE AMONG NEW YORK CITY POSTAL AND TRANSIT WORKERS. 2. Ventilatory Function Test Results. Environmental Research 2 (4):277-96, Jul 1969.

D 12414
Wightman, J. A. K.
A PROSPECTIVE SURVEY OF THE INCIDENCE OF POSTOPERATIVE PULMONARY COMPLICATIONS. British Journal of Surgery 55(2):85-91, Feb 1968.

D 12434
Bruschke, G. (Editor).
FRAGEKASTEN. ASTHMOID BRONCHITIS. (QUESTION BOX. ASTHMOID BRONCHITIS.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 24(31):n.p. Jul 31, 1969, German (Abs.)

This is a reply to an inquirer who had noted that several of his patients with asthmoid bronchitis had suffered intensification of their symptoms upon entering a smoke-laden room. He wished to know whether among these patients there was a considerable psychic superimposition, what concentrations of tobacco smoke could cause such difficulties, and whether there was a possibility of an allergy to tobacco smoke in the region of the trachea, bronchi and nasal mucosa. The editor stated that bronchial asthma is primarily allergy-caused and the result of clinical manifestation of the bronchiole triad; spasm, edema, and dyscrinism or hypercrinism as a consequence of antigen-antibody reactions. One distinguishes between the two most frequent forms, nonbacterial allergic-and infectious allergic (bacterial) forms. Psycho-allergic asthma caused by psychic stress is relatively rare. Tobacco is a pronounced irritant to the epithelium of the hyperergic reacting mucous organs. The acetylcholine test (always positive here) can distinguish between both main forms of bronchial asthma from the psychogenic respiratory disturbances with asthmoid symptomatology In the opinion of the editor, primary tobacco allergy of the respiratory tract mucosa has not yet been demonstrated.

D 12440
Yanagawa, N.
JIKKENTEKI KYUSEI HAIKISHU NO DENSHI KEMBIKYOGAKUTEKI KENKYU (ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF THE ACUTE STAGE OF EXPERIMENTAL PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.) Nichidai Igaku Zasshi 28(7):765-73, Jul 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

Ultrastructural changes were observed in the acute stage of experimental pulmonary emphysema of albino rats induced by the method of tracheal ligation. Morphological alerations in the alveolar septa showed four different patterns which were evidenced by characteristic changes in each type. Type I, with the alveolar portions containing only the blood capillaries between the covering epithelial layers, and type II, containing the interstitium besides the capillaries, were easily stretched without destruction or disappearance of the capillary vessels. Type III, with the division of the blood capillaries missing between the double layers of the alveolar epithelia, and type IV, composed only of a single epithelium, were weak against extension and easily torn off. These results show that the fenestration of the alveolar septa in emphysemic lungs occurs in the capillary meshes of the septa and the capillary vessels themselves are not primarily involved. The histogenesis of alveoli concerned in pulmonary emphysema is discussed.

D 12441
Waardenburg, H. A. J.
MALADIES DES POUMONS CHEZ LE VIEILLARD. (LUNG DISEASES IN THE AGED.) Medecine et Hygiene 26(846):1305-10, Nov 13, 1968, French (Abs.)

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D 12441 (continued)

The article describes how senile anatomical and physiological changes in the respiratory apparatus lead to increased vulnerability to nonspecific infections. The diagnosis and treatment of chronic nonspecific respiratory disorders remains very important in view of their frequent tendency to become worse. Tuberculosis of the respiratory apparatus, although decreasing in frequency in the general population, actually occurs relatively more often among the aged. The results of conservative treatment are favorable. Malignant tumors of the respiratory apparatus are still increasing in frequency, especially among males. General therapeutic directives are given.

D 12487
Burrows, B. and Kettel, L. J.
IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN EMPHYSEMA-CHRONIC BRONCHITIS SYNDROME. Geriatrics 24(11):72-82, Nov 1969.

D 12489
Hayes, J. A. and Summerell, J. M.
EMPHYSEMA IN A NON-INDUSTRIALIZED TROPICAL ISLAND. Thorax 24(5):623-5, Sep 1969.

D 12503
Blohmke, M., Depner, R., Gruntzig, A., Koschorreck, B., and Stelzer, O.
UBER UNTERSCHIEDE IN DER HERZ-LUNGEN-FUNKTION UND BEFINDLICHKEIT BEI MANNERN MIT VERSCHIEDENEN RAUCHGEWOHNHEITEN. (ON DIFFERENCES IN THE HEART-AND LUNG FUNCTION AND THEIR PRESENCE IN MEN OF DIFFERENT SMOKING HABITS.) Zeitschrift fur Praventivmedizin 14(4):235-42, Jul-Aug 1969, German (Abs.)

An epidemiological investigation of 1,039 men, consisting of manual and nonmanual workers and officials, between the ages of 40 and 59 years, was carried out concerning the heart and lung function of smokers and nonsmokers and heavy and light smokers. Smokers were generally slimmer than nonsmokers, had lower blood pressure values, and had more sustained performance capacity (ergometer measurement). Light smokers were slightly slimmer than heavy smokers and had lower cholesterol values. Other differences in physiological measurements between light and heavy smokers were not observed. Lung function of smokers however was below that of nonsmokers. Heavy smokers had fewer absences (and of shorter duration) than

D 12503 (continued
light smokers. Heavy smokers also manifested fewer subjective symptoms than light smokers. It was assumed that there was some selection in the heavy smokers who had especially good constitutions and who experienced fewer symptoms or chose to ignore them. The dangers of smoking were discussed.

D 12522
Reid, L.
BRONCHIAL MUCUS PRODUCTION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. In: Liebow, A. A. and Smith, D. E. (Editors). The Lung. International Academy of Pathology Monograph. Baltimore, Md., The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1968, pp. 87-108.

D 12525
Gough, J.
THE PATHOGENESIS OF EMPHYSEMA. In: Liebow, A. A. and Smith, D. E. (Editors). The Lung. International Academy of Pathology Monograph. Baltimore, Md., The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1968, pp 109-33.

D 12539
Lepine, C. and Myre, M.
L'EMPHYSEME PULMONAIRE. CONFRONTATIONS CLINIQUES ET PHYSIOLOGIQUES, AVEC UNE REFERENCE SPECIALE A L'USAGE DE LA CIGARETTE. (PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA. CLINICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL COMPARISON WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE USAGE OF CIGARETTES.) Union Medicale du Canada 98(11):1853-8, Nov 1969, French (Abs.)

Forty-one emphysematous patients admitted to Hopital du Sacre-Coeur of Cartierville were investigated for lung function disturbances and for correlation which might exist between clinical symptoms and functional troubles and smoking habits. It is suggested that respiratory symptoms and functional troubles related to bronchial inflammation and obstruction increase with the number of cigarettes smoked. This preliminary work indicates a need for further and more specific investigation. (Author Abstract)

D 12543
McKenzie, H. I., Glick, M., and Outhred, K. G.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN COAL MINERS: ANTE-MORTEM/POST-MORTEM COMPARISONS. Thorax 24(5):527-35, Sep 1969.

D 12688
Bouhuys, A., Schilling, R. S. F., and van de Woestijne, K. P.
CIGARETTE SMOKING, OCCUPATIONAL DUST EXPOSURE, AND VENTILATORY CAPACITY. Archives of Environmental Health 19(6):793-7, Dec 1969.

D 12689
Hepper, N. G., Hyatt, R. E. and Fowler, W. S.
DETECTION OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. Archives of Environmental Health 19(6):806-13, Dec 1969.

D 12691
Finklea, J. F., Sandifer, S. H., and Smith, D. D.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA. American Journal of Epidemiology 90(5):390-9, Nov 1969.

D 12703
Albert, R. E., Lippmann, M., Spiegelman, J., Strehlow, C., Briscoe, W., Wolfson, P., and Nelson, N.
THE CLEARANCE OF RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES FROM THE HUMAN LUNG. Inhaled Particles and Vapours II. Proceedings of an International Symposium organized by the British Occupational Hygiene Society. Cambridge, Sep 28-Oct 1, 1965. Pergamon Press, Oxford and New York, 1966, pp 361-78.

D 12722
Scarpelli, E. M.
PULMONARY SURFACTANTS AND THEIR ROLE IN LUNG DISEASE. Advances in Pediatrics 16:177-210, 1969.

D 12756
McNicol, M. W.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. Prescribers' Journal 9(4):90-7, Oct 1969.

D 12759
Journal of the American Medical Association.
CIGARETTE SMOKING MAY CAUSE SMALL HEARING LOSS. Journal of the American Medical Association 210(10):1845, Dec 8, 1969.

D 12797
Williams, J. B. and Anderson, W. H.
ACUTE EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE ON DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY PERFUSION. Abstract of paper presented at the National Meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 4-5, 1968, Clinical Research 16(2):377, Apr 1968.

D 12805
Boudik, F., Teichman, V., Novak, K., and Jensovsky, J.
VYSKYT VLEKLE BRONCHITIDY MEZI VENKOVSKYM OBYVATELSTVEM. (INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN A RURAL POPULATION.) Vnitrni Lekarstvi 15(8):736-44, Aug 1969, Czech (Abs.)

In 2 regions of northeastern Bohemia (Ceska Lipa, Semily) the prevalence of chronic bronchitis by epidemiological method was studied. 3298 persons (men and women) in the age of 30-64 and 15-67 respectively have been examined which represents 76.98 percent of all selected persons in the limited regions chosen. A modified British questionnaire for obtaining factual information has been used, the answers being interpreted by doctors. In the majority of the examinees a simple spirometric examination was used (FEV1.0 and FVC, maximal expiratory velocity - PEF) and a radiophotogram in the postero-anterior position of the 7X7 cm size was performed. The results have been computed in an IBM machine. Chronic bronchitis, defined as "a chronic cough and phlegm lasting for at least two of the subsequent years", was found in the group of men in the age of 40-64 years in 24.78 percent, in women of the same age in 7.06 percent. Chronic bronchitis was significantly more frequent in cigarette smokers than in nonsmokers and also in persons after pneumonia and in persons with small pleural adhesions as found by X-ray examination. (Author Abstract)

D 12825
de Petra, V., Rossi, A., Cecchetti, E., and Maino, R.
STUDIO CLINICO-STATISTICO DI 206 CASI DI ASCESSO POLMONARE PRIMITIVO. (CLINICAL-STATISTICAL STUDY OF 206 CASES OF PRIMARY PULMONARY ABCESS.) Rassegna Clinico-Scientifica 45(6):183-7, Jun 1969, Italian (Abs.)

Analyses of 206 cases of primary pulmonary abscess, examined over a 21-year period (1945-1965), are presented. Percentage distributions of incidence were made by year, season, age, occupation, predisposing causes (including smoking), symptomatology, extent of fever, cavity site, complications, and therapy.

D 12825 (continued)

Pulmonary abscess was found to occur in more men than in women, probably because of the male's greater abuse of smoking and alcohol, as well as his greater exposure to inclement weather. The major finding of this investigation was the strong decrease in the number of patients bedridden with pulmonary abscess. The introduction of antibiotic therapy was cited as the most important factor in this decline. Use of antibiotics has been found to reduce postoperative bronchopulmonary complications, notably reduce the duration of hospital stays for patients affected by the disease, and to promote complete clinical recovery.

D 12840

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service and Sherman, M.

RESPIRATORY TRACT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. A Review of Research Grants Supported by the National Heart Institute 1949 to 1968. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service. National Heart Institute, Extramural Programs, Bethesda, Maryland, Aug 1969, 574 pp.

D 12846

Braun, P.

URSACHEN UND AUSMASS DER CHRONIZITAT DER TUBERKULOSE. (CAUSE AND EXTENT OF THE CHRONICITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.) In: Langzeitprobleme Innerer Krankheiten in Diagnostik und Therapie. Basel, Switzerland and New York, New York, S. Karger, 1969, pp. 15-34, German (Abs.)

Chemotherapy cannot prevent relapses and the development of chronic tuberculosis. The reasons for these failures are primarily to be sought in inadequate or incorrect treatment. The patient's personality and the doctor's overoptimistic assessment of the situation are the main causes. Many social misfits and alcoholics are to be found among tuberculosis patients. Associated diseases such as diabetes mellitus, pneumoconiosis, gastric disorders, abuse of alcohol and tobacco, and the resistance of tubercle bacilli to the first-line antibiotics prevent optimum treatment of tuberculosis. A special form of chronic tuberculosis is that in the elderly. It occurs almost exclusively as a result of reactivation of old cavities. Chronic tuberculosis can be reduced or prevented if every fresh case of tuberculosis is cured by intensive combined

D 12846 (continued)

therapy. Patients need strict and intensive medical supervision, and associated illness, including chronic alcoholism, must be treated at the same time. (Author Abstract)

See also B 10450, B 11133, B 11480, B 11627, C 10849, C 11357, C 11874, C 12265, E 11458, E 12062, F 10317, F 10458

SECTION E. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

E 10190
Medecine et Hygiene.
A PROPOS DE LA FUMEE DE CIGARETTES, DE LA MALADIE CORONAIRE ET DE L'HYPOTHESE GENETIQUE. (CIGARETTE SMOKE, CORONARY DISEASE AND THE GENETIC HYPOTHESIS.) *Medecine et Hygiene* 26(834):866, Aug 15, 1968, French (Abs.)

Several theories concerning the relationship between smoking and coronary disease were reviewed. Several authors believed that the association could be explained by the fact (1) that smokers were constitutionally different from nonsmokers and (2) that smokers were more often of the pre-coronary type than nonsmokers. Research on twins has furnished evidence that in monozygous twins with different smoking habits, coronary disease was not more frequent in the smokers than in the nonsmokers. Smokers appeared to be more emotional, anxious and presented more psychosomatic symptoms than nonsmokers. The author's own research indicated that the psychobiological differences were of considerable importance. Another study of the author's on the same population, compared the differences between individuals whose parents had suffered from coronary disorders. From this it appeared that anxiety was an excellent factor of discrimination between smokers and nonsmokers and between those whose parents had suffered from coronary disorders and those whose parents were unaffected. The number of cigarettes smoked per day played no role in this differentiation. A separate study has compared patients who had suffered coronary attacks as to whether they identified themselves with the mother or the father. One study found differences in personality between patients who had suffered a myocardial infarct without symptoms and those who had experienced pain and another study compared patients who had died of a diagnosed coronary disorder and those who had died without such diagnosis. The differences suggest that there are two types of coronary disease, one linked with an active metabolic disorder and another due to senescence. Anxiety appears to be the common denominator between the smoking habit and coronary disease.

E 10198
Konishi, M., Yamaguchi, Y., Koike, S., Ishigawa, S., and Honda, T.
MASSHO JUNKAN NI OYOBOSU KITSUEN NO EIKYO. (EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION.) *Showa Igakkai Zasshi* 27(13):1027-9, Dec 1967, Japanese (Abs.)

The effect of smoking one cigarette on the temperature of the body extremities and on the peripheral blood circulation of human subjects was determined. The experimental subjects were 12 healthy male university students, age 22-26 years, none of whom had smoked for at least 2 years previous to the test. The subjects while smoking lay face up in a room maintained at a temperature of 24-26°C. Four of the subjects puffed lightly at the cigarette, six smoked normally and two inhaled deeply. The average time of smoking was 5 mins. 10 secs. Body temperature was measured by thermistors and blood circulation by strain-gauge pneumatic plethysmography. Measurements were recorded every minute during smoking and every 2½ minutes after smoking. The results showed that smoking lowered both the quantity of blood circulation and the temperature of the extremities. There was an increase in the tension of the blood vessels, the pulse rate and the resistance to blood circulation. As regards the method of smoking, the changes were more pronounced in the order: puffing lightly, normal smoking, and deep inhalation, respectively.

E 10204
Blohmke, M., Gruntzig, A., and Schaefer, H.
DIE ERGEBNISSE DER HEIDELBERGER HERZ-KREISLAUFSTUDIE IM SPIEGEL INTERNATIONALER ZAHLEN. (RESULTS OF THE HEIDELBERG HEART AND CIRCULATION STUDIES IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL FIGURES.) *Bundesgesundheitsblatt* 11(4):49-52, Feb 1968, German (Abs.)

One thousand and thirty-nine Heidelberg males, aged 40-59 years were compared with populations of 7 other countries. The comparisons are presented in 5 tables entitled: (1) Participation rate, number of investigated individuals, and percentage distribution, arranged according to age groups; (2) prevalence rate of pain or feeling of pressure, angina pectoris, and suspicion of myocardial infarct; (3) average values

E 10204 (continued)
for body size and weight and their standard deviation (all age groups); (4) average value and standard deviation of blood pressure and serum cholesterol level in 2 age groups; and (5) percentage distribution of the smoker category and the number of cigarettes smoked daily. On the basis of the data it could be assumed that in the Federal Republic in a so-called healthy i.e. work-capable population in the 5th and 6th decade, 10.8 percent have an existing coronary disease.

E 10213
Kannel, W. B., Castelli, W. P., and McNamara, P. M.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND RISK OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. EPIDEMIOLOGIC CLUES TO PATHOGENESIS. THE FRAMINGHAM STUDY. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 9-20.

E 10217
Doyle, J. T.
IMPORTANCE OF DOSE RESPONSE IN TERMS OF TOTAL CIGARETTE SMOKE, "TAR," AND NICOTINE: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 43-6.

E 10218
Murphy, E. A. and Mustard, J. F.
SMOKING AND THROMBOSIS. In: Wynder, E. L. and Hoffmann, D. (Editors). Toward A Less Harmful Cigarette. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 28, Jun 1968, pp. 47-55.

E 10243
Meade, T. W.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE. Transactions of the Society of Occupational Medicine 18(4):127-34, Oct 1968.

E 10248
Elliott, R. and Thysell, R.
A NOTE ON SMOKING AND HEART RATE. Psychophysiology 5(3):280-3, Nov 1968.

E 10250
Medical Journal of Australia.
SOCIAL STATUS AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Medical Journal of Australia 2(15):635-6, Oct 12, 1968.

E 10257
Boyle, E., Jr., Morales, I. B., Nichaman, M. Z., Talbert, C. R., Jr., and Watkins, R. S.
SERUM BETA LIPOPROTEINS AND CHOLESTEROL IN ADULT MEN. RELATIONSHIPS TO SMOKING, AGE, AND BODY WEIGHT. Geriatrics 23(12): 102-11, Dec 1968.

E 10261
Jenkins, C. D., Rosenman, R. H., and Zyzandski, S. J.
CIGARETTE SMOKING: ITS RELATIONSHIP TO CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND RELATED RISK FACTORS IN THE WESTERN COLLABORATIVE GROUP STUDY. Circulation 38(6):1140-55, Dec 1968.

E 10262
Sackett, D. L., Epid, M. S., Gibson, R. W., Bross, I. D. J., and Pickren, J. W.
RELATION BETWEEN AORTIC ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND THE USE OF CIGARETTES AND ALCOHOL. (AN AUTOPSY STUDY) New England Journal of Medicine 279(26):1413-20, Dec 26, 1968.

E 10263
Nutrition Reviews.
THE GEOGRAPHIC PATHOLOGY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Nutrition Reviews 26(11):327-30, Nov 1968.

E 10266
Connecticut Medicine.
TO PREVENT HEART DISEASE AND DEATH FROM MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. Connecticut Medicine 32(11):789-91, Nov 1968.

E 10271
Medical Letter.
EXERCISE AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Medical Letter 10(23, Issue 257):93-4, Nov 15, 1968.

E 10280
Corothers, T. E., Mallow, J. E., and Stark, F. M.
DEATHS FROM CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 55. South Dakota Journal of Medicine 2(15):25-8, Nov 1968.

E 10286
Kassir, J. T.
CHOLESTEROL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO HEART DISEASE. Journal of the Faculty of Medicine Baghdad 10(1-2):109-28, Jan-Apr 1968.

E 10289
Fisher, G. R.
ASSOCIATED CLINICAL SOCIETIES. Delaware Medical Journal 40(5):364-5, Nov 1968.

E 10301
Gifford, R. W., Jr.
MANAGEMENT OF ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION AND ITS COMPLICATIONS. In: Brest, A. N. and Moyer, J. H., Editors. Cardiovascular Disorders. Philadelphia, Pa., F. A. Davis Company, 1968, pp. 945-56.

E 10304
Likoff, W.
MANAGEMENT OF CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND ITS COMPLICATIONS. In: Brest, A. N. and Moyer, J. H., Editors. Cardiovascular Disorders. Philadelphia, Pa., F. A. Davis Company, 1968, pp. 689-704.

E 10305
Coffman, J. D.
EFFECT OF PROPRANOLOL ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND SKIN BLOOD FLOW DURING CIGARETTE SMOKING. Journal of Clinical Pharmacology and the Journal of New Drugs 9(1):39-44, Jan-Feb 1969.

E 10306
Mulcahy, R., Hickey, N., and Maurer, B.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE. A STUDY OF RISK FACTORS IN 400 PATIENTS UNDER 60 YEARS. Geriatrics 24(1):106-14, Jan 1969.

E 10308
Gifford, R. W., Jr.
DISEASES OF THE AORTA AND THE PERIPHERAL ARTERIES. CHRONIC OCCLUSIVE ARTERIAL DISEASE OF THE EXTREMITIES. In: Brest, A. N. and Moyer, J. H., Editors. Cardiovascular Disorders. Philadelphia, Pa., F. A. Davis Company, 1968, pp. 1017-57.

E 10319
Capaldi, E., Giovanelli, E., and Sgarbi, M.
LA FIBRILLAZIONE ED IL FLUTTER PAROSSISTICI IN SOGGETTI PRIVI DI SEGNI CONCLAMATI DI CARDIOPATIA ORGANICA. (FIBRILLATION AND PAROXYSMAL FLUTTER IN SUBJECTS WITHOUT CLEAR SYMPTOMS OF ORGANIC CARDIOPATHY.) Minerva Cardioangiologica 16(8):660-8, Aug 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Eleven cases of paroxysmal tachyarrhythmia caused by atrial flutter-fibrillation without clinical symptoms of organic cardiopathy are described. The opinion that these crises (which exceptionally may occur for very long periods) represent a particular chronologically anticipated phase of permanent total arrhythmia is given. The etiopathogenesis of these crises, recognizing two periods: the former, of functional nature, and the latter of organic nature, formed with harmful elements of the atrial myocardium is discussed. Alcoholism and nicotinism which may play a role in causing functional disturbances were not specifically discussed.

E 10322
Ferrucci, M. and Perini, G.
CORRELAZIONI TRA ALCUNI VALORI ANTROPOMETRICI ED EMATOCHIMICI IN UN GRUPPO DI RECLUTE FERRARESI. (CORRELATIONS OF SEVERAL ANTHROPOMETRIC AND HEMOCHEMICAL VALUES IN A GROUP OF FERRARESE RECRUITS.) Annali di Medicina Navale 73(4):339-50, Jul-Aug 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The Authors have carried out some anthropometric and hemochemical researches, in a group of 360 recruits some evaluations of the clinical symptomatology and the habit of smoking of the subjects was also made. They have evaluated the average values and variants of total cholesterol, beta/alpha cholesterol ratio, beta/alpha lipoproteins ratio, turbidimetry (phosfotungstic acid test), Kunkel phenol test, total lipids. As far as blood cholesterol is concerned, the obtained data are a confirmation of those obtained in previous experiences carried out on male subjects of the same age. A statistical study on the connections of the various hemochemical data demonstrated a significant correlation of nearly every one of them with the others. Significant, too, were the reciprocal correlations of the antropometric indexes (scelic and baric indexes, real/physiologic weight's ratio) while less significant were the correlations between anthropometric and hemochemical indexes. According to the evaluation of "risk" toward atherosclerosis, based upon some hemochemical and anthropometric data, the Authors infer from their actual experiences, that even amongst young and apparently healthy people it is possible to detect some subjects showing a trend to atherosclerosis. (Author Abstract)

E 10327
De Luca, F., Piancone, R. M., D'Addetta, G., Cramarossa, L., Andreoli, M., and Negri, M.
L'INFARTO DEL MIOCARDIO: PROGNOSI IMMEDIATA E TARDIVA SU 214 PAZIENTI. (MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS IN 214 PATIENTS). Rassegna di Fisiopatologia Clinica e Terapeutica 40(2):145-59, Mar-Apr 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Short-term and long-term prognosis following coronary occlusion has been studied in 214 patients recovered from myocardial infarction from 1956 to 1967. The over-all mortality during the acute phase is 23 percent (46 percent of the deaths occurred during the first week of hospital admission). The survival rate is 50 percent six years after myocardial infarction and 33 percent twelve years after myocardial infarction; the incidence of coronary (28.8 percent) or myocardial insufficiency (14.2 percent) in the survivors is high. Congestive heart failure and recurrent coronary occlusion are the ultimate cause of death in the majority of the patients surviving the acute phase. Advanced age, female sex, sedentary work, history of myocardial infarction or angina, peripheral vascular disease, hypertension, cor pulmonale, diabetes and obesity are associated with a bad prognosis. Also the presence of shock, arrhythmias, heart failure, thromboembolic complications, uremia, leukocytosis, increased sedimentation rate, and high levels of serum enzymes have an unfavorable influence on the survival during the acute phase. The prognosis is not significantly affected by the electrocardiographic location of the infarction; on the contrary prognostic significance has the extent of the myocardial infarction. The anticoagulant therapy (during the first 2 months of hospital admission) reduces the mortality rate during the acute phase in the patients with unfavourable prognosis; there is no influence on the long-term prognosis. (Author Abstract)

E 10368
Kinoshita, S. and Sato, N.
EFFECT OF TOBACCO SMOKING ON THE HEART ESPECIALLY IN YOUNG ADULTS. Japanese Circulation Journal 32(9):1261-4, Sep 1968.

E 10369
Wasserman, A. J.
THE EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF ASCVD. The Management of a Patient's Lifetime of Circulatory Disease. Virginia Medical Monthly 96:13-20, Jan 1969.

E 10379
Dalderup, L. M., Stockmann, V. A., Rechsteiner de vos, H., and van der Slikke, G. J.
SURVEY ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN RELATION TO DIET IN PHYSICALLY ACTIVE FARMERS. Voeding 26(5):245-88, 1965.

E 10393
Librach, G.
PREVALENCE OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE AMONG ELDERLY YEMENITES AND EUROPEANS, RESIDENTS OF HOMES FOR THE AGED IN ISRAEL. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 15(12):1125-36, Dec 1967.

E 10400
Mukerjee, A. B.
PRECOCIOUS ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE. Journal of the [illegible]ian Medical Association 51([illegible]):207-17, Sep 1, 1968.

E 10422
Glazunov, I. S., Aronov, D. M., Drombian, Y. G., and Krylova, E. A.
ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE AND OCCUPATION. Cor et Vasa 6(4):274-280, 1964.

E 10426
Marcatili, S., Del Bono, M., and Zucchetto, C.
COMPORTAMENTO DELL'EPITELIO BRONCHIALE IN ALCUNE BRONCOPNEUMOPATIE CRONICHE. (BEHAVIOR OF BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM IN SOME CHRONIC BRONCHOPULMONARY DISEASES.) Rivista di Anatomia Patologica e di Oncologia 31(3):308-30, Mar 1967, Italian (Abs.)

The authors refer results of observations made on a large anatomic material obtained in surgery of patients with different chronic bronchopneumopaties. The behavior of bronchial epithelium has been particularly investigated which presents significant modifications in the above-related cases of chronic inflammatory processes. These modifications have been minutely examined and their effects interpreted. (Author Abstract)

E 10432
Medvedev, V. P.

О ВЛИЯНИИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ НА РАЗВИТИЕ АТЕРОСКЛЕРОЗА.

O VLIYANII FIZICHESKOY AKTIVNOSTI NA RAZVITIYE TEROSKLEROZA. (THE INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS.) Kardiologiia 8(9):48-53, Sep 1968, Russian (Abs.)

The paper deals with clinico-biochemical investigation and ECG recording in two groups of men, aged 30-45 years, without hereditary predisposition in respect to ischemic cardiac disease and metabolic affections, with an approximately similar nature of nutrition. The first group consisted of 77 mental workers (scientific workers and engineers) with restricted physical activity, the second group - 34 workers engaged in mild and moderate physical labor. Instances of dyslipidemia, clinical manifestations of cardiac ischemic disease and hypertensive vascular disease, as well as an excessive body weight in persons of the first group were more significant. The author explains this by the protective influence of moderate physical activity in respect to the development of atherosclerosis. (Author Abstract)

E 10440
New York Medicine.
THE ROLE OF THE OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICIAN. New York Medicine 24(4): 202-3, Apr 1968.

E 10451
Journal of the American Medical Association.
NEW RESEARCH SPARKS DEBATE ON SMOKING AND HEART DISEASE DEATHS. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(4):664-6, Jan 27, 1969.

E 10453
Mulcahy, R.
AETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Medical Research Council of Ireland :39-40, Dec 31, 1967.

E 10457
Charms, B. L.
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF CARDIAC SYMPTOMS. In: Brest, A. N. and Moyer, J. H. (Editors). Cardiovascular Disorders. Philadelphia, Pa., F. A. Davis Company, 1968, pp. 160-76.

E 10460
Lifeso, R. M. and Miles, J. T.
ATHEROSCLEROSIS: AN ETIOLOGIC AND THERAPEUTIC REVIEW. University of Toronto Medical Journal 46(2):45-50, Dec 1968.

E 10477
Diaz, F. V., Casar, F. P., Alonso, J. L., Esteban, L., Martin, E., and Salazar, J. S.
IS A NEW PHYSIOPATHOLOGIC INTERPRETATION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DISEASE OF THE ARTERIES POSSIBLE? Angiology 19(11): 633-51, Dec 1968.

E 10484
Felton, J. S.
COLLEGE DEGREES AND HEART DISEASE. Journal of Occupational Medicine 10(12):714-5, Dec 1968.

E 10514
Rose, G. A., Ahmeteli, M., Checcacci, L., Fidanza, F., Glazunov, I., de Haas, J., Horstmann, P., Kornitzer, M. D., Meloni, C., Menotti, A., van der Sande, D., de Soto-Hartgrink, M. K., Pisa, Z., and Thomsen, B.
ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE IN MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Prevalence Comparisons in Europe. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 38(6):885-95, 1968.

E 10518
Pilgeram, L. O. and Pickart, L. R.
CONTROL OF FIBRINOGEN BIOSYNTHESIS: THE ROLE OF FREE FATTY ACID. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 8:155-66, 1968.

E 10526
Hammond, E. C.
FACTORS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE, STROKE AND AORTIC ANEURYSM. Presented at a Symposium on "Coronary Heart Disease: Present Status" Albany, N. Y., Oct 17, 1968, 25 pp.

E 10537
Spain, D. M., Bradess, V. A., Matero, A., and Tarter, R.
SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE. Age, Smoking Habits, and Recent Thrombi. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(7):1347-9, Feb 17, 1969.

E 10542
Denham, R. M.
SMOKING AND THE CORONARY CIRCULATION. GP 39(2):129, Feb 1969.

E 10549
Schimmler, W. and Neff, C.
RAUCHGEWOHNHEITEN UND HERZINFARKT. (SMOKING HABITS AND MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Allgemeine Therapeutik 8:325-30, 1968, German (Abs.)

The authors have reviewed the known risk factors of myocardial infarct and have cited the findings of the Framingham and Albany Studies and the conclusions of the Terry Report. They have also presented their own 1962-1966 observations on 503 male infarct patients and 714 controls having no detectable heart disease. More nonsmokers and exsmokers were in the control group than among the infarct patients. Heavy cigarette smoking was found to play an increasingly important role in the younger age groups up to the age of 59 years. From that age, differences in the incidence of myocardial infarct were less obvious and past the age of 70, no differences were discernible. The relationship of heavy cigarette smoking to hypertension and cholesteremia and the role of smoking in blood clotting and thrombus formation was also discussed. The mechanism of action by which nicotinism leads to myocardial infarct has not presently been clarified but the discontinuance of cigarette smoking reduces the risk of future myocardial infarct.

E 10568
Engel, R. R., Rodkey, F. L., O'Neal, J. D., and Collison, H. A.
RELATIVE AFFINITY OF HUMAN FETAL HEMOGLOBIN FOR CARBON MONOXIDE AND OXYGEN. Blood 33(1):37-45, Jan 1969.

E 10570
Gertler, M. M., White, P. D., Cady, L. D., and Whiter, H. H.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE. A Prospective Study. American Journal of the Medical Sciences 138:377-98, Oct 1964.

E 10600
Diament, M. L. and Palmer, K. N. V.
AN ANALYSIS OF PRE-OPERATIVE PAO2 IN A GENERAL SURGICAL POPULATION. Thorax 24(1):126-8, Jan 1969.

E 10603
Hellung-Larsen, P., Laursen, T., Kjeldsen, K., and Astrup, P.
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE ISOENZYMES OF AORTIC TISSUE IN RABBITS EXPOSED TO CARBON MONOXIDE. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 8:343-9, 1968.

E 10604
Siggaard-Andersen, J., Kjeldsen, K., Petersen, F. B. and Astrup, P.
A POSSIBLE CONNECTION BETWEEN CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE, CAPILLARY FITRATION RATE AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS. (Preliminary Report) Acta Medica Scandinavica 182(3) :397-9, 1967.

E 10611
Oberwittler, W.
ANMERKUNG ZUR INTERPRETATION DER FRAMINGHAM-STUDIE. (COMMENT ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE FRAMINGHAM STUDY.) Medizinishce Welt 19(45): 2478-80, Nov 9, 1968, German (Abs.)

Some deficiencies of the Framingham study were discussed. Analysis of the study and its interpretation can be made without any knowledge of the statistical considerations. A characteristic example of the study, namely the graphs concerning the combination of risk factors and the incidence of coronary disease, is therefore illustrated. It can be observed that the columns of the familiar graphs of the study represent risk indexes for coronary disease. They represent the relationship between observation and expectancy values, but give no information concerning the number of the afflicted. Also, according to the statistics, the risk of suffering a coronary disease doubtless rises with the increasing number of burdening factors. On the other hand, closer analysis of the study shows that almost one-third of the individuals developing a coronary disease did not manifest a single risk factor, a fact that is highly significant in the discussion of the causality of the arteriosclerotic process.

E 10612
Fodor, J. T., Glass, L. H., and Weiner, J. M.
IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON HEALTHY YOUNG MEN. Public Health Reports 84(2):121-6, Feb 1969.

E 10619
Anjuere, J.
PEUT-ON PREVOIR L'INFARCTUS MYOCARDIQUE? FACTEURS PREDISPOSANTS.

E 10619 (continued)
(CAN ONE FORESEE MYOCARDIAL INFARCT? PREDISPOSING FACTORS.) Archives Medicales d'Angers 69(3):151-8, May-Jun 1968, French (Abs.)

One hundred patients with first myocardial infarct were studied. The patients consisted of 53 men (average age 64 years) and 47 women (average age 75 years). Thirty-three (31 men and 2 women) were heavy smokers; average amount of tobacco consumed was 17 grams per day with a maximum of 60 grams per day in 2 patients; all who smoked in excess of 10 grams per day deeply inhaled the smoke. The mortality was not influenced by the use of tobacco; 14 percent of the smokers were deceased. The statistical study can describe the individual least likely to develop myocardial infarct: the nonmenopausal female; in general, the nonsmoker, nonobese and nonhypertensive; one without familial or personal vascular antecedents; and one having a normal cholesterol level.

E 10620
Kinoshita, S., Sato, N., and Mashimo, K.
JAKUNEN DANSEI NI OKERU KITSUEN NO SHINZO NI OYOBOSU EIKYO, TOKU NI SHINJIKU TO NO KANKEI NI TSUITE. (EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE HEART OF YOUNG MALES, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO THE HEART AXIS.) Naika 22(7):1455-8, Dec 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

Estimates of the deviation of the heart axis were made from the electrocardiograms of 984 males, none of whose electrocardiograms showed any obvious abnormalities. The male subjects comprised 782 smokers and 202 nonsmokers and ranged in age from 15 to 84. Correlations were made of axis deviation with age and with smoking. The results show that the tendency to left deviation increases with age and that this tendency occurs 5 years earlier in smokers than it does in nonsmokers.

E 10627
Parade, G. W.
HERZINFARKT BEI ERBGLEICHEN ZWILLINGEN. (MYOCARDIAL INFARCT IN IDENTICAL TWINS. (OBERVATIORS AND CONSEQUENCES).) Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie 1(3):151-5, May 1968, German (Abs.)

Genetic influences have been studied through the analysis of the case histories of 3 pairs of identical male twins.

E 10627 (continued)
Two pairs had died as a result of myocardial infarct; the third pair had suffered from coronary disease with fatal outcome and have been included in the study. All were or had been cigarette smokers previous to death: (1) 55-year-old brothers, both diabetic, both heavy smokers, (2) one brother died at 47 years, the other surviving by 10 years; both had smoked until the death of one brother after which the survivor had stopped smoking and drinking; (3) one brother died at 45 years, the other 15 months later; the surviving brother had stopped smoking 4 years before the other's death. The study demonstrated the significance of the genetic and environmental factors.

E 10642
Eastcott, H. H. G.
BUERGER'S DISEASE REASSESSED. Lancet 1(7587):200-1, Jan 25, 1969.

E 10643
Bassett, D. R., Moellering, R. C., Rosenblatt, G., Greenberg, D., and Stokes, J., III.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN HAWAII. Serum Lipids, and Cardiovascular, Anthropometric, and Related Findings in Japanese and Hawaiian Men. Journal of Chronic Diseases 21(8):565-83, Jan 1969.

E 10648
Adams, C. W.
PREVENTION BY AGGRESSION. Diseases of the Chest 55(2):95-6, Feb 1969.

E 10651
Lancet.
SERUM-URIC-ACID AND CORONARY HEART-DISEASE. Lancet 1(7590):358, Feb 15, 1969.

E 10656
Krut, L. H.
CURRENT CONCEPTS OF ATHEROGENESIS. British Journal of Clinical Practice 22(12):517-22, Dec 1968.

E 10680
Dlin, B. M.
THE DOCTOR, HIS EMOTIONS AND HIS HEART. Minnesota Medicine 52(2):369-74, Feb 1969.

E 10697
Tjawokin, W. W.
EXPERIMENTELLE CORONARSKLEROSE DURCH BEWEGUNGSEINSCHRANKUNG BEIM KANINCHEN. (EXPERIMENTAL CORONARY SCLEROSIS INDUCED BY IMMOBILIZATION OF RABBITS). Virchows Archiv Pathologische Anatomie 346(1): 29-45, 1969, German (Abs.)

We report a new method of producing arteriosclerosis with coronary insufficiency in rabbits by means of immobilizing them. In our studies the experimentally induced atherosclerosis develops by hypodynamics imposed by the reduced muscular activity without overloading with exogenous cholesterol. The atherosclerosis and coronary insufficiency are associated. With variations in the duration and extent of immobilization, coronary insufficiency alone or with atherosclerosis can be produced. This new method for producing arteriosclerosis and ischemic cardiac disease has its clinical counterpart. (Author Abstract)

E 10707
Hauss, W. H., Junge-Hulsing, G., and Oberwittler, W.
UBER DIE BEDEUTUNG DER "UNSPEZIFISCHEN MESENCHYMREAKTION" FUR DAS ALTERN. (SIGNIFICANCE OF "NONSPECIFIC MESENCHYMAL" REACTIONS FOR THE AGED.) Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie 1(5):281-8, Sep 1968, German (Abs.)

Speed of extension and tendency of localization of atherosclerosis are responsible for the individually different speed of ageing: considerations on pathogenesis of athersoclerosis meet with the problem of the cause of the process of ageing. Rate of severity and frequency of complications of atherosclerosis and the speed of the process of ageing are probably connected with a pathologic increase of metabolism of connective tissue by way of the "nonspecific mesenchymic reaction". (Author Abstract)

E 10714
Nutrition Reviews.
IDIOPATHIC MYOCARDOPATHY IN CEYLON. Nutrition Reviews 27(1):9-11, Jan 1969.

E 10729
Sorour, A. H. and El-Sherif, A. A.
ALGUNOS PROBLEMAS CARDIOVASCULARES. (SEVERAL CARDIOVASCULAR PROBLEMS.) Dia Medico 40(44):1253-5, Jul 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

Statistics have been presented to demonstrate the increasing incidence of various types of cardiovascular diseases in Egypt. Several measures have already been taken to improve the situation including the study and prevention of rheumatic fever and its consequences, hypertension and atherosclerosis. An institute of cardiology is being established. A hemodynamic unit was established in 1948 and cardiac surgery begun in 1949; the first mitral valvulotomy was performed in 1953; a rehabilitation center for rheumatic convalescents was established. A tribute was also paid to Prof. M. Ibrahim for his work in advancing cardiovascular knowledge in Egypt.

E 10737
Maunoury, L.
ARTERIOPATHIES OBLITERANTES CHRONIQUES DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS. (CHRONIC OBLITERATING DISEASE OF THE LOWER LIMBS.) Revue de Medecine 9(28):1809-23, Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

The pathology and treatment of the different stages of chronic obliterating diseases were reviewed. The etiological varieties included diabetic, Buerger's disease, rickettsial, and gouty forms.

E 10767
Santrucek, M. and Vacek, M.
KOURENI A ISCHEMICKA CHOROBA SRDECNI VE SVETLE EPIDEMIOLOGICKYCH STUDII. (SMOKING FROM THE ASPECT OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.) Ceskoslovenske Zdravotnictvi 16(2):66-75, 1968, Czech (Abs.)

The effect of smoking on the cardiovascular system was the subject of extensive investigations in many countries during the past ten years. The acute effect of smoking was fairly reliably elucidated experimentally. Epidemiological investigations attempted to clarify the sequelae of many years of heavy smoking. An attempt is made to evaluate critically hitherto assembled facts and probable hypotheses as well as to formulate questions which are still to be solved. The need of

E 10767 (continued)
multifactorial analysis under various conditions is emphasized. Strong smoking is one of the important causal factors in the development of myocardial infarction and only this assumption can explain all known facts. (Author Abstract)

E 10769
Whitaker, W.
ETIOLOGY OF CORONARY DISEASE. Practitioner 202(1208):207-15, Feb 1969.

E 10770
Strong, J. P., Eggen, D. A., Newman, W. P., III, and Martinez, R. D.
NATURALLY OCCURRING AND EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN PRIMATES. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 149(2):882-94, Nov 21, 1968.

E 10783
Stamler, J., Berkson, D. M., Levinson, M. J., Mojonnier, L., Epstein, M. B., Hall, Y., Burkey, F., Soyugenc, R., and Andelman, S. L.
A LONG-TERM CORONARY PREVENTION EVALUATION PROGRAM. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 149(2):1022-37, Nov 21, 1968.

E 10784
Wissler, R. W. and Vesselinovitch, D.
EXPERIMENTAL MODELS OF HUMAN ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 149(2):907-22, Nov 21, 1968.

E 10785
Raab, W.
PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE ORIGIN AND PREVENTION OF DEGENERATIVE HEART DISEASE. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 156(1):281-4, Jan 31, 1969.

E 10793
Benack, R. T.
ETIOLOGY OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 156(1):594-602, Jan 31, 1969.

E 10795
British Medical Journal.
MANAGEMENT OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE. British Medical Journal 1(5635):37-8, Jan 4, 1969.

E 10797
Burch, R. R., Rogers, J. A., Gulotta, C. J., Comer, E. O'B., McCurley, D. R., Rufty, A. J., Jr., and Baltz, H. J.
SYMPOSIUM ON CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Society 121(1):1-3, Jan 1969.

E 10799
Bloor, C. M. and Leon, A. S.
THE GENETIC DETERMINATION OF CORONARY ARTERY PATTERNS: A POSSIBLE FACTOR IN ATHEROGENESIS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 149(2):860-4, Nov 21, 1968.

E 10804
Santrucek, M.
K OTAZCE UMRTNOSTI NA ARTERIOSKLEROTICKOU CHOROBU SRDECNI. (MORTALITY DUE TO ARTERIOSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE.) Ceskoslovenske Zdravotnictvi 16(5):259-63, 1968, Czech (Abs.)

An analysis of statistical data pertaining to causes of death reveals the rising incidence from arteriosclerotic heart disease, in particular in younger age groups. There are considerable differences between different countries. In all countries the mortality is considerably higher in men. The analysis confirmed that only a multifactorial hypothesis can explain the revealed facts. (Author Abstract)

E 10810
Abbasi, A. S., Raza, M., Beg, M. A., and Syed, S. A.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN PAKISTAN--SERUM CHOLESTEROL IN HEALTHY ADULTS AND PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association 18(8):285-91, Aug 1968.

E 10811
Reid, D. D.
SMOKING AND THE HEART. Health 5(6):176-7, Dec 1968.

E 10824
Hart Hansen, J. P.
CORONARY DEATH IN YOUNGER PERSONS. Danish Medical Bulletin 15(10):301-13, Dec 2, 1968.

E 10845

Gsell, O.

TABAKRAUCHEN UND HERZERKRANKUNGEN. (SMOKING AND HEART DISEASES.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 154-70., German (Abs.)

Prospective and retrospective studies were reported. The studies showed that there was a clear relationship between smoking and myocardial infarct, very pronounced in the younger age groups up to 50 years, and still evident in heavy smokers between 51 and 60. The recognition of all the factors taking part in the development of coronary sclerosis offers the possibility of avoiding myocardial infarct and the coronary disorders of middle age.

E 10846

Wahl, P. and Schettler, G.

ARTERIOSKLEROSE UND FETTSTOFFWECHSEL. (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND FAT METABOLISM.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 171-7, German (Abs.)

The atherogenic effect of smoking has not been definitely clarified. Atherosclerotic attack of the aorta is more marked in smokers. More certain relationships between smoking and arteriosclerosis of the cerebral and peripheral arteries are not proved. Epidemiological studies suggest that nicotine has no cumulative effect on the intima, or in other words, on atherogenesis of the coronary arteries. There is no recognizable difference in the cholesterol levels of smokers and nonsmokers. Triglycerides also do not appear to be influenced by smoking. Free fatty acid levels rise briefly after smoking but this effect is neither consistent or positive. One may conclude that a possible relationship exists between smoking and arteriosclerosis but the effects of smoking on the vascular system are not explainable by its influence on lipid metabolism.

E 10847

Murphy, E. A.

THROMBOZYTEN, THROMBOSE UND GERINNUNG. (THROMBOCYTES, THROMBOSIS AND CLOTTING.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 178-92, German (Abs.)

E 10847 (continued)

The following observations were made concerning the effects of smoking: Thrombocyte count did not appear to be influenced; aggregating capabilities appeared to be affected but this may be an artifact resulting from the complexities of statistical comparisons; no changes resulted from the reaction of thrombocytes and latex particles and no differences were observed between smokers and nonsmokers; changes in thrombocyte adhesiveness appeared to depend on the test method employed; thrombocyte life appeared to be shortened; inhaling tended to increase adhesiveness of thrombocytes; no changes were observed in nucleotide or serotinin content of thrombocytes; fibrinolysis appeared to be little influenced; thrombus formation time was decreased; and sharp changes in blood clotting could not be confirmed.

E 10848

Hess, H.

RAUCHEN UND ARTERIELLE DURCHBLUTUNGSSTORUNGEN DER EXTREMITATEN. (SMOKING AND ARTERIAL CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES OF THE EXTREMITIES.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 193-8., German (Abs.)

The relationship between smoking and chronic obliterating vascular diseases was reviewed. The investigations cited dealt with intermittent claudication, thromboangiitis obliterans, obliterating arteriosclerosis and obliterating vascular diseases. It was concluded that smoking was only one factor in the genesis of obliterating vascular diseases; six reasons were enumerated in support of this view. Almost all of the authors were of the opinion that abstention from smoking was the basis of all treatment for thromboangiitis obliterans and several expressed the belief that such abstention resulted in stasis of the disease. Abstention from smoking was recommended in all forms of obliterating angiopathy. Raynaud's disease and acute inflammatory arterial diseases were also briefly mentioned.

E 10857

Schroder, J.

KOHLENMONOXYDGEHALT DES BLUTES BEI RAUCHERN. (CARBON MONOXIDE CONTENT OF THE BLOOD IN SMOKERS.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie

E 10857 (continued)
und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 278-84., German (Abs.)

The following topics were reviewed: Relationship between carbon monoxide and carboxyhemoglobin; absorption and liberation of carbon monoxide; conditions for carbon monoxide absorption in smokers; carbon monoxide content in tobacco smoke and carboxyhemoglobin content in smokers and nonsmokers; and the carboxyhemoglobin content in smokers and depth of inhalation. The carboxyhemoglobin content was invaribly greater in cigarette smokers than in non-or occasional smokers with highest values in the inhaling smokers.

E 10870
British Medical Journal.
CORONARY DISEASE AND COMPETITIVENESS. British Medical Journal 1(5635):1-2, Jan 4, 1969.

E 10874
Stejfa, M., Jr.
PREDICTIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF RISK FACTORS IN EXERTIONAL ANGINA PECTORIS. Cardiologia 51(6):336-9, 1967.

E 10878
Chung, C. S., Bassett, D. R., Moellering, R. C., Jr., Rosenblatt, G., Stokes, J., III., and Yoshizaki, H.
RISK FACTORS FOR CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN HAWAIIAN AND JAPANESE MALES IN HAWAII. Journal of Medical Genetics 6(1):59-66, Mar 1969.

E 10885
Journal of the American Medical Association.
IN RATS, AT LEAST: HYPOXIA + NICOTINE = HEART LESIONS. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(13):2370, Mar 31, 1969.

E 10886
British Medical Journal.
CIGARETTES AND ATHEROMA. British Medical Journal 1(5642):460, Feb 22, 1969.

E 10887
Abramson, D. I.
DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF ARTERIAL DISORDERS OF THE EXTREMITIES. Modern Medicine :103-10, Apr 7, 1969.

E 10888
Gershon-Cohen, J., Borden, A. G. B., and Hermel, M. B.
THERMOGRAPHY OF EXTREMITIES AFTER SMOKING. British Journal of Radiology 42(495):189-91, Mar 1969.

E 10899
Rosenman, R. H.
PROSPECTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECOGNITION OF THE CANDIDATE FOR ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics 16(4-5):193-201, 1968.

E 10906
Graziano, J. L., Olander, G. A., and Lal, R. B.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROFUNDA FEMORIS ARTERY IN EXTREMITIES WITH MARKED ISCHEMIA. American Surgeon 35(4):229-33, Apr 1969.

E 10913
Middleton, C. C.
NATURALLY OCCURRING ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN TURKEYS. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine 130(2):638-42, Feb 1969.

E 10922
Dawber, T. R. and Thomas, H. E., Jr.
PROPHYLAXIS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE STROKE, AND PERIPHERAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 149(Article 2):1038-57, Nov 21, 1968.

E 10943
Tibblin, G.
ROKNING OCH HALSA (1): RISKER FOR KORONARSJUKDOM. (SMOKING AND HEALTH (1): RISKS OF CORONARY DISEASE.) Lakartidningen 65(44):4341-4, Oct 30, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

After a review of literature on risk factors in coronary disease (high cholesterol, hypertension, high triglycerides, smoking, physical inactivity, and stress), the author's work is presented: Since 1963 at the Sahlgren Hospital a survey has been conducted on men born in 1913. Of 973 randomly chosen men, 92 percent were studied in 1963. The studies concerned cardiovascular disease, with special regard to correlating etiological factors. In 1967, 90 percent were restudied. In 1963, 56 percent smoked and 20 percent had stopped smoking. Of 834 men examined in 1967 who had had no earlier symptoms of coronary disease,

E 10943 (continued)
15 had developed heart infarcts and 9 angina pectoris, with simultaneous development of pathological ECGs. The 15 infarct cases were all smokers; half smoked more than 15 cigarettes a day. In the angina group, 3 out of 9 had never smoked. No cases of sudden death were noted. Since January 1968 a clinical study has been made of all infarct cases born in 1913 or later. The first 50 patients showed two interesting things: there was a strong preponderance of men (49 to 1); and all were smokers at the time of the first infarct.

E 10944
Heinemann, A. L., Kritsikis, Sp., and Eitner, S.
ZUR PROBLEMATIK DER DEGENERATIVEN HERZERKRANKUNGEN IM ASPEKT DES ZUSAMMENWIRKENS VON DISPOSITION UND EXPOSITION. (ON THE PROBLEM OF DEGENERATIVE HEART DISEASES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE INTERACTION OF DISPOSITION AND EXPOSITION.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 23:1766-71, Sep 1968, German (Abs.)

The investigation, which was carried out on 4,797 electrical and metal workers in 6 Berlin plants, included the effects of age and sex, blood pressure, vital capacity, occupational and leisure-time physical activity, occupational status, marital status and tobacco consumption. The findings showed that: morbidity increased with advancing age in rather linear fashion; men became ill more frequently than women; engaging in leisure-time sport had a favorable influence, with athletes suffering least; below 3 liters of vital capacity there was 2.4 times as much degenerative heart disease than above 4 liters; hypertensives fell ill approximately 2.5 times as often as normotensive and hypotensives with approximately the same results for systolic and diastolic blood pressure. The data on tobacco consumption were incomplete (the individuals were merely listed as smokers or nonsmokers) but smokers appeared to fall ill more often than nonsmokers.

E 10959
Bullock, B. C., Clarkson, T. B., Lehner, N. D. M., Lofland, H. B., Jr., and St. Clair, R. W.
ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN CEBUS ALBIFRONS MONKEYS. III. Clinical and Pathologic Studies. Experimental and Molecular Pathology 10(1):39-62, Feb 1969.

E 10970
Boyaner, H. G.
INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON CORONARY FUNCTION IN RABBITS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS INDUCED BY CHOLESTEROL. Nature 221(5185):1066-7, Mar 15, 1969.

E 10991
Fox, S. M. and Paul, O.
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. American Journal of Cardiology 23(2):298-306, Feb 1969.

E 10992
Bhandari, M. M., Jain, S. R., Chhabra, M. L., and Sepaha, G. C.
BLOOD FIBRINOLYTIC ACTIVITY IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. Indian Heart Journal 20(4):361-8, Oct 1968.

E 10993
Shankar, P. S.
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE: ITS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN NORTHERN MYSORE STATE. Indian Heart Journal 20(4):423-31, Oct 1968.

E 10996
Acheson, R. M.
CORONARY DISEASE AND COMPETITIVENESS. British Medical Journal 1(5639):319, Feb 1, 1969.

E 10998
Master, A. M. and Geller, A. J.
THE EXTENT OF COMPLETELY ASYMPTOMATIC CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE. (Editorial) American Journal of Cardiology 23(2): 173-9, Feb 1969.

E 11004
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin.
PROGNOSIS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE AMONG METROPOLITAN EMPLOYEES. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin 50:6-8, Jan 1969.

E 11028
Christian, P.
INTERDEPENDENZ VON UMWELT UND PERSON AM BEISPIEL DES HERZINFARKTES. (INTERDEPENDENCE OF ENVIRONMENT AND PERSONALITY IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics 16(4-5): 210-23, 1968, German (Abs.)

Sociological influences, habits and personality structure are all decisive for the development of coronary disease. With the aim of elucidating their inter-

E 11028 (continued)
relationships, the following six methodological principles are established: risk-increasing behavior (heavy cigarette smoking, abnormal eating habits, pathological behavior patterns, etc.); 'coronary factors' as shown in psychological tests; professional motivation as an increased risk; 'illness behavior'; psychodynamic aspects. Risk personality and sociocultural background are interrelated. (Author Abstract)

E 11029
Machura, B., Piestrak, J., and Nowak, S.
PRZYPADEK ZESPOLU WIENCOWO-MOZGOWEGO. (A CASE OF CORONARY-CEREBRAL SYNDROME.) Wiadomosci Lekarskie 21(24):2271-4, Dec 15, 1968, Polish (Abs.)

The authors describe a case of coronary-cerebral syndrome in a 64-year-old woman. Simultaneously with the manifestations of acute coronary failure a transient left-sided hemiparesis developed. After several days hemiparesis regressed parallelly with disappearance of the symptoms of acute coronary failure. (Author Abstract).

E 11035
Hahn, P.
PSYCHOSOMATISCHE ASPEKTE DES INFARKT-PROFILES. (PSYCHOSOMATIC ASPECTS OF INFARCT PROFILES.) Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics 16(4-5):224-32, 1968, German (Abs.)

Characteristic features of the organic and psychological risk factors in myocardial infarction are presented and illustrated by a case history. The psychosomatic aspects can be seen as interdependent products of various groups of factors within the total personality. The case history included constantly increasing physical inactivity, increase in weight (above 30 kg) and heavy smoking (40-60 cigarettes per day) since 1964.

E 11042
Cederlof, R., Friberg, L., and Lundman, T.
ROKNING OCH ANGINA PECTORIS--EN REPLIK. (SMOKING AND ANGINA PECTORIS--A REPLY.) Lakartidningen 65(46):4516-7, Nov 13, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

Polemics are presented in reply to Tibblin's (Lakartidningen No. 44 (1968)) refutation of studies by the present authors on heart disease that were conducted on identical twins. It is pointed out that Tibblin either misunderstood or misinterpreted the clinical results obtained from this study on twins. Since both twins are genetically identical, change of environment or habits in one twin can be linked to any disease syndrome shown by only one of the twins without fear of a genetic predisposition for any specific disease on the part of the other twin. The findings on the study of identical twins are therefore considered valid and should be of interest in the future when determining whether coronary insufficiencies may occur in relation to the habit of tobacco smoking. Clinical findings and the causal relationship linking smoking to heart disease, such as angina pectoris, are reviewed on studies made with British and Norwegian immigrants, and nativeborn Americans.

E 11044
Custovic, F. and Bubanj, D.
BUERGEROVA BOLEST ILI PRESENILNA ATEROSKLEROZA. (BUERGER'S DISEASE OR PRESENILE ATHEROSCLEROSIS.) Lijecnicki Vjesnik 90(6):585-9, Jun 1968, Serbo-Croation (Abs.)

Nosologic aspects of Buerger's disease are highlighted in this literature review of 17 references. Since 1950, many authors have expressed the opinion as to whether or not Buerger's disease is a true disease entity. It is definitely a peripheral vascular disease and is referred to by many authors as thromboangiitis obliterans, a term devised by Buerger. Presumably, the disease was known prior to Buerger's time as it was described by Jaesche (1865), Lavirier (1866) and Friedlander (1876) under different names: arteriitis obliterans, and endarteriitis obliterans. Fisher termed it cerebral thromboangiitis obliterans. This disease leads to other body disturbances and infections confusing the original disease symptoms so much that some physicians believed that tobacco smoking would alleviate or even cure the disease. Oldham referring to the disease is famous for the statement: "You can have your cigarettes or you can have legs. You cannot have both." Modern diagnosticians recommend that the term "Buerger's disease" be deleted from medical terminology. It is not truly a clinical entity but is composed of symptoms which precede or accompany others, such as disturbances of the peripheral circulation in general, leading to peripheral atherosclerosis.

E 11054
Gothman, B.
EN HJART-KARLKIRURGISK STUDIERESA I USA. (A CARDIOVASCULAR STUDY IN THE USA.) Svenska Nationalforeningen mot Hjart-och Lungsjukdomar 63(3):66-82, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

A summary report is provided on a study-trip made to the United States to evaluate heart and blood vessel diseases. Representatives were from such institutions as: the Thoracic Surgery Department of the Cleveland Clinics, the Clinics for Vascular Surgery at Baylor University, the Department of Vascular-Surgical Clinics of the University of San Francisco, and the 40th Meeting of the American Heart Association. Statistics on heart and circulatory diseases in the United States are given, and medical opinion is surveyed as to when surgery of the coronary vessels is indicated, and when surgery of the central and peripheral vessels should be done. Some techniques are described briefly and indications for using them are given. From these abstracted meeting papers, it may be generalized that not all revascularization operations today are "workable", although clinical, physiological and biochemical tests on such patients show that some benefit is derived. In 75 percent of the cases, pain associated with heart disease may be lessened. One paper discusses the relationship between blood cholesterol assay and heavy cigarette smoking.

E 11055
Tibblin, G.
KOMMENTAR TILL EN SVENSK TVILLING-UNDERSOKNING. (COMMENT ON RESEARCH ON TWINS IN SWEDEN). Lakartidningen 65(47):4654-5, Nov 20, 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

Experimental results and conclusions derived from an investigation of the link between the incidence of angina pectoris and cigarette smoking, in Sweden, are disputed by Friberg, Cederlof, and Lundman (Lakartidningen No. 44, year 1968). The present author attacks the definition of coronary disease, casts doubt on the diagnostic value of involving twins in such a testing program, and calls for stricter delineation between the concepts of smokers and nonsmokers. The percentages and types of tobacco smoked should also be taken into consideration in any investigation of this type. Regarding statistics and electrocardiographic findings, the case is mentioned of 90 from a group of 181 men showing a false positive diagnosis involving heart disease.

E 11058
Astrup, P.
BLACKFOOT DISEASE. (BLACKFOOT DISEASE) Ugeskrift for Laeger 130(43):1807-15, Oct 24, 1968, Danish (Abs.)

A scientific expedition to Taiwan in 1967 is reported in which blackfoot disease was surveyed. A map shows the locations of highest incidences of this disease, typical case histories are provided, and figures illustrate the amputations. Details are also given on the pathological anatomy, etiology and pathogenesis. Etiology can be complicated in that the arsenic concentration in the blood and the dissociation curve for the oxyhemoglobin seem to greatly influence the outbreak of the disease. These parameters, in turn, are influenced by external factors: the type of water the person drinks (artesian well, or river water), the caloric intake, and whether or not he smokes. Synergism of the causative agents may also occur. For example, tobacco plants are often sprayed with arsenicals as pesticides. In such cases, the smoker not only ingests tobacco, but also the tobacco decomposition products, and when smoking also ingests certain amounts of arsenic. The rather high incidence of peripheral arteriosclerosis in Taiwan must be explained on the basis of such synergistic effects. Cases reported in earlier literature from other parts of the world (Silesia and the vicinity of Cordoba, Argentina) can be similarly explained.

E 11088
Frankel, E.
CORONARY DISEASE AND PERSONALITY. British Medical Journal 1(5640):382-3, Feb 8, 1969.

E 11092
Bucher, H. W. and Stucki, P.
NOREPINEPHRINE-INDUCED RISE IN CIRCULATING BLOOD PLATELETS AND FREE FATTY ACIDS IN ARTERIAL AND VENOUS BLOOD OF PATIENTS WITH ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE AND CONTROLS. Helvetica Medica Acta 34(6):503-9, 1968.

E 11093
British Medical Journal.
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND PEPTIC ULCER. British Medical Journal 1(5638):237, Jan 25, 1969.

E 11094
Douglas, A. S.
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF THROMBOSIS.

E 11094 (continued)
Journal of the Royal College of Physicians 3(2):171-81, Jan 1969.

E 11110
Connecticut Medicine.
GENETIC FACTORS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Connecticut Medicine 33(3):163-4, Mar 1969.

E 11120
Hoff, H. F. and Gottlob, R.
STUDIES ON THE PATHOGENESIS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH EXPERIMENTAL MODEL SYSTEMS. I. An Electron Microscopy Study of the Effect of Artificial Fat-Emulsion Injections into the Lumen of Doubly-Ligated Rabbit Carotid Arteries. Virchows Archiv fur Pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und fur Klinische Medizin 347(1):1-15, 1969.

E 11154
Ayres, S. M., Mueller, H. S., Gregory, J. J., Giannelli, S., Jr., and Penny, J. L.
SYSTEMIC AND MYOCARDIAL HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES TO RELATIVELY SMALL CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN (COHB). Archives of Environmental Health 18(4):699-709, Apr 1969.

E 11160
Wainwright, J.
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN THE ASIATIC (INDIAN) POPULATION OF DURBAN. South African Medical Journal 43(6):136-8, Feb 8, 1969.

E 11214
Jornal do Medico.
O TABACO PROVOCA MAIS DOENCAS CARDIACAS DO QUE CANCROS DO PULMAO. (TOBACCO CAUSES MORE HEART DISEASES THAN LUNG CANCERS.) Jornal do Medico 67(1354):47, Jan 4, 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

The remarks of Dr. Otto Gsell at an international conference of doctors in Heidelberg were reported. Dr Gsell also added that statistics of different countries and organizations showed that heart disease in individuals below the age of 50 years was more frequent in smokers, as was also true in the 50 to 70 year group.

E 11223
Carlson, L. A. and Lindstedt, S.
THE STOCKHOLM PROSPECTIVE STUDY 1. The Initial Values for Plasma Lipids. Acta Medica Scandinavica Suppl. No. 493, Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm, Sweden, 1968, pp. 18, 28, 30-4, 37, 45.

E 11223 (continued)

E 11241
Fitzgerald, P.
ARTERIAL DISEASE AND TOBACCO. Anesthesia and Analgesia 48(3):412-7, May-Jun 1969.

E 11250
Leb, G., Derntl, F., Goldschlager, N., Cowan, C., and Bing, R. J.
DETERMINATION OF EFFECTIVE AND TOTAL CORONARY BLOOD FLOW USING Rb-84. American Journal of the Medical Sciences 257:203-17, Apr 1969.

E 11253
McDonald, L, Gent, G., and McDonald, A.
CORONARY CARE UNITS. Practitioner 202(1208):238-50, Feb 1969.

E 11254
Nagle, R. E.
PROGNOSIS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Practitioner 202(1208):251-8, Feb 1969.

E 11259
Sigurjonsson, J.
URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN MORTALITY FROM ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE. American Journal of the Medical Sciences 257:253-8, Apr 1969.

E 11276
Modzelewski, A. and Malec, A.
ZACHOWANIE SIE NIEKTORYCH LIPIDOW WE KRWI U PALACZY. (PATTERNS OF CERTAIN BLOOD LIPIDS IN SMOKERS.) Wiadomosci Lekarskie 22(3):229-33, Feb 1, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

The authors determined blood levels of cholesterol, beta-lipoproteins and free fatty acids in 102 cigarette smokers with a history of many years of smoking. The control group comprised 20 nonsmokers matched for age. It was found, that in the subgroup of subjects smoking up to 10 cigarettes daily the increase of the serum level of cholesterol, beta-lipoproteins and free fatty acids was not statistically significant in comparison with the controls. A statistically significant difference was observed only in the subgroup of smokers smoking over 10 cigarettes daily. Particularly marked differences in the level of these lipids were found in comparison with the control group of subjects aged over 30 years.

E 11276 (continued)
The duration of smoking also had an effect on the serum lipid level. After 5 years of smoking a statistically significant rise of cholesterol, beta-lipoproteins and free fatty acids was observed. (Author Abstract).

E 11278
Ferrante, G. and Zacche, E.
CARCINOMA A CELLULE GIGANTI DEL POLMONE. Aspetti Clinico-Radiologici. (GIANT CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG. Clinicoradiological Aspects.) Quaderni di Radiologia 33(6):653-67, Nov-Dec 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors, after stressing the utmost rarity of this histological variety of the primary carcinoma of the lung defined as by "giant cells", go on to describe the two cases that happened under their observation. Taking in consideration the data supplied by literature which were wholly similar to theirs, they find it very interesting to point out some of the aspects of these neoplasia, namely the riotous clinic evolution associated with the swift growing of the neoformation, always by clean and circumscribed outlines. Though not claiming to arrive at any conclusions, owing to the limited number of cases, the authors deem that the frequent periphericity of carcinomata by "giant cells" so contrasting with a rapidly developing clinic-radiologic tableau is an element to be kept well in mind for an eventual differential diagnosis (Author Abstract).

E 11283
Scoppetta, V.
SUL CONTENUTO DI OSSIDO DI CARBONIO NEL SANGUE CIRCOLANTE DI GESTANTI FUMATRICI. (CARBON MONOXIDE CONTENT IN THE BLOOD CIRCULATING IN PREGNANT SMOKERS.) Archivio di Ostetricia e Ginecologia 73(3):369-75, May-Jun 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations in the venous blood of 46 pregnant women were found to be higher in smokers than in nonsmokers. In 19 samples of maternal and funicular venous blood, obtained at the moment of delivery, CO concentrations were approximately the same, while CO concentrations per 100 gr. of haemoglobin were lower in the samples of fetal blood than in those of maternal blood. (Author Abstract)

E 11286
Choi, Y. Y.
EFFECT OF NICOTINE UPON CHOLESTEROL-INDUCED ATHEROSLCEROSIS IN RABBITS. New Medical Journal 10(7):49-57, 1967, Korean (Abs.)

It is known for some time that smoking is an important factor in the etiology and the progression of thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger's disease) though its mechanism is not clear. The present investigation is undertaken to study the effect of nicotine upon cholesterol-induced atherosclerosis on the assumption that nicotine might enhance atheroma formation. 64 Albino rabbits were divided into 8 groups and treated with cholesterol and nicotine in different concentrations. The result revealed that the gross atheroma formation in the aorta was markedly reduced in the groups treated with cholesterol together with nicotine and the degree of inhibition was parellel to the dose of nicotine administered. But the changes of vascular wall due to the administration of nicotine alone consisted of necrosis, degeneration of elastic fibers, cystic changes and calcification of the media of the aorta and endothelial hyperplasia in small arteries. Contrary to an original assumption that nicotine might have enhancing effect on cholesterol-induced atherosclerosis in rabbits, the result showed an inhibiting effect of nicotine.

E 11303
Journal of the American Medical Association.
THE AIR WE BREATHE. Journal of the American Medical Association 20(2): 353, Apr 14, 1969.

E 11314
Fox, W.
A HOMEOPATH LOOKS AT CORONARY DISEASE. Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy 62(1-2-3):6-9, Jan-Feb-Mar 1969.

E 11316
Harnes, J. R.
EARLY DETECTION OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE. New York State Journal of Medicine 69(3):481-2, Feb 1, 1969.

E 11338
Soffer, A.
ONLY ONE-THIRD REACH THE HOSPITAL. (Editorial) Diseases of the Chest 55(4):272-3, Apr 1969.

E 11345
Muller-Dietz, H.
SOVIET CARDIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PRACTICE. Review of Soviet Medical Sciences 5(2):12-8, 1968.

E 11354
Jouve, A., Courbier, R., and Lavaurs, G.
LES ARTERIOPATHIES DES MEMBRES. (ARTERIOPATHIES OF THE LIMBS.) Concours Medical 91(7):1360, 1363, 1365-6, 1369, Feb 15, 1969, French (Abs.)

The text and illustrations concerning the diagnosis and the medical and surgical treatment of the arterial diseases had been presented on French television on January 7, 1964. The majority of the afflicted individuals were in the second half-century of their existence with the greatest incidence in the 50 to 52-year-old-segment, but one-fourth of the patients were below the age of fifty. Various factors contribute to the development of the disorder, of which the most prominent is tobacco. All statistics are in agreement on this point and there are practically no cases of arteriopathies below the age of forty in which there had not been heavy consumption of tobacco. Twenty-eight percent of the cases were discovered in the first stage of the disorder, that is, before the initiation of intermittent claudication.

E 11355
Ferreira, I. J., Anderiz, M., La Figuera, E., and Cebollada, J.
FACTORES ADRENERGICOS EN LA PATOGENIA DE LA INSUFICIENCIA CORONARIA. (ADRENERGIC FACTORS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF CORONARY INSUFFICIENCY.) Revista Espanola de Cardiologia 21(3):321-39, Jul 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The recent literature on the action of catecholamines as possible factors of coronary insufficiency has been reviewed. It was postulated that such hormones can lead to coronary insufficiency by three mechanisms, (1) functional mechanisms, (2) production of hyperlipemia, and (3) determination of hypercoagulability. The possible action of tobacco on the genesis of coronary insufficiency was also discussed. Nicotine increases the liberation of catecholamines from lipoid deposits. This action repeated frequently, in the course of time, can be an important factor in the pathogenesis of coronary insufficiency. Stress, with repeated adrenergic stimulus, which may safely be considered more frequent and intense than in earlier historical periods appears to be the prime factor in the increase in the incidence of coronary disease. The smoking habit, sedentary life, and a diet high in caloric and lipid content must be considered important links in causing the increase in morbidity and mortality by coronary insufficiency.

E 11358
Attali, J.-R.
HYPERTENSION ARTERIELLE. (ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION.) Gazette Medicale de France 76(8):1623-8, Mar 15, 1969, French (Abs.)

Diagnosis, etiology, and therapy of arterial hypertension were outlined. Therapeutic measures included suppression of excitants (tobacco, alcohol, coffee).

E 11359
Nature.
TABAC, POUMON ET COEUR. (TOBACCO, LUNG AND HEART.) Nature (3405):26, Jan 1969, French (Abs.)

The risk of contracting lung cancer is 20 times greater for heavy cigarette smokers than for nonsmokers. The risk of coronary thrombosis is only doubled by excessive smoking, but it is still the primary cause of death in the more highly developed countries, according to a recent WHO bulletin. Of 100 excess deaths due to various causes, 16 can be attributed to lung cancer and 50 to heart disease. Mortality is accelerated by familial, occupational and social tensions. The more an individual is exposed to such tensions, the more he smokes, and as a consequences, thromboses and other cardiac processes are accelerated.

E 11362
Piante, M. M.
ABORD CLINIQUE DE L'HYPERTENSION ARTERIELLE A L'HOTEL-DIEU DE MONTREAL. (CLINICAL APPROACH TO ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AT THE HOTEL-DIEU DE MONTREAL.) Lyon Medical 220(45):1167-70, 1173-6, 1179-80, 1183-8, 1191-8, Nov 10, 1968, French (Abs.)

Procedures for the examination and therapy of arterial hypertension at the hospital are outlined. Smoking is formally condemmed because of its cardiovascular effects.

E 11370

Semeraro, S., Cremonini, G. P., Garbini, G. C., Facchini, G., and Civiero, G.

STUDIO COMPARATIVO SU ALCUNE VARIAZIONI SFIGMICHE ED EMOCOAGULATIVE INDOTTE DAL FUMO DI SIGARETTA IN SOGGETTI NORMALI E VASOPATICI. NOTA PRIMA: GLI EFFETTI SFIGMICI. (COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SOME SPHYGMIC AND HEMOCOAGULATIVE VARIATIONS INDUCED BY CIGARETTE SMOKE IN NORMAL AND VASOPATHIC PATIENTS REPORT I. THE SPHYGMIC EFFECTS.) Bollettino della Societa Italiana di Cardiologia 13(6): 868-75, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors proposed a comparative study between vascular and hemocoagulative effects of tobacco smoke. The present note deals with some sphygmic modifications. The experiment made on 150 normal and Arteriopathic subjects, in whom the effects of the smoke of one cigarette was thoroughly examined on: the craniocerebral rheogram, the digital photoplethysmogram, the cardiac rate, the maximum and minimum humeral pressure, the maximum digital pressure and the humerodigital pressor gradient. On three groups of reactive subjects the same test of smoke was reported after novocainization in the ganglion stellatum on one side, after premedication with a sympatholytic drug (dihydroergotamine) and after treatment with adrenergic blockade respectively. The results obtained demonstrated that tobacco smoke exerts a vasospastic action on the brain and in a larger measure on the arterial digital level with an increase in peripheral resistances (decrease in the humero-digital pressor gradient). The vascular reactivity to smoke seems to be stronger in vasopathic patients, in younger subjects and in women. Discordant results were obtained in non-smokers. Likewise a protective action on vascular smoke effects was observed by dihydroergotamine and novocainization of the ganglion stellatum as far as the corresponding upper limb is concerned. An equal protective action of benodaine was not observed. (Author Abstract)

E 11374

Cremonini, G. P., Semeraro, S., Facchini, G., Garbini, G. C., Colalongo, G., and Spagna, I.

STUDIO COMPARATIVO SU ALCUNE VARIAZIONI SFIGMICHE ED EMOCOAGULATIVE INDOTTE DAL FUMO DI SIGARETTA IN SOGGETTI NORMALI E VASOPATICI. NOTA SECONDA: GLI EFFETTI EMOCOAGULATIVI. (COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SOME SPHYGMIC AND HEMOCOAGULATIVE VARIATIONS BY MEANS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE IN NORMAL AND VASOPATHIC SUBJECTS REPORT II. THE HEMOCOAGULATIVE EFFECTS.) Bollettino della Societa Italiana di Cardiologia 13(6):876-83, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

E 11374 (continued)

After the smoke of a strong cigarette there have been observed hemocoagulative changes, expressed especially by an increase in the "r" and "k" times and in an increase in the maximum TEG amplitude as well as in a lengthening of the time of euglobulinic fibrinolysis. These changes were more evident in a group of 15 arteriopathic subjects than in a group of 15 controls. Insignificant were the variations in the recalcification time, the partial thromboplastin time, the prothrombin time, and in the fibrinogenemia. The hemocoagulative and fibrinolytic changes do not always coincide with the major degrees of the sphygmic reactivity, as shown by the oscillographic, digital plethysmographic and craniocerebral rheographic studies. (Author Abstract)

E 11378

Avtandilov, G. G., Arifkhanova, S. I. and Bekker, O. M.

ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ АТЕРОСКЛЕРОЗА В ОСНОВНЫХ ОТДЕЛАХ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЧЕЛОВЕКА.

VOZRASTNYYE OSOBENNOSTI RAZVITIYA ATEROSKLEROZA V OSNOVNYKH OTDELAKH ARTERIAL'NOY SISTEMY CHELOVEKA. (AGE-SPECIFIC FEATURES PECULIAR TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN MAJOR SEGMENTS OF THE HUMAN ARTERIAL SYSTEM.) Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk 24(2):46-52, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Statistical processing of the data ensuing from planimetric evaluation of atherosclerosis in 2267 anatomic complex preparations of longitudinally opened aortas, common iliac arteries, major trunk arteries of the heart, abdominal organs and the brain base furnished a background for comparative assessment of qualitative and quantitative peculiarities attending age-qualified development of atherosclerosis in the main parts of the human arterial system. Subject to the most intensive and gross lesion are aorta and iliac arteries, with coronary arteries of the heart coming next, the third and fourth places being taken respectively by the arteries of the brain base, major trunk arteries of the abdominal organs. (Author Abstract)

E 11379

Brown, H., Sellwood, R. A., Harrison, C. V. and Martin, P.

THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS. British Journal of Surgery 56(1):59-63, Jan 1969.

E 11381
Wu, C-C., Huang, T-S., and Hsu, C-J.
PREVENTION OF EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS WITH PYRIDINOLCARBAMATE. American Heart Journal 77(5):657-67, May 1969.

E 11382
Shapiro, S., Weinblatt, E., Frank, C. W., and Sager, R. V.
INCIDENCE OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN A POPULATION INSURED FOR MEDICAL CARE (HIP). Myocardial Infarction, Angina Pectoris, and Possible Myocardial Infarction. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(6, Suppl., Part 2): 1-101, Jun 1969.

E 11401
Duncan, C. H. and Best, M. M.
AN APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE. Journal of the Kentucky Medical Association 67(4): 266-7, 309, Apr 1969.

E 11408
Kane, W. C. and Aronson, S. M.
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE IN AN AUTOPSY POPULATION. I. Influence of Age, Ethnic Background, Sex, and Cardiomegaly upon Frequency of Cerebral Hemorrhage. Archives of Neurology 20(5):514-26, May 1969.

E 11411
Crawford, M. D. and Crawford, T.
LEAD CONTENT OF BONES IN A SOFT AND A HARD WATER AREA. Lancet 1(7597):699-701, Apr 5, 1969.

E 11413
Kallichurum, S.
DEATHS CAUSED BY HEART FAILURE IN THE BANTU IN DURBAN. South African Medical Journal 43(8):214-7, Feb 22, 1969.

E 11414
Hoffmann, H.
STRESS AT THE WHEEL. World Health :5-10, Feb 1969.

E 11417
Fukushima, H., Toki, K., AND Nakatani, H.
THE EFFECT OF N-(a-METHYLBENZYL) LINOLEAMIDE ON EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN RABBITS. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 9(1):57-64, Jan-Feb 1969.

E 11430
Berenson, G. S.
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. Rocky Mountain Medical Journal 66(4):41-7, Apr 1969.

E 11432
Marriott, H. J. L.
PREMATURE BEATS (EXTRASYSTOLES). Current Therapy :168-70, 1969.

E 11439
Van Dellen, T. R.
DOES BUERGER'S EXIST? (EDITORIAL) Illinois Medical Journal 135(4):404-5, Apr 1969.

E 11441
Eliot, R. S. and Bratt, G.
THE PARADOX OF MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AND NECROSIS IN YOUNG WOMEN WITH NORMAL CORONARY ARTERIOGRAMS. American Journal of Cardiology 23:633-8, May 1969.

E 11442
Logue, B.
ANGINA PECTORIS. Current Therapy : 158-62, 1969.

E 11443
Lindsay, A. E.
WHAT'S THE RHYTHM? Rocky Mountain Medical Journal 66(4):66, Apr 1969.

E 11457
Wilson, R. B., Martin, J. M., and Hartroft, W. S.
FAILURE OF INSULIN THERAPY TO PREVENT CARDIOVASCULAR LESIONS IN DIABETIC RATS FED AN ATHEROGENIC DIET. Diabetes 18(4):225-31, Apr 1969.

E 11458
Suppa, G. and Mezzasalma, G.
LA VALUTAZIONE DEL RISCHIO OPERATORIO NEI PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA MALATTIE DELL'APPARATO CARDIOVASCOLARE E RESPIRATORIO. (ASSESSMENT OF SURGICAL RISKS IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.) Minerva Chirurgica 24(5):243-54, Mar 15, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The difference between "assessment of the cardiorespiratory function" and "assessment of the specific risk of surgery" is defined and a systematic pattern for the evaluation of these factors is presented. Five "classes of risk" are proposed, although they cannot be sharply defined. Assessment of the specific hazard of surgery has a certain

E 11458 (continued)

unavoidable margin of error which can be reduced by careful clinical and functional evaluation and by close collaboration between the cardiologist and general physician on the one hand and the surgical team on the other. (Author Abstract)

E 11463

Giornale di Medicina Militare.

DUBBIO IL RAPPORTO TRA TABACCO E CORONAROPATIE. (DOUBTS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOBACCO AND CORONARY DISEASE.) Giornale di Medicina Militare 118(4):382, Jul-Aug 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A study of epidemiological data had led C. C. Seltzer to doubt that the use of tobacco could explain the increased mortality from coronary diseases. Angina pectoris probably could have no relationship to the use of tobacco and only in slightly more than one-half of the cases could there have been a relationship between myocardial infarct and tobacco. The more recent data does not permit the establishment of a relationship between the number of cigarettes smoked and the frequency of coronary complications the same uncertainty exists if we consider the duration of the smoking habits and the effects of its renunciation. Finally, according to Seltzer, from the epidemiological viewpoint, evidence of a relationship between tobacco and coronary disease is not greater now than in 1964.

E 11466

Blumchen, G., Kiefer, H., Roskamm, H., Waldmann, D., Buchner, Ch., and Reindell, H.

VERGLEICH DER KORONARANGIOGRAPHISCHEN BEFUNDE VON 127 PATIENTEN MIT ANAMNESE, RISIKOFAKTOREN FUR KORONARE HERZERKRANKUNG, RUHE-UND BELASTUNGS-EKG. (COMPARISON OF CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS IN 127 PATIENTS WITH CASE HISTORY, RISK FACTORS FOR CORONARY HEART DISEASE, AND EKG AT REST AND DURING WORK.) Zeitschrift fur Kreislaufforschung 58(2):149-67, Feb 1969, German (Abs.)

Cornonaryangiography was performed on 127 patients using the method of Paulin. For coronary angiographic findings the following classification was used: normal, slight sclerotic changes, moderate obstruction (less than 50 percent), severe obstruction (more than 50 percent), occlusion. The angiographic findings are compared with: (1). History of angina pectoris, (2) risk factors for coronary heart disease (hypertension, hypercholesteremia, cigarette smoking, diabetes mellitus, overweight), EKG at rest (leads I, II, III, aVR, aVL, aVF, V1-V6, evaluated according to the Minnesooa-Code), (4) EKG during stepwise increased ergometer-work. The following conclusions are drawn: (a) Severe coronary artery disease can be excluded if history, EKG at rest and EKG during ergometer-work are normal. (b) In patients with a normal EKG at rest and no history of angina pectoris EKG-signs for coronary insufficiency can be provoked using ergometer-work. (c) Severe stenotic or occluding coronary artery-disease must be expected if the exercise-EKG shows typical ischemic ST-segment-depression. (Author Abstract)

E 11506

Damon, A., Damon, S. T., Harpending, H. C., and Kannel, W. B.

PREDICTING CORONARY HEART DISEASE FROM BODY MEASUREMENTS OF FRAMINGHAM MALES. Journal of Chronic Diseases 21(11-12): 781-802, Apr 1969.

E 11537

Longhino, C., Postiglione, G., and Fortis, P. A.

LA NOSTRA ESPERIENZA CON LA GANGLIECTOMIA LOMBARE NEL TRATTAMENTO DELLE ARTERIOPATIE OBLITERANTI CRONICHE PERIFERICHE DEGLI ARTI INFERIORI. (OUR EXPERIENCE WITH LUMBAR GANGLIECTOMY IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE OF THE LOWER LIMBS.) Ospedali d'Italia Chirurgia 19(4-5): 375-94, Oct-Nov 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A brief survey of the clinical features of peripheral chronic obliterative arteritis and of the different therapies commonly applied, is followed by the description of the anatomical and physiological premises on which the method of lumbar gangliectomy is based. The short-term and long-term results achieved by this method in 83 patients from 1950 through 1965 are presented. Although the other therapies are also very effective, it may be maintained that gangliectomy is a very important modern surgical intervention which achieves excellent results. (Author Abstract)

E 11542

Reale, A., Gioffre, P. A., D'Intino, S., and Vestri, A.

STUDIO NELL'UOMO DEGLI EFFETTI EMODINAMICI DI ALCUNI FARMACI CORONARICI E CONSIDERAZIONI SUL LORO MECCANISMO DI AZIONE. (CLINICAL

E 11542 (continued)
study of the hemodynamic effects of some coronary drugs and considerations on their mechanism of action.) Atti della Societa Italiana di Cardiologia 2(1-4):74-6, Jul 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The therapy of acute and chronic coronary insufficiency was investigated using trinitrin, nicotinic acid, dipyridamole, aminophylline, isoproterenol, and a blocker of beta-adrenergic receptors (Trasicor). The parameters under investigation were the left ventricular pressure, aortic pressure, heart rate, cardiac capacity and coronary flow. The studies indicated that there may be a multiplicity of factors which intervene in the mechanism of action of coronary drugs. Each drug usually possesses more than one method of attack with effects diametrically opposite to some parameters which can lead to an equal result. It also appears that coronary flow is perhaps the least important element in the therapy of acute coronary insufficiency, intervening in a more significant manner in the treatment of chronic insufficiency.

E 11546
Widmer, L. K., Hartmann, G., Duchosal, F., and Plechl, S.-Ch.
RISIKOFAKTOREN UND GLIEDMASSENARTERIENVERSCHLUSS. (RISK FACTORS AND ARTERIAL OCCLUSION OF THE LIMBS.) Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift 94(21): 1107-10, May 23, 1969, German (Abs.)

A total of 277 patients with arterial occlusion of the limbs were compared with 2,082 subjects of the Basel Study I having no evidence of arterial occlusion. Systolic hypertension, elevated betalipoprotein levels, and heavy cigarette smoking were more frequent in the occlusion group than in the control group. The incidence of overweight as a risk factor, however, was not more pronounced in the occlusion group. In the occlusion group, practically no individual was free of risk factors and more than half had two or more risk factors. In the healthy group, the situation was reversed; three-fourths had not a single or only one risk factor. Arterial occlusion and coronary heart disease had a similar age- and sex distribution and often occurred together. The striking parallel between the two disorders is of significance in that the presence of one disorder may indicate the necessity for preventive therapy of the other.

E 11548
Malmejac, J., Schlotterer, M., Clostre, F., and Roux, A.
SUR L'IMPORTANCE DES SECRETIONS MEDULLOSURRENALES DANS LA PRODUCTION DE L'HYPERTENSION PAR LA NICOTINE. (THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MEDULLO-ADRENAL SECRETIONS IN HYPERTENSION INDUCED BY NICOTINE.) Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de Ses Filiales 162(7):1276-80, Feb 8, 1969, French (Abs.)

A sufficiently high dosage of nicotine induces a hypertension which evolves in 2 phases, (1) a very rapid surge in arterial tension which is of nervous origin, and (2) a slower rise with a "dome" effect which is of adrenalinic, medullo-adrenal origin. Medullo-adrenal participation was evaluated by using an adrenal short-circuit in a heparinated, chloralosed dog under similar conditions whether or not the adrenals were in the circuit. The tests showed that medullo-adrenal participation is incontestably important, and can come into play with weak doses of nicotine. With higher and higher doses of nicotine, the nervous mechanisms progressively become more pronounced and the hypertensive surge at the debut can exceed the secondary dome. With high doses (200 to 500 mcg/kg), the nervous and adrenalinic mechanisms are at their maximum.

E 11559
Greenspan, K., Edmands, R. E., Knoebel, S. B., and Fisch, C.
SOME EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON CARDIAC AUTOMATICITY, CONDUCTION, AND INOTROPY. Archives of Internal Medicine 123(6): 707-12, Jun 1969.

E 11561
Vessey, M. P. and Doll, R.
INVESTIGATION OF RELATION BETWEEN USE OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES AND THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE. A FURTHER REPORT. British Medical Journal 2(5658):651-7, Jun 14, 1969.

E 11569
Russo, G.
L'INATTIVITA FISICA QUALE FATTORE DI RISCHIO E DI LETALITA NELL'INFARTO DEL MIOCARDIO. (PHYSICAL INACTIVITY AS RISK AND LETHALITY FACTOR IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Clinica Europea 7(6):808-27, Nov-Dec 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Statistical data, experimental research and the evaluation of epidemiological

E 11569 (continued)

studies have been deemed to constitute proof of the importance of physical inactivity in the incidence and severity of myocardial infarct. One research indicated that while smoking clearly favored the development of the initial myocardial infarct, double that in nonsmokers, it had no significant relationship to the prognosis immediately following infarct, i.e., within the first four weeks. Early mortality from infarct, in smokers and nonsmokers alike, was influenced by the degree of physical activity prior to the intervention of infarct.

E 11571
Guimberteau, J.-C.
RESULTATS DE L'EXPERIMENTATION CLINIQUE DU PIRIDOXILATE EN PATHOLOGIE ARTERIELLE. (RESULTS OF THE CLINICAL EXPERIMENTATION OF PYRIDOXYLATE IN ARTERIAL PATHOLOGY.) Bordeaux Medical 2(3):673, 675-6, Mar 1969, French (Abs.)

Glyo 6 (pyridoxylate) was tested as a metabolic medication capable of influencing the cellular utilization of oxygen in hypoxic tissues. Fifty observations (42 men and 8 women, 39 to 82 years old), 48 of whom suffered from arteritic lesions of the lower limbs in stages II to IV, formed the basis of evaluation. Results of treatment were evaluated after 6 months. A beneficial result was obtained in 34 of the 50 cases. Smoking previous to therapy had no appreciable effect on the benefits of treatment. As a whole, the results have shown that Glyo 6 can very often bring about a clear improvement of the dolorous functional syndrome and permit skin cicatrization in arteritis.

E 11574
Concours Medical.
TRAITEMENT DE L'ANGINE DE POITRINE. (A l'Exclusion de l'Infarctus du Myocarde). (TREATMENT OF ANGINA PECTORIS (EXCLUDING MYOCARDIAL INFARCT).) Concours Medical 91(14):2929, 2931, 2933-4, Apr 5, 1969, French (Abs.)

Five cases of angina pectoris, with the recommended therapeutic and associated measures, were presented. An absolute suppression of tobacco was included in the hygieno-dietetic measures.

E 11575
Concours Medical.
ATHEROSCLEROSE DE L'AORTE, CIGARETTE ET ALCOOL. (ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF THE AORTA, CIGARETTES AND ALCOHOL.) Concours Medical 91(14):2873-4, Apr 5, 1969, French (Abs.)

Smoking and drinking habits and the degree of atherosclerosis were studied in 1,019 cancer patients who had died at Roswell Park Memorial Hospital between 1956 and 1964. Aorta were removed upon autopsy and studied. The investigation showed that an association existed between aortic atherosclerosis and smoking, the association being the more pronounced with the duration of the smoking habit and the increasing number of cigarettes smoked. Alcohol, however, had no apparent effect on the severity of the disorder. The relationship of age and aortic atherogenesis was constant. Individuals more than 70 years old had an aortic atherosclerosis 2 to 3 times more developed than individuals of the youngest age group. As for sex, aortic atherogenesis appeared to be more rapid in men than in women, but with age, the severity in women approached that of men.

E 11591
Belyayev, I. I.
ПРОБЛЕМА БОРЬБЫ С СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ В ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКОМ ОСВЕЩЕНИИ.

PROBLEMA BOR'BY S SERDECHNO- SOSYDISTYMI ZABOLEVANIYAMI V GIGIYENICHESKOM OSVESHCHENII. (THE PROBLEM OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES CONTROL VIEWED HYGIENICALLY.) Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR (3):48-56, 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Data on the prevalence of diseases affecting the organs of blood circulation and the resulting mortality in the Soviet Union and abroad were reported. Characterization was given of the etiological factors implicated in the emergence and development of such common diseases of the cardiovascular system as hypertension and diseases of atherosclerotic origin. Smoking, if not the main cause, in every case, was considered by investigators to be a factor contributing to the development of diseases of the circulatory organs. Alcohol was found to disrupt the vascular regulatory processes and induce hypertension. Data regarding its etiological role in the development of atherosclerosis was found to be contradictory, but there was general agreement concerning its unfavorable influence in existing atherosclerosis. The report also discussed major social and hygienic measures which should be carried out in controlling cardiovascular diseases in the Soviet Union.

E 11596
Deutscher, S., Epstein, F. H., and Keller, J. B.
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FAMILIAL AGGREGATION OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND RISK FACTORS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. American Journal of Epidemiology 89(5): 510-20, May 1969.

E 11597
Welborn, T. A., Cumpston, G. N., Cullen, K. J., Curnow, D. H., McCall, M. G., and Stenhouse, N. S.
THE PREVALENCE OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN AN AUSTRALIAN RURAL COMMUNITY. American Journal of Epidemiology 89(5):521-36, May 1969.

E 11617
Naval Research Reviews.
JOINT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE STUDY. Naval Research Reviews 22(5):11, May 1969.

E 11620
Heyden, S. and Gerber, C. J.
ATHEROSCLEROTIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE--ITS NATURE AND MANAGEMENT. American Journal of Medicine 46:763-73, May 1969.

E 11631
Keys, A.
CURRENT STATUS OF RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Japanese Circulation Journal 32:1669-83, Dec 1968.

E 11634
Hood, B., Tibblin, G., Welin, G., Orndahl, G., and Korsan-Bengtsen, K.
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN EARLY AGE. III. Coronary Risk Factors and Their Deficient Control. Acta Medica Scandinavica 185(4):241-51, Apr 1969.

E 11638
Walker, A. R. P. and Bersohn, I.
MEMORANDUM: WHAT CAN BE DONE TO AVOID CORONARY HEART DISEASE? South African Medical Journal 43(14):387-8, Apr 5, 1969.

E 11639
Mulcahy, R., Hickey, N., and Maurer, B.
THE VALUE OF RETROSPECTIVE SURVEYS IN THE STUDY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Public Health 83(4):176-84, May 1969.

E 11654
Hammond, E. C. and Garfinkel, L.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE, STROKE, AND AORTIC ANEURYSM. Archives of Environmental Health 19(2):167-82, Aug 1969.

E 11657
Goldsmith, J. R.
CARBON MONOXIDE AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. (Editorial) Annals of Internal Medicine 71(1):199-201, Jul 1969.

E 11659
Metcalfe, J., Dhindsa, D. S., Edwards, M. J., and Mourdjinis, A.
DECREASED AFFINITY OF BLOOD FOR OXYGEN IN PATIENTS WITH LOW-OUTPUT HEART FAILURE. Circulation Research 25(1): 47-51, Jul 1969.

E 11674
Wessler, S.
BUERGER'S DISEASE REVISITED. Surgical Clinics of North America 49(3): 703-13, Jun 1969.

E 11679
Frederiksen, H.
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES AND THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE. British Medical Journal 4(5633):770, Dec 21, 1968.

E 11695
Stamler, J., Mojonnier, L., Hall, Y., Berkson, D. M., Lindberg, H., Cohen, D. B., Epstein, M., Miller, W. A., Soyugenc, R., and Barr, G.
PREVENTION OF ATHEROSCLEROTIC CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Medicine Today 2(8/9/10) :1-40, Aug-Sep-Oct 1968.

E 11730
Sgarbi, M. and Mascarello, M.
L'INFARTO DEL MIOCARDIO NEI GIOVANI. Osservazioni su di una Casistica di Soggetti in eta Inferiore ai 40 Anni. (MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN YOUNG SUBJECTS. Observations in a Group of Patients Under 40 Years of Age.) Minerva Cardioangiologica 17(6):364-72, Jul 1969, Italian (Abs.)

After a survey of the literature on the incidence and features of myocardial infarction under 40 years of age, a group of 27 cases is reported. The conclusion is reached that myocardial infarction in young subjects is becoming less uncommon than formerly and that it is less severe than in old subjects on account of the lower death rate, whereas it shows no special clinical features. The aetio-

E 11730 (continued)
pathogenesis requires further investigation. (Author Abstract)

E 11732
Preuss, E.-G., Hausler, M., and Seige, K.
OBLITERIERENDE ARTERIELLE SYSTEMERKRANKUNGEN BEI FRAUEN. (OBLITERATING DISEASES OF THE ARTERIAL SYSTEM IN WOMEN.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 24 (13):577-84, Mar 27, 1969, German (Abs.)

Female smokers (34.6 percent) got ill on the average 8.3 years earlier than those who did not smoke. Obesity has been a symptom of the women with vascular diseases younger than 50 years. The older patients showed overweight. Seventy-five percent of the women suffering from arterial vascular diseases showed chronic hypertension, 43 percent of them a serious hypertonia of the blood. The numerous pathological excitations in the electrocardiogram (61.4 percent) and the cerebro-vascular affection (9.2 percent) have to be regarded as the expression of a generalized angiopathy. Thirty women (16.2 percent) with peripheral arterial obliterations suffered from a manifest diabetes mellitus. The peripheral arterial obstruction of the females is of secondary interest with respect to working and social medicine.

E 11738
Blohmke, M., Schaefer, H., Abel, H., Depner, R., Gruntzig, A., Koschorreck, B., and Stelzer, O.
MEDIZINISCHE UND SOZIALE BEFUNDE BEI KORONAREN HERZKRANKHEITEN. (MEDICAL AND SOCIAL FINDINGS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASES.) Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 111(13):701-10, Mar 28, 1969, German (Abs.)

The population studied consists of 1039 Heidelberg Local Government personnel and was examined in the summer of 1967. The response rate was 82 percent of all men between the ages of 40 and 59 eligible for inclusion in this study. Various subjective symptoms and ECG findings were the criteria for the establishment of the five groups of persons suspected of suffering from coronary heart diseases. These groups were compared with another group of persons without any subjective symptoms or ECG findings. The five groups differed in part considerably from the control group and/or from each other in some physiological data. Further the persons of those groups complained more often of vegetative troubles than the persons of the control group. Significant differences could be stated also in the frequency of some social variables. There were also differences in the subjective and objective findings within the three social groups as blue-collar workers, employees, and civil servants. (Author Abstract)

E 11743
Hauss, W. H., Schmitt, G., Junge-Hulsing, G., Themann, H., and Kienecker, B.
ZUR PATHOGENESE DER HYPERTONIEBEDINGTEN GEFASSSKLEROSE. (PATHOGENESIS OF HYPERTENSION-CAUSED VASCULAR SCLEROSIS.) Zeitschrift fur Kreislaufforschung 58(1): 61-79, Jan 1969, German (Abs.)

Fifty rabbits, in which arterial hypertension had been induced by the cellophane method of Page were killed at different intervals after the onset of hypertension and were compared to fifteen normal rabbits. The aortae and carotid arteries were excised and studied under the electron microscope and light microscope (HE, Astra blue, PAS, Resorcinol-Fuchsin, in combination with Astra blue, Van Gieson and Sudan III staining). At a time, at which no other macroscopic, microscopic or electronoptic structural changes could be discerned, the aortae and arteries of the hypertension animals showed a consistent and definite increase in mesenchymal substances in all areas of the vessel wall, particularly in the subendothelial space. The results enforce the validity of our previous statements that disturbances in the mesenchymal metabolism of the vessel wall are primary and obligatory in development of arteriosclerosis. Lipidosis, calcinosis and necrosis of the vessel wall as well as thrombotic processes are important but secondary events which occur as a consequence of the disturbed mesenchymal metabolism. Arteriosclerosis is not a disease of aging, it is neither a disease of lipid- or cholesterol-metabolism nor blood coagulation, it is primarily a reaction disease of the mesenchyme in the vessel wall, which may be induced by a variety of nonspecific noxious agents. (Author Abstract)

E 11752
Recine, G. and Chiavaro, A.
COMPORTAMENTO DI ALCUNI PARAMETRI EMODINAMICI DURANTE EFFETTO DEL FUMO DI SIGARETTA IN CONDIZIONI DI RIPOSO E DOPO LAVORO MUSCOLARE IN SOGGETTI CON ANGOR DA SFORZO, FUMATORI E NON FUMATORI. (ACTION OF SEVERAL HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING UNDER CONDITIONS OF REST AND AFTER PHYSICAL WORK IN SUBJECTS WITH ANGINA UPON EXERTION, SMOKERS AND NONSMOKERS.) Atti della Societa Italiana di Cardiologia 2(1-4):112-6, Jul 1968, Italian (Abs.)

E 11752 (continued)

The immediate effects of cigarette smoking on the cardiovascular apparatus of man was studied. Specifically, an investigation was performed on the effects of smoking, under conditions of rest and after physical labor, on cardiac frequency, arterial pressure, the electrocardiogram, and peripheric rheographic waves in normal subjects and in coronary subjects with stenocardia (both smokers and nonsmokers), divided into groups of 11 each. Findings on the normal nonsmoking subjects both at rest and during smoking were as follows: An increase in cardiac frequency of plus 10 to plus 21 percent; an increase in general arterial pressure of plus 11 to plus 27 percent; and plus 15 to plus 33 percent, respectively, in systolic pressure and diastolic pressure. No change was observed in the electrocardiographic test. Upon muscular exertion, it was noted that both cardiac frequency and arterial pressure increased during smoking. In the normal smoking subjects, at rest and under the influence of smoking, more evident increases in cardiac frequency (plus 22 to plus 35 percent) and in arterial pressure (plus 20 to plus 38 percent for the systolic values and plus 25 to plus 49 percent for the diastolic) were noted. Exertion before smoking produced an increase in rheographic waves, while exertion during smoking produced a reduction. Among the angina subjects, both smokers and nonsmokers, at rest and under the influence of smoking, an increase in cardiac frequency and general arterial pressure was observed. It was concluded that cigarette smoking provoked an increase in cardiac frequency and in the systolic and diastolic values of the general arterial pressure, and a reduction in the peripheric rheographic waves.

E 11754
Terzuolo, D.
EPIDEMIOLOGIA, PATOGENESI E PROFILASSI DELL'ATEROSCLEROSI. (SOME MEDICOSOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS AND PROPHYLAXIS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS.) Archivio per le Scienze Mediche 125(10):542-50, Oct 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The most recent data concerning the pathogenetic and epidemiological features of atherosclerosis are considered by way of laying emphasis on the medicosocial importance of the prophylaxis of this disease in the fight against cardiovasculopathy. The various factors that contribute to the setting-up of atherosclerosis are analyzed and particular attention is directed towards hypercholesterolemia, increases in coagulability and towards psychosocial and occupational factors. A schematic account is also given of the most modern views relating to its treatment and prevention. (Author Abstract)

E 11754 (continued)

E 11765
Halhuber, M. J.
PRAVENTION UND REHABILITATION BEI ISCHAEMISCHER HERZERKRANKUNG. (PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION IN ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.) Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie 2(2):93-105, Mar 1969, German (Abs.)

After a definition and explanation of primary and secondary prevention, rehabilitation and the role of longterm treatment in ischemic heart disease, the author evaluates critically in this survey the present epidemiological and experimental knowledge about risk factors as a basis of preventive cardiology. The practical conclusions for comprehensive care of patients with ischemic heart disease are put in three hypotheses. (1) The multicausal (comprehensive) etiology of coronary heart disease has to correspond with a multiple individual comprehensive care program of preventive measures in which drugs play a minor part. (2) Preventive cardiology as adapted epidemiology of risk factors has to use many different methods and results of medical specialties such as: diet, physical activity and sport, psycotherapy, physical therapy, health education, longterm drug management, presymptomatic diagnosis. (3) Reconditioning centers which are able to really integrate these measures and the necessary health education seem to be a way to realize the purposes of secondary prevention in Central Europe for a maximum of cardiac patients. These hypotheses as the result of 2 years experience in a Bavarian Reconditioning Center have to be proved by five years-statistics. In other countries with different traditions other ways (for example the comprehensive care of a private patient in a health club) may be useful. The need of standardization of diagnostic measures and functional tests in the evaluation of work capacity during exercise is discussed and a new classification of patients after myocardial infarction is proposed. (Author Abstract)

E 11766
Romagnoli, G., Marinoni, A., and Torre, E.
VALUTAZIONE DI ALCUNI INDICI ANTROPOMETRICI E STRUMENTALI IN RELAZIONE ALLA PATOLOGIA CRONICA NON INFETTIVA. (EVALUATION OF SOME ANTHROPOMETRIC AND INSTRUMENTAL INDICES IN RELATION TO CHRONIC NONINFECTIVE PATHOLOGY.) Giornale di Igiene e Medicina Preventiva 9(4):291-8, Oct-Dec 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The Authors present the results obtained from a longitudinal study in order to evaluate some risk factors for ischemic heart diseases. The results reconfirm as predisposing factors: high blood pressure, dislipedemia, a positive family history and cigarette smoking. (Author Abstract)

E 11773
Jouve, A., Rochu, P., and Avril, P.
ENQUETES EPIDEMIOLOGIQUES SUR L'ATHEROSCLEROSE DANS LA REGION PROVENCALE. (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN THE PROVENCE REGION.) Union Medicale du Canada 98(5):761-6, May 1969, French (Abs.)

The study was conducted on 1,229 subjects with coronary disease, 669 with obliterative arteriopathy of lower limbs and 743 controls. Ten different factors were examined and the main conclusions were: (1) The most important predisposing factors leading to coronary disease in men were familial tendency, android biotype (often associated with excessive body weight), compulsive neurosis, arterial hypertension, elevated blood levels of lipids, glucose and uric acid, excessive food intake, especially fat, and heavy smoking habits. (2) In women with coronary disease, the presence of masculine traits and arterial hypertension are most prevalent. (3) In patients with chronic arteriopathy of lower limbs, the same factors seem to be at play, except for obesity, heredity and abnormal personality traits. (Author Abstract)

E 11778
Dawber, T. R.
THE RISK OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Heart Bulletin 18(3):43-6, May-Jun 1969.

E 11779
Allison, R. D. and Roth, G. M.
CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL VASCULAR EFFECTS DURING CIGARETTE SMOKING. Archives of Environmental Health 19(2):189-98, Aug 1969.

E 11781
Kannel, W. B., Schwartz, M. J., and McNamara, P. M.
BLOOD PRESSURE AND RISK OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE: THE FRAMINGHAM STUDY. Diseases of the Chest 56(1):43-52, Jul 1969.

E 11793
Chiang, B. N., Perlman, L. V., Ostrander, L. D., Jr., and Epstein, F. H.
RELATIONSHIP OF PREMATURE SYSTOLES TO CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND SUDDEN DEATH IN THE TECUMSEH EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY. Annals of Internal Medicine 70(6):1159-66, Jun 1969.

E 11794
Tofler, O. B., Saker, B. M., Rollo, K. A., Burvill, M. J., and Stenhouse, N.
ELECTROCARDIOGRAM OF THE SOCIAL DRINKER IN PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. British Heart Journal 31(3):306-13, May 1969.

E 11812
Frantz, I. D. and Moore, R. B.
THE STEROL HYPOTHESIS IN ATHEROGENESIS. American Journal of Medicine 46(5):684-90, May 1969.

E 11814
Freis, E. D.
HYPERTENSION AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS. American Journal of Medicine 46(5):735-40, May 1969.

E 11815
Morris, J. N. and Gardner, M. J.
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE. American Journal of Medicine 46(5):674-83, May 1969.

E 11816
Dayton, S. and Pearce, M. L.
PREVENTION OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND OTHER COMPLICATIONS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY MODIFIED DIET. American Journal of Medicine 46(5):751-62, May 1969.

E 11820
Chedd, G. and Stubbs, P.
SMOKING MAY NOT CAUSE CORONARIES. New Scientist 43(5):222, Jul 31, 1969.

E 11821
Wyndham, C. H.
THE PROBLEM OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE INFLUENCE

E 11821 (continued)
OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY. South African Medical Journal 43(23):720-3, Jun 7, 1969.

E 11825
Mercier, J. N.
LA MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL ET L'INSUFFISANCE CORONARIENNE. (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND CORONARY INSUFFICIENCY.) Cahiers de Medecine Interprofessionnelle 7(32): 50-4, 1968, French (Abs.)

Detection of risk factors such as vascular heredity, obesity, diabetes, lipidic anomalies, and excessive smoking (more than 20 cigarettes daily, especially when inhaled) can lead to the isolation of a nonnegligible percentage (2 to 5 percent) of individuals, even without clinical symptoms, who are especially endangered. The report outlines the measures for treatment of the two forms of coronary insufficiency: (1) acute (in practice myocardial infarct) and (2) chronic (in practice, angina pectoris) and the prognosis for complete or partial re-entry into professional life.

E 11826
Schlierf, G. and Kahlke, W.
DIE THERAPIE DER PRIMAREN HYPERLIPIDAMIEN. (THE THERAPY OF PRIMARY HYPERLIPEMIAS.) Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift 94(7):329-32, Feb 14, 1969, German (Abs.)

The differentiation and the dietetic and drug treatment of primary hyperlipemias (hypercholesteremia, exogenous and endogenous hyperglycidemia, and Type III hyperlipemia) were discussed. The controlled long-term treatment of patients with primary hypercholesteremia and primary hyperglycidemia, because of the high risks of arteriosclerotic heart- and vascular-diseases, must necessarily include the control of other risk factors such as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure and overweight.

E 11828
Dawber, T. R. and Thomas, H. E.
DIE EPIDEMIOLOGIE DES SCHLAGANFALLS. (THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF APOPLEXY.) Deutsches Medizinisches Journal 20(1): 33-43, Jan 5, 1969, German (Abs.)

The original Framingham study on coronary disease has been extended to the investigation of apoplexy and arteriosclerotic-thrombotic cerebral infarct. During the 14-year span from the beginning of the study, 133 persons in the investigated age groups had suffered apoplectic strokes. The investigation has shown that the damaging factors in both diseases have a certain similarity. These factors are blood pressure, cholesterol level, overweight, diabetes, hemoglobin concentration and smoking. Smoking was found to be an important factor in the development of apoplexy and coronary disease but the mechanism of action is not known. The significance of the relationship of the different factors to all types of apoplexy and arteriosclerotic-thrombotic cerebral infarct was discussed.

E 11830
Vachon, J., Gratadour, C., and Facquet, J.
LE TRAITMENT DE L'ARTERITE DES MEMBRES INFERIEURS AU CABINET DU PRACTICIEN. (TREATMENT OF ARTERITIS OF THE LOWER LIMBS IN THE PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE.) Revue du Practicien 18(31):126-32, Dec 7, 1968, French (Abs.)

Treatment has two primary objectives: (1) to oppose the arteriosclerotic disease which is at the root of the arteritis (general treatment) and (2) to improve the circulation of the affected limb (local treatment). The proportion of heavy smokers among these patients is very high, from one- to two-thirds, according to statistics, although 10 to 15 percent (excluding the women) have never smoked. It has also been observed that the arteritics who continue to smoke more frequently develop ischemia and require amputation.

E 11831
Tashbekov, B. U., Davydov, Ya. S., and Bolotova, M. N.
АСПИРАЦИОННАЯ УСТАНОВКА ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ 3,4-БЕЗПИРЕНА Б АТМОСФЕРНОМ ВОЗДУХЕ.
ASPIRATSIONNAYA USTANOVKA DLYA OPREDELENIYA KONTSENTRATSII 3,4-BENZPIRENA V ATMOSFERNOM VOZDUKHE. (ASPIRATION APPARATUS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF 3,4-BENZOPYRENE IN ATMOSPHERIC AIR.) Meditsinskii Zhurnal Uzbekistana (3):66-8, Mar 1969, Russian (Abs.)

A portable aspiration apparatus for the determination of 3,4-benzopyrene in air is described. It has a capacity of 9-10 cu. m. of air per hour. As the volume of air required for one test is from 250 to 400 cu. m., the length of time required per test is from 3 to 5 days.

E 11832
Abdullaev, R. A.
К ВОПРОСУ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕУЕНИЯ
ГРУДНОЙ ЖАБЫ.
K VOPROSY DIAGNOSTIKI I LECHENIYA GRUDNOY ZHABY. (THE QUESTION OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ANGINA PECTORIS.) Meditsinskii Zhurnal Uzbekistana (2):3-9, Feb 1969, Russian (Abs.)

In a review of the etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and modern methods of treatment of angina, it is mentioned that it is imperative that the heart patient should abstain from smoking, since nicotine not only constricts the blood vessels but also lessens the effect of drugs.

E 11834
Medizinische Klinik.
ZIGARETTENKONSUM UND HERZTOD. (CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION AND DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.) Medizinische Klinik 64(2):84, Jan 10, 1969, German (Abs.)

This is a comment on C. C. Seltzer's report in the January 1968 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association wherein he evaluated the findings of 29 epidemiological investigations, (including the 1964 Terry Report) which appeared from January 1964 to May 1967. Seltzer concluded that the investigations have not proved the connection between cigarette smoking and the excessive forms of coronary disease and their lethality or that cigarette smoking can cause coronary disease. To date, he maintained, no valid connection has been proved between the duration of cigarette smoking and death as a consequence of coronary disease. Whether inhalation of the smoke has harmful effects is still considered an open question.

E 11842
Minerva Medica.
L'O.M.S. E LE CARDIOVASCULOPATIE. (W.H.O. AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES.) Minerva Medica 59(6, Suppl 75):29-30, Sep 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The regional office of the World Health Organization for Europe has proposed an intensification of its program, beginning in 1968, for obtaining data useful in limiting dangers of ischemic heart disease. Some doctors have upheld the necessity for some general rules to prevent or retard coronary disease by limitation of caloric and fatty acids intake and cigarette consumption. Methods must be found to persuade the

E 11842 (continued)
public to accept changes in living habits. One group has suggested that doctors, psychologists, and sociologists study the best means of reaching the masses.

E 11855
Lang, V. O.
BLUTDRUCKWIRKSAMKEIT ORALER KREISLAUFMITTEL. (BLOOD PRESSURE EFFECTIVENESS OF ORALLY-ADMINISTERED CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DRUGS.) Internistische Praxis 9(1):149-50, 1969, German (Abs.)

Depot-Effortil and Novadral-retard pills were administered to 15 male and female students, free of circulatory disturbances in double blind tests. Alcohol, nicotine and coffee as well as the use of other drugs were forbidden before and during the tests. The tests showed that both drugs had a more certain blood pressure effectiveness than the placebo, and that even administration of 2 pills had no action under at-rest conditions. This last was in contradiction to the data of the C. H. Boehringer firm in their brochure regarding similar tests.

E 11856
Blohmke, M., Schaefer, H., Abel, H., Depner, R., Gruntzig, A., Koschorreck, B., and Stelzer, O.
RESULTATS D'UNE ENQUETE MEDICALE ET SOCIALE SUR LES AFFECTIONS CORONARIENNES. (RESULTS OF A MEDICAL AND SOCIAL INVESTIGATION OF CORONARY DISEASES.) Cahiers du College de Medecine des Hopitaux de Paris 10(3):187-94, Mar 1969, French (Abs.)

A group of 1,039 men, 40 to 59 years of age, employees of the City of Heidelberg, were examined in the summer of 1967, with 82 percent participation of the men interrogated. Based upon subjective symptoms or E.K.G. data, the men were arranged in 5 different groups in which coronary disease was suspect. These subjects were compared with a control group with no symptoms or E.K.G. anomalies. The 5 groups differed from the control group and/or themselves by certain significant parameters. The suspect subjects presented subjective symptoms or E.K.G. alterations, and complained more frequently of vegetative troubles than the control group. The incidence of certain variables of social order in the 5 groups showed significant differences in comparison with the control group. One could observe differences in the incidence of subjective and objective signs among the 3 occupational groups studied (workers,

E 11856 (continued)
clerks, officials). In all suspect groups, the tolerance to alcohol was reduced and the consumption of cigarettes lower in the patients with infarct which had been detected on anamnesis.

E 11859
Frisch, P.
DIE KONSERVATIVE BEHANDLUNG DER ARTERIELLEN VERSCHLUSSKRANKHEITEN. (THE CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL OBLITERATING DISEASES.) Medizinische Klinik 64(8):323-6, Feb 21, 1969, German (Abs.)

The various methods of treatment were discussed. It was stated that a proper choice of drugs in combination with systematic exercise and physico-mechanical and balneological methods could bring about improvement, not only in the initial stages but often with existing necrotic or gangrenous states, through the development of a functional collateral circulation. All general measures are ineffective or temporary at best if the patient is not convinced of the necessity of absolute nicotine abstinence.

E 11862
Schoop, W.
PATHOGENESE, PATHOLOGISCHE PHYSIOLOGIE UND DIAGNOSTIK DER ARTERIELLEN VERSCHLUSSKRANKHEITEN. (PATHOGENESIS, PATHOLOGICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS OF ARTERIAL OBLITERATING DISEASES.) Hippokrates 40(6):219-22, Mar 31, 1969, German (Abs.)

The incidence of the so-called arterial obliterating diseases, based on recent investigations, is much greater than previously thought. The obliterating processes generally develop slowly and usually go unnoticed for a long time. Major cause is cigarette smoking with diabetes, hypertension and hyperlipemia also representing important endogenous factors. Diagnosis in most cases can be made by simple methods such as pulse palpation, arterial auscultation and oscillography. An angiogram is usually necessary only if surgical measures appear indicated. A complete diagnosis should include evaluation of the cardial and cerebral blood supplies which are often damaged in patients with disorders of the arterial circulation.

E 11867
Hess, H.
BEHANDLUNG DER CHRONISCHEN EXTREMITATENARTERIENVERSCHLUSSE. (TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES OF THE EXTREMITIES.) Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift 94(24):1295-6, Jun 13, 1969, German (Abs.)

The conservative symptomatic, thrombolytic, surgical, and preventive treatments were briefly discussed. In the author's opinion, endangiitis obliterans can be checked if the inhalation of tobacco smoke can be avoided. If other risk factors such as hypertension, hyperlipemia, diabetes mellitus, and hyperuricemia exist, dietetic or medical measures may be applied.

E 11873
Glashoff, E.
ZUR BEHANDLUNG ZEREBRALER UND PERIPHERER DURCHBLUTUNGSSTORUNGEN IN DER PRAXIS. (TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL AND PERIPHERAL CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES IN THE PRACTICE.) Therapie der Gegenwart 108(1):88, 90-2, 94-5, Jan 1969, German (Abs.)

Cosaldon pills (200 mg 1-hexyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine + 50 mg nicotinic acid) were administered to 26 patients (18 women, 8 men) all but 2 of whom were above 50 years of age. Cosaldon-retard pills (400 mg of the xanthine derivative + 100 mg nicotinic acid) were administered to 52 patients (31 women, 21 men) about half of whom were above 70 years of age. Improvement was observed in 64 patients, with no change in 14 patients. Practically no side-effects were noted with the newer preparations. Results of treatment in 2 select cases, a 90-year-old man with cerebral sclerosis and general sclerotic circulatory disturbances and a 78-year-old woman with intermittent claudication were also presented.

E 11880
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE AND STROKES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., Public Health Service Publication (513), Health Information Series No. 116, 1969, pp. 3-19.

E 11883
Burns-Cox, C. J., Doll, R., and Ball, K. P.
SUGAR INTAKE AND MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. British Heart Journal 31(4):485-90, Jul 1969.

E 11884
Rytel, A.
PROF. EDWARD ZEBROWSKI, PIONEER IN THE STUDY OF THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. Polish Medical Science and History 12(3):139-42, Jul 1969.

E 11888
Suzuki, K.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON MORPHOGENESIS OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RELATION BETWEEN HEMODYNAMIC CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENTS OF CELLULOFIBROUS INTIMAL THICKENING AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Gunma Journal of Medical Sciences 16(3-4):185-243, Dec 1967.

E 11913
Miller, A.
ADVANCES IN CARDIOLOGY. Manitoba Medical Review 49(5):136-9, May 1969.

E 11921
Greenberg, L. D. and Gonzalez, I. E.
INFLUENCE OF FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF INFANT FORMULAS ON DEVELOPMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS. Experimental and Molecular Pathology 10(3):240-9, Jun 1969.

E 11923
Insull, W., Jr., Lang, P. D., Hsi, B. P., and Yoshimura, S.
STUDIES OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN JAPANESE AND AMERICAN MEN. I. Comparison of Fatty Acid Composition of Adipose Tissue. Journal of Clinical Investigation 48(7):1313-27, Jul 1969.

E 11927
Gillmann, H. and Colberg, K.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE LEBENSPHASE NACH UBERSTANDENEM HERZINFARKT. (INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LIFE PHASE AFTER SURVIVING MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift 94(18):933-9, May 2, 1969, German (Abs.)

In 300 patients who had survived myocardial infarct for 1 to 5 years (average 3-1/2 years), the chief risk factors still had an unfavorable influence on the postinfarct prognosis. Overweight, hypertension, metabolic disturbances such

E 11927 (continued)

as diabetes and hyperlipemia, latent and manifest cardiac insufficiency, and smoking were not properly controlled. One-third of the overweight patients had not reduced further. Only one-fourth of the hypertensives and only one-half of the patients with cardiac insufficiency phenomena had remained on effective therapy. Alcohol consumption was reduced only slightly and approximately one-third of the smokers resumed the smoking habit in the postinfarct period (26 percent as compared with 72 percent before infarct). A slightly higher percentage of lethality was observed in connection with resumption of smoking. The report also discussed the effect of therapy and the physical, psychic and occupational rehabilitation of the affected patients. Fifty-seven (19 percent) died during the investigation which was conducted in the Ludwigshafen Medical Clinic from 1960 to 1965.

E 11928
Novaro, A.
DIAGNOSI E CURA DEI DISTURBI PSICHICI NELLE CORONAROPATIE. (DIAGNOSIS AND CURE OF PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES IN CORONOPATHIES.) Rassegna Internazionale di Clinica e Terapia 49(5):312-7, Mar 15, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The psychic disturbances in coronary diseases are very frequent and can be distinguished as: (1) Disturbances which precede or accompany coronary diseases and which sometimes cause them by a psychosomatic pathogenesis (anxiety neurosis and depressive psychoneurosis); (2) disturbances which follow coronary diseases and consist in part of neuroses and psychoses considered from the viewpoint of (1) and in part secondary neuroses induced by suppression of the tobacco habit and alcohol and sometimes originating in severe dietary cures which were undertaken to reduce a possibly excessive body weight. Sometimes these primary and secondary neuroses intertwine and condition each other. Particularly serious are psychodepressions which might indicate a tendency towards suicide. Good therapeutic results have been obtained with repeated cycles of intramuscular injections of chorionic gonadotropic hormones, muscular exercise especially in the practice of sports, and psychotherapy. Four case histories were also presented.

E 11929
Krueger, G. A. W.
ZUR BEHANDLUNG DER ANGINA PECTORIS MIT REGULIERUNG DER SAUERSTOFFUTILISATION UND GLEICHZEITIGER KATECHOLAMINDEPRESSION.

E 11929 (continued)
(TREATMENT OF ANGINA PECTORIS WITH REGULATION OF OXYGEN UTILIZATION AND SIMULTANEOUS DEPRESSION OF CATECHOLAMINES.) Therapiewoche 19(4):169-72, Jan 22, 1969, German (Abs.)

One hundred and thirty-seven patients (92 men, 45 women) were treated with a sedative (Valocordin) which inhibited the liberation of catecholamines or with a combination therapy, sedative and nitroglycerin (Steno-Valocordin). Of these patients, 58 percent were discharged as "very good", 22 percent as "good", and 14 percent as "satisfactory". Only 6 percent were resistant to therapy. Breakdowns were given in the report by age and sex. The results showed that Valocordin and Steno-Valocordin were reliable and effective agents in organic and functional angina pectoris, stenocardia, and coronary insufficiency, as well as in the rehabilitation of patients surviving myocardial infarct. The tolerability was good in all cases and in no case were side-effects observed.

E 11933
Audier, M.
LE TRAITEMENT DES ARTERIOPATHIES SENILES PERIPHERIQUES. (THE TREATMENT OF SENILE PERIPHERAL ARTERIOPATHIES.) Archives Mediterraneennes de Medecine 45(5):239-42, 245-6, Sep-Oct 1968, French (Abs.)

The author discusses the nature and treatment of senile peripheral arteriopathies. The dominant factor in medical treatment is restoration of the cardio-arterial blood supply. Antithrombosis treatment should always be of short duration and, if possible, local. Although peripheral disease predominates, this disorder is best viewed as a generalized arterial disease.

E 11939
Arztliche Praxis.
VERHUTUNG ISCHAMISCHER HERZERKRANKUNGEN. (PREVENTION OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES.) Arztliche Praxis 21(31):1820, Apr 19, 1969, German (Abs.)

Prevention of the onset of ischemic heart disease presents obvious difficulties. Prompt detection and treatment of existing ischemia is extremely important, however, in reducing the death toll from this disease. Dietary measures must be instituted to control the caloric, carbohydrate, and animal fat intake and to reduce cholesteremia. Hypertension and diabetes must be controlled, and psychic stress, another risk factor, must be avoided. Smokers of more than 20 cigarettes per day have a 3 to 5 times greater incidence of myocardial infarct as compared with nonsmokers. Nicotine supports the development of a thrombus but influences only slightly the development of atherosclerosis of coronary arteries. Stubborn smokers, to avoid inhalation, should switch to cigars or a pipe. Long-term anticoagulant therapy is useful after termination of the acute stage only in men below 55 years of age, that is, about 6 to 20 months after the acute infarct.

E 11944
Pirlet, K. and Richter, H.
PHYSIKALISCH-DIATETISCHE THERAPIE BEI ARTERIELLEN DURCHBLUTUNGSSTORUNGEN DER BEINE. (PHYSICAL-DIETETIC THERAPY IN DISTURBANCES OF THE ARTERIAL BLOOD CIRCULATION OF THE LEGS.) Archiv fur Physikalische Therapie 20(6):471-4, Nov-Dec 1968, German (Abs.)

A 15-point program which the patient must follow is presented. Provisions of the program are covered in a brochure furnished each patient and emphasized in succeeding clinic- and office visits. The patient is informed that the disorders are caused by heavy smoking, overnourishment, metabolic disturbances and lack of exercise, and the causes must be eliminated or the course of disease will progressively worsen.

E 11945
Janos, V., Sandor, P., and Eszter, T.
VISCERALIS THROMBANGIITIS OBLITERANS. (VISCERAL THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS.) Magyar Sebeszet 22(1):32-5, Feb 1969, Hungarian (Abs.)

A case of a rare visceral form of thromboangiitis obliterans diagnosed in vivo, was described. The clinicopathological relationships and the literature data were discussed.

E 11949
Oberwittler, W. and Dieckhues, B.
OPHTHALMOLOGISCHE UND INTERNMEDIZINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN AN 226 KRANKEN MIT UBERSTANDENEM HERZINFARKT. (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND INTERNAL MEDICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF 226 PATIENTS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Medizinische Klinik 64(8):338-44, Feb 21, 1969, German (Abs.)

The investigations were conducted upon 214 men and 12 women from 24 to 64 years of age. Seventy-two of the patients manifested arterioscle-

E 11949 (continued)
rotic alterations of the fundus oculi, of which eight had a retinopathy. In three cases there were signs of thrombotic processes of the fundus oculi. A characteristic diabetic retinopathy was not found in any of the patients. The diagnostic value of the ophthalmological investigation for the evaluation of arteriosclerosis was explained and the significance of the ophthalmological findings for the pathogenesis of arterioscleroses on the basis of the "nonspecific mesenchymal reaction" was discussed.

E 11952
Parade, D.
COR PULMONALE UND RAUCHEN. (COR PULMONALE AND SMOKING.) Medizinische Klinik 64(2):80-4, Jan 10, 1969, German (Abs.)

Nicotine abuse in the development of cor pulmonale was investigated in 177 patients (135 men, 42 women) with EKG signs of right overloading. Twenty-nine patients showed clinically significant signs of a chronic bronchitis with emphysema. Smokers were relatively more numerous in this group. The development of cor pulmonale can have different causes with bronchial asthma, lung emphysema as well as further parenchymal- and vascular changes being very important in this respect. Chronic nicotine abuse plays an important role herein. Inhalation of tobacco smoke in nonindustrial areas is the most important factor, as compared with other forms of air pollution, in the development of cor pulmonale. A relatively high coincidence of an obstructive bronchitis with a peptic ulcer was observed. The number of smokers with peptic ulcer showing EKG indications of right overloading of the heart was also relatively high.

E 11953
Rentsch, H. J.
DAS COR PULMONALE CHRONICUM IM HOHEREN LEBENSALTER. (CHRONIC COR PULMONALE IN OLDER PEOPLE.) Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung 62(20):1128-33, Oct 15, 1968, German (Abs.)

General data in the symptomatology and diagnosis of chronic cor pulmonale were given. The diagnostic possibilities in small hospitals were discussed. The author also reported his own observations on the male patients of the hospital who were treated for this disorder in 1966: of 146 men undergoing treatment for cardiovascular conditions, 62 (42.2 percent) were diagnosed as suffering from chronic cor pulmonale. Almost all were long-time smokers, consuming from 5 to 30 cigarettes daily. The urgency in providing care for these patients in a dispensary was stressed.

E 11954
Hloucal, L. and Dusek, J.
EPIDEMIOLOGISCHE STUDIE DER KORONARSKLEROSE UND DES HERZINFARKTES. (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CORONARY SCLEROSIS AND MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift 119(2):27-31, Jan 11, 1969, German (Abs.)

A remarkable rise in the incidence of ischemic heart disease was noted in the internal medicine section of the regional hospital at Strakonice in the 1962-1966 5-year period as compared with an earlier 1956-1960 period. The increase in myocardial infarct was significant (1.5 times). In the last 5-year period the incidence of ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarct was most striking in farmers: four times as high for ischemic heart disease and six times as high for myocardial infarct. Remarkably high cholesterol values were found in patients with ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarct in the younger age groups. Smoking was seen as one of the important risk factors in myocardial infarct.

E 11972
Schar, M.
GEFAHRDUNG VON BETRIEBSANGEHORIGEN DURCH HERZ- UND KREISLAUFKRANKHEITEN. (ENDANGERMENT OF PLANT EMPLOYEES BY CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES.) Zeitschrift fur Praventivmedizin 14(2):109-12, Mar-Apr 1969, German (Abs.)

Hypoxic heart diseases are the most frequent causes of death in men above the age of forty years and are caused chiefly through a sclerosis of the coronary vessels. Cholesteremia, hypertension, overweight, and cigarette smoking represent an elevated risk for coronary heart disease. The risk factors were determined in 1100 workers. An attempt was made to influence the smoking and nutritional habits by health education in 50 percent of the workers who exhibited 2 or more of the risk factors. A significant loss of weight was observed in several men of the test group. An improvement could also be observed in lowering the

E 11972 (continued)
blood pressure in several men of the test group but the smoking habits were not essentially altered.

E 11974
Spengler, C. H. and Schar, M.
PROSPEKTIVE SOZIALMEDIZINISCHE STUDIE IN EINEM INDUSTRIELLEN GROSSBETRIEB. (PROSPECTIVE SOCIAL MEDICINE STUDY IN A LARGE INDUSTRIAL PLANT.)
Zeitschrift fur Praventivmedizin 14(2):103-7, Mar-Apr 1969, German (Abs.)

A 5-year study was initiated in 1968 on 900 male employees, 30-59 years old, of Sulzer AG to learn whether risk factors for cardiovascular diseases could be reduced. The study included the known risk factors, smoking, blood pressure, overweight, and cholesterol, to which were added 14 psychosocial "stress" questions and 5 Reeder questions. Preliminary results were reported: correlation between blood pressure and overweight and between overweight and cholesterol; no confirmation of an expected negative correlation between smoking and overweight; a significant correlation between the "stress" questions and the known risk factors not found; supposedly, no negative correlation between sport and the known risk factors; no correlation between overweight and psychosocial stress, psychosocial stress and the Reeder questions, and between blood pressure and stress; negative correlation between hard sports, Raab test, and vital capacity with overweight.

E 11983
Oliver, M. F.
IS ANGINA PREVENTABLE? Res Medica (Special Issue):43-8, Apr 1967.

E 11990
Ratcliffe, H. L., Luginbuhl, H., Schnarr, W. R., and Chacko, K.
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN SWINE: EVIDENCE OF A RELATION TO BEHAVIOR. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology 68(3):385-92, Jul 1969.

E 12001
Lang, D. M. and Ohrt, D. K.
THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF FAT, CARBOHYDRATE AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS. South Dakota Journal of Medicine 22(7):71-4, Jul 1969.

E 12013
Mazumder, H. C.
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL HABITS. Indian Medical Forum 20(3):99-102, Mar 1969.

E 12021
Sackett, D. L.
CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, HOSPITALS, AND ATHEROGENESIS. American Heart Journal 78(3):423-4, Sep 1969.

E 12027
Jan, F. and Beaumont, J. L.
PHENOMENE THROMBO-HEMORRAGIQUE DECLENCHE PAR L'ADRENALINE ET AL NICOTINE. (THROMBOHEMORRHAGIC PHENOMENON CAUSED BY ADRENALINE AND NICOTINE.) Archives des Maladies du Coeur et des Vaisseaux 11(Suppl. 1):20-3, 1969, French (Abs.)

A thrombohemorrhagic phenomenon was obtained in the rat by using carrageenin and noradrenline then by replacing the latter by nicotine in a second series of experiments. Finally, the phenomenon could be reproduced by a prolonged treatment with subliminal doses of both carrageenin and nicotine.

E 12029
Garrison, G. E.
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia 58(7):331-2, Jul 1969.

E 12031
Padmavati, S. and Sandhu, I.
INCIDENCE OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN DELHI FROM MEDICO-LEGAL AUTOPSIES. Indian Journal of Medical Research 57(3):465-76, Mar 1969.

E 12038
Dubrulle, P.
LE DEPISTAGE PRECOCE DE L'ATHEROSCLEROSE. (EARLY DETECTION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS.) Cahiers de Medecine Interprofessionnelle 7(32):39-44, 1968, French (Abs.)

The factors involved in the development of atherosclerosis were reviewed. The value of various diagnostic methods, as well as the particular techniques of the Comite pour le Developpement de la Medecine du Travail de Lille, were then discussed. Subjects with clinical, paraclinical, or biological injury were referred to their personal physicians for therapeutic action. Emotional factors, by themselves, were deemed insufficient to entirely condition atherosclerosis but

12038 (continued)
they were believed capable of accelerating natural processes. Tobacco abuse favored manifestations of atherosclerosis in certain cases or, at least, caused a more rapid evolution of the disease. This action of tobacco was especially harmful in arteritis of the lower limbs.

12039
Jouve, A.
LES ARTERIOPATHIES DES MEMBRES.
(ARTERIOPATHIES OF THE LIMBS.)
Ouest Medical 22(4):318-22, Feb 25, 1969, French (Abs.)

The evolution of arterial diseases of the limbs, current diagnostic techniques, and current medical and surgical treatments were discussed in a T V broadcast. Early diagnosis and preventive measure were stressed in order to forestall advanced stages of the disease. Smoking is prohibited in patients with the disease since tobacco is recognized as an important factor in its development and the disease rarely appears in individuals below forty years of age without a high consumption of tobacco.

12041
Barrillon, A., Binet, J.-P., de Gennes, J.-L., Hazan, E., and Lenegre, J.
LE TRAITEMENT DE FOND DE L'ATHEROSCLEROSE CORONARIENNE. (BASIC TREATMENT OF CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS.) Presse Medicale 77(28):1013-6, Jun 7, 1969, French (Abs.)

A. Barrillon discussed necessary therapeutic measures such as caloric intake and regimen, suppression of tobacco, treatment of arterial hypertension, hypocholesteremic drugs, living habits, and anticoagulant treatments. The conventional drugs for angina pectoris were also mentioned. E. Hazan discussed the possibilites of surgery in angina pectoris: J. Lenegre was more sceptical of the role of surgery today, considering it of possible future value only if the surgical risks became acceptable. J. L. de Gennes discussed three types of metabolic troubles (lipidic, hydrocarbon and uric) which must be futher researched. He also discussed necessary dietetic measures and drug treatments.

E 12042
Masnatta, G., Dadoni, L. G., and Pardal, C.
FACTORES DESENCADENANTES DE LOS ACCIDENTES VASCULARES AGUDOS DE LA ATEROSCLEROSIS. (CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF ACUTE VASCULAR ACCIDENTS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS.) Prensa Medica Argentina 56(2): 49-72, Mar 14, 1969, Spanish (Abs.)

E 12042 (continued)

Potential, subclinical, vascular insufficiency, conditioned by the narrowing and hardening of the arteriosclerotic artery can reach the level of clinical manifestation when one of the following situations occurs: Extension of the lesions to new vascular areas by persistence of the atherogenic factors; complications of already-existing lesions; and participation of other hemodynamic and vascular factors. Each of these, as well as the role of such pathogenic factors as diet, diabetes, arterial hypertension, obesity, psychic stress and heavy smoking, was discussed. It was noted that one year after the discontinuance of smoking, the danger of coronary accidents in atherosclerosis was greatly reduced, regardless of the duration of the smoking habit.

E 12043
Gottstein, U.
INTERNE THERAPIE DER ALTERNSPROZESSE DES GEHIRNS UND SEINER GEFASSE. (INTERNAL THERAPY OF THE AGING PROCESSES OF THE BRAIN AND ITS BLOOD VESSELS.) Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift 81(24):441-6, Jun 13, 1969, German (Abs.)

The causes and therapy of the aging processes were described. It was emphasized that arteriosclerosis of the brain was a consequence of injurious influences during the lifetime of the individual and became manifest with age. The factors which favored the development of arteriosclerosis were listed as nicotine abuse, arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, fat metabolism disturbances, hypothyroidism, gout, and inflammatory hypersensitive reactions.

E 12044
Ducloux, G.
ACQUISITIONS RECENTES DANS LE DIAGNOSTIC ET LE TRAITEMENT DE L'ANGINE DE POITRINE. (RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ANGINA PECTORIS.) Lille Medical 14(4):476-87, Apr 1969, French (Abs.)

Modern techniques for the diagnosis and treatment of angina pectoris caused by coronary atherosclerosis were reviewed. The diagnostic methods include interrogation for ascertaining risk factors, clinical examination, electrocardiogram, mechanogram, coronary arteriography and metabolic and immunological studies. Medical treatments include methods for medical vascularization, electrical stimulation of the carotid sinus, surgery and preventive medicine.

E 12060
Harley, R. A., Friedman, P. J., Saldana, M., Liebow, A. A., and Carrington, C. B.
SEQUENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LESIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL EXTREME PULMONARY HYPERTENSION. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 117-20.

E 12061
Grover, R. F., Alexander, J. K., and Hartley, L. H.
MYOCARDIAL FUNCTION IN COR PULMONALE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 121-8.

E 12062
Rao, B. S., Cohn, K. E., Eldridge, F. E., and Hancock, E. W.
LEFT VENTRICULAR FAILURE SECONDARY TO CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASE. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 12-15, 1968, Current Research in Chronic Respiratory Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1879, 1969, pp. 129-34.

E 12080
Mostyn, E. M. and Luft, U. C.
ALVEOLAR-ARTERIAL GRADIENTS FOR OXYGEN AND CARBON DIOXIDE IN PULMONARY EMBOLIZATION. In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 135-44.

E 12082
Dunnill, M. S., Allison, P. R., Marshall, R., and Morrell, M. T.
PULMONARY EMBOLISM.
In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 163-76.

E 12083
Kimbel, P., Nagano, M., Stein, M., and Nunez, L. E.
THE EFFECTS OF PULMONARY EMBOLISM ON PULMONARY CAPILLARY BLOODFLOW.
In: Proceedings of the Tenth Aspen Emphysema Conference, Aspen, Colorado, Jun 7-10, 1967, Current Research in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washingon, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1787, 1968, pp. 177-90.

E 12110
Heyden, S., Heyman, A., and Camplong, L.
MORTALITY PATTERNS AMONG PARENTS OF PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROTIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE. Journal of Chronic Deseases 22(2):105-10, Jul 1969.

E 12111
Caffrey, B.
BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO PREVALENCE RATES OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN AMERICAN MONKS. Journal of Chronic Diseases 22(2):93-103, Jul 1969.

E 12115
Beg, M. A., Siddiqui, M.K., Ahmed, N., Abbasi, A. S., and Syed, S. A.
ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN KARACHI--A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE CLINICAL PATTERN OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN CARDIAC ADMISSIONS. Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association 18(11):412-20, Nov 1968.

E 12137
Paffenbarger, R. S., Jr., Thorne, M. C., and Wing, A. L.
CHRONIC DISEASE IN FORMER COLLEGE STUDENTS. VIII. Characteristics in Youth Predisposing to Hypertension in Later Years. American Journal of Epidemiology 88(1):25-32, 1968.

E 12142
Feinleib, M., Kannel, W. B., and Parrish, H. M.
CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN WOMEN CASTRATED PREMENOPAUSALLY: REPLY TO

E 12142 (continued)
DRS. FEINLEIB AND KANNEL. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 104(7):1109-11, Aug 1, 1969.

E 12143
Kritchevsky, D.
EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN PRIMATES AND OTHER SPECIES. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 162(1):80-8, Jul 3, 1969.

E 12144
Gresham, G. A. and Howard, A. N.
EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN BABOONS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 162(1):99-102, Jul 3, 1969.

E 12145
Eggen, D. A., Strong, J. P., and Newman, W. P.
EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN PRIMATES: A COMPARISON OF SELECTED SPECIES. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 162(1):110-9, Jul 3, 1969.

E 12146
Clarkson, T. B., Lofland, H. B., Bullock, B. C., Lehner, N. D. M., St. Clair, R., and Prichard, R. W.
ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN SOME SPECIES OF NEW WORLD MONKEYS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 162(1):103-9, Jul 3, 1969.

E 12147
Stout, C. and Groover, M. E., Jr.
SPONTANEOUS VERSUS EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 162(1):89-98, Jul 3, 1969.

E 12149
Frederiksen, H., Ravenholt, R. T., and Bush, R. D.
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES AND THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE. British Medical Journal 3 (5669):529, Aug 1969.

E 12154
Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATIC FEVER. In: Manual of Medical Therapeutica, 19th Edition, Boston, Little, Brown and Co, 1969, pp. 77-94.

E 12161
Walker, A. R. P.
CAN EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN WESTERN POPULATIONS BE INCREASED BY CHANGES IN DIET AND MANNER OF LIFE? South African Medical Journal 43(25):768-75, Jun 21, 1969.

E 12172
Halden, W. K.
INFLUENCE OF DIET ON CARDIOVASCULAR MORBIDITY. Journal of the American Medical Women's Association 8(24): 657-8, Aug 1969.

E 12185
Djordjevic, B. S., Josipovic, V., Straser, T., Nedeljkovic, S., Lambic, I., Balog, B., Stojanovic, G., Macarol, V., Simic, V., Simic, A., Slavkovic, V., Milutinovic, P., Klinc, L., and Jovanovic, M.
ПРЖИ РЕЗУЛТАТИ ПРОУЦАЖАНЙА ЕПИДЕМИОЛОГИЙЕ КОРОНАПНЕ БОЛЕСТИ У ТРИ РАЗЛИЦИТЕ ПОПУЛАЦИОНЕ ГРУПЕ У ЦПБИЙИ. PRVI REZULTATI PROUCAVANJA EPIDEMIOLOGIJE KORONARNE BOLESTI U TRI RAZLICITE POPULACIONE GRUPE U SRBIJI. (FIRST RESULTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF CORONARY DISEASE IN THREE DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS IN SERBIA.) Glas; Srpska Akademija Nauka i Umetnosti; Odelijenje Medicinskih Nauka 272(21): 1-16, 1969, Serbo-Croatian (Abs.)

Results were given of a prospective study of 3 different groups, (1) farmers of Velika Krcna, (2) factory workers of Zrenjanin, and (3) professors of Belgrade University. Differences between the professors and the farmers were clear and significant regarding the incidence of coronary disease, 74 among professors and only 30 among farmers. Differences in cholesterol level were also clear and significant, very high in the professor group and much lower in the other, especially farmer, groups. The Belgrade University group also had greater statistically significant systolic and diastolic hypertension in comparison especially with the farmer group but also in comparison with the factory workers.

E 12186
Bruggemann, W.
AKTION GEGEN DEN HERZINFARKT. (ACTION AGAINST MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Therapie der Gegenwart 108(1):75-6, 78-9, 81-2, 85-7, Jan 1969, German (Abs.)

Although many statistics have been reported recently, the epidemiology of coronary infarcts cannot be evaluated without the aid of animal experiments.

E 12186 (continued)

In the U.S., the following factors may predispose people to cardiac infarct: vascular and metabolic diseases, adiposity, increased blood fat levels, high blood pressure, smoking and nicotine intake in other forms, lack of physical exercise, psychic stress, disturbances in the accustomed rhythm of life, and decreased glucose tolerance. Based on this knowledge, in Western Germany a "Kneippbund" was formed which advocated a natural diet regime and a restriction of nicotine intake. Excesses and fanaticism are to be avoided and members will not bathe in an open river although their program calls for daily exposure to cold water. Smoking is not completely abolished. The Kneipp program takes into account age and occupation. If their system leads to stress after giving up smoking, then the desired effect is not obtained. This program was seen to reduce heart infarcts. A counterpart of this society in New York is the "anti-coronary club" which is however too small to put forth valid conclusions.

E 12187

Lukl, P.

SEKUNDARE PRAVENTION DER ISCHAMISCHEN HERZERKRANKUNGEN. (SECONDARY PREVENTION OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES.) Deutsches Medizinisches Journal 20(1):29-33, Jan 5, 1969, German (Abs.)

Prevention of decreased blood supply is based on a proper, balanced diet, the avoidance of stress, and reduction of tobacco consumption. It has been definitely proven that persons smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day show 3 to 5 times higher risk of an infarct of the myocardium. Arterial hypertension can also lead to these diseases; however, drugs used to cure them have undesirable side effects. At the present time, it appears that methyldopa (Dopegyt) is indicated as the drug of choice. If rehabilitation is conducted correctly, about 50 percent of the persons afflicted can return to work, but only 20 percent will actually be free of complaints.

E 12188

Bjerkelund, C.

CORONARSYKDOMMENES EPIDEMIOLOGI. (EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONARY DISEASE.) Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening 89(2):109-10, Jan 15, 1969, Norwegian (Abs.)

E 12188 (continued)

Christopher Bjerkelund writes to criticize Erling Kristensen. Bjerkelund accuses Kristensen of confusing in his statistical evaluations the term prevalence (number of sick persons at a certain time divided by the number of persons in the population) with the term incidence (number of new cases of disease per unit of time, divided by the number of persons in the population). Therefore he reiterates that Kristensen's notions about primary and secondary prophylaxis are erroneous, particularly in regard to the number of cases between 1935 and 1961 in Norway.

E 12190

Jensen, D. and Zeiner-Henriksen, T.

MORBIDITETEN AV CORONARE HJERTESYKDOMMER I NORGE BELYST VED ET TRYGDEKASSE-MATERIALE. (MORBIDITY DUE TO CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN NORWAY, BASED ON HEALTH INSURANCE STATISTICS Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening 89(2):73-6, Jan 15, 1969, Norwegian (Abs.)

A statistical evaluation on coronary heart disease in several Norwegian cities for 1965 is presented. Factors involved included the reasons persons retired and requested compensation for heart disease, and hospital treatment. Bergen and Oslo, as well as other cities in Norway accounted for a greater incidence in men between 60 and 69 years of age. In women, the incidence of coronary heart disease was greater after 70 years of age. Once admitted to a hospital, men tend to stay longer than women before they are discharged. In the 30-49 age group, men show fewer cases of this disease; women are afflicted with this disease only rarely.

E 12191

van Proosdij, C.

TABAKSROOK EN KOOLMONOXYDE. (TOBACCO SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE.) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 112(15):699-700, Apr 13, 1968, Dutch (Abs.)

The harmful effects of carbon monoxide in the human organism were reviewed. Smoking is responsible for higher CO levels in the blood than that resulting from air pollution from automobile exhaust gases. Mainstream cigar smoke contains a higher percentage of CO than cigarette smoke, but cigar smoke customarily is not inhaled. A CO level of 0.2 to 0.8 volume percent in the blood can correspond to a hemoglobin saturation of 4 to 5 percent. The usual

E 12191 (continued)
CO-Hb levels in the blood of smokers generally cause no visible harmful effects in healthy smokers but the performance of athletes as well as performance at high altitudes can be affected. Dark-adaptation is also affected. Carbon monoxide has a harmful affect on the respiratory organs as well as on other organs with a reduced capacity for oxygen transport. The possibility that the effect of nicotine on coronary sclerosis and Buerger's disease may be potentiated by carbon monoxide cannot be excluded.

E 12192
Forster, G.
ZUR KLINIK UND EINTEILUNG DER HYPERLIPIDAMIEN. (ON THE CLINIC AND CLASSIFICATION OF HYPERLIPOIDEMIAS.) Medizinische Welt (28):1553-6, Jul 1969, German (Abs.)

The incidence and significance of the different forms of hyperlipoidemia were briefly described. According to Frederickson the five different types of primary or essential hyperlipoidemia can be differentiated on the basis of lipoid electrophoresis, glucose tolerance and the dependence of fat or carbohydrate in the diet. This division today makes possible a differentiated dietetic or drug therapy.

E 12200
Robin, E., Ravens, K. G., and Bing, R. J.
DIE WIRKUNG VON ALKOHOL, NIKOTIN UND ZIGARETTENRAUCHEN AUF DAS HERZ. (THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL, NICOTINE AND CIGARETTE SMOKING ON THE HEART.) Deutsches Medizinisches Journal 20(1): 19-29, Jan 5, 1969, German (Abs.)

the various effects of tobacco and alcohol on the heart are evaluated in the light of 133 literature reports. Both alcohol and nicotine act upon the metabolism of the myocardium and upon the hemodynamics of the coronary arteries. The actions are differential since alcohol in the course of its metabolism will remove available oxygen from tissues and in this way might create a shortage of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD), whereas nicotine acts as such in the unmetabolized state and the products of its metabolism also create damage. A difference is seen if nicotine enters the body on detour over cigars or cigarettes, and in the case of cigarettes, nicotine shows an enhanced ability to form a thrombus, which is also favored by pure nicotine. In the

E 12200 (continued)
case of cigarettes, furthermore, carbon monoxide poisoning becomes superimposed over the damage done by nicotine alone.

E 12205
Wahl, P. and Hahn, U.
ZUR WIRKUNG DES RAUCHENS AUF DIE FREIEN FETTSAUREN DES SERUMS. (EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE FREE FATTY ACIDS OF THE SERUM.) Verhandlungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft fur Innere Medizin 74:953-6, 1968, German (Abs.)

An investigation of smoking effects was undertaken with 29 healthy, graduate students of both sexes, from 22 to 59 years of age. Twenty-one were tested when fasting, the rest after breakfast. Seven persons were non-smokers, and the rest moderate- to-heavy smokers. After the first blood sample was collected, each person was made to smoke a cigarette and inhale deeply. There was a time lapse of 4 to 8 minutes until the next blood sample could be taken. The time could not be reduced because the non-smokers smoked so slowly. Results are not conclusive since each individual reacts differently. After smoking the assay of free fatty acids in the serum will change, but it cannot be concluded that the increase of these acids due to smoking affects the atherogenesis.

E 12207
Oettel, H.
TOXISCHE GEFASSSCHADEN UND DURCHBLUTUNGSSTORUNGEN. (TOXIC VASCULAR DAMAGE AND DISTURBANCES OF BLOOD CIRCULATION.) Hippokrates 40(8):285-95, Apr 30, 1969, German (Abs.)

A ten-point program is presented for preventing blood vessel diseases, based upon complete prohibition of tobacco in any form. A toxic action may be brought about in the human organism by a specified chemical formula, or by fear. Fear is classified as an occupational hazard if the stress under which a person works causes such fear. True chemical poisoning (e.g., by mercury, asbestos, halogenated hydrocarbons, benzoquinone) is actually rare, but diseases produced by chemical dusts are much more common. Walls of the vessels might be damaged, or the vessels might become enlarged in the presence of such toxic agents as dust. Alcoholic beverages will aggravate such diseases. Nicotine and tobacco in all forms are really the main culprits, and they account for diseases more often than the other causative agents mentioned. A difference is seen in those smoking cigars and those smoking

E 12207 (continued)

cigarettes. The cigar smoker is not so heavily affected by these diseases because he swallows a considerable amount of the nicotine which reaches the liver and is rendered harmless. Cigarette smoking will aggravate vessel damage already existing due to other causes, and migraine attacks will occur with greater severity and frequency in smokers and those who started to smoke after the disease was established. Even so-called passive smoking is a hazard since a nonsmoker sitting all day in an office with smokers will show a higher incidence due to the contaminated air he is forced to breathe.

E 12209
Kaindl, F.
DIAGNOSTIK UND THERAPIE ARTERIELLER VERSCHLUSSKRANKHEITEN. (DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF ARTERIAL OCCLUSION DISEASES.) Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift 119(18):333-40, May 3, 1969, German (Abs.)

Arterial-blocking diseases are those which are noted in the extremities when patients' complaints include: pain, pallor, weakness, paresthesia, and paralysis. Diagnostic tools cover vein-filling times, oscillometry, auscultation of vessels, plethymography, diet, exercise, and treatment with anticoagulants. As the cases indicate, individual precautions must be taken and thus a ring of foam rubber might be indicated to prevent pressure necroses from occurring.

E 12213
Junge-Hulsing, G.
MOGLICHKEITEN DER PROPHYLAXE UND LANGZEITTHERAPIE ARTERIOSKLEROTISCHER PROZESSE. (POSSIBILITIES OF PROPHYLAXIS AND LONG-TERM THERAPY OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PROCESSES.) Therapiewoche 19 (2):64-71, Jan 8, 1969, German (Abs.)

Prophylaxis of an arteriosclerotic process is generally based on preventing mesenchymal damage to the walls of vessels. A schedule is presented on the manner a physician may examine a patient suspected of having arteriosclerosis. It consists of anamnesis, clinical symptoms, findings in clinical diagnostics, diagnostic steps to be taken, and laboratory diagnostics. If hyperlipidemia is found, it must be ascertained whether it is primary or secondary. Certain diseases (e.g., hypertension, metabolic disturbances, toxic processes, and hormonal disturbance) predispose a patient to arteriosclerosis. In cases of hormone imbalance, it must be taken into account that some hormones (thymus hormone) increase mesenchymatic metabolism, whereas others (ACTH) lower it. Predisposition to arteriosclerosis may result from the use of nicotine and other stimulants, lack of exercise, social pressures and stress, faulty dietary habits, and overnutrition. Adiposity and alimentary hyperlipidemia all make a person prone to this syndrome. There is actually no strict boundary between prophylaxis and long-term therapy. It must be ascertained why the metabolism of fats is disturbed, dietary habits must be regulated, and drugs to lower the lipoid level must be administered. These drugs will impede the synthesis of lipids, prevent their migration out of the fatty tissue, prevent the resorption of fats, and remove the lipoproteins from the plasma. More recently drugs were administered to lower the lipiod level, inhibit unspecific mesenchymatic reactions, and increase the blood flow through the tissues. The patient is cautioned to quit smoking, not overeat, avoid stress, and do physical exercise. Long-term drug therapy will lower the lipid level, act upon blood flow through tissues, affect capillarization and repair mesenchymatic damage.

E 12219
Hauffe, Ch.
FORTSCHRITTE IN DER SPORTMEDIZIN. (ADVANCES IN SPORTS MEDICINE.) Arztliche Praxis 21(11):620-1, 625-6, Feb 8, 1969, German (Abs.)

(Abstract of papers presented at the meeting of West German sport physicians, December 13-15, 1968). Cardiologic prevention: Presymptomatic diagnosis has progressed to the extent that it is easier to prevent cardiac disturbances now. Penicillin prophylaxis is used for rheumatic heart disease, and it is now known how an atrium septum defect can be compensated for, although coronary sclerosis remains difficult to diagnose It is mentioned that arterial pressure may change by 50 mm in 10 seconds and so the ordinary sphygmomanometer is worthless in detecting this symptom. Circulation test and size of heart: A circulatory function leading to the diagnosis of vegetative dystonia is described. The heart may show shapes and sizes different from the accepted norm, and the diaphragm may change its position, or intrathoracal processes arise, such as tumors, exudates, pneumothorax, or atelectasis of the lungs. In the left-side of the heart, since a greater resistance is seen, a certain aorta

E 12219 (continued)

configuration will arise as time progresses. Psychic conditioning: A person engaged in sports will show the best performance only if both body and psyche are healthy and in full harmony. Adaptation: This is now defined as a short-duration adjustment reaction without any preceding exercise. Physiotherapy: This is used in traumatology and accident-medicine. Three groups of instruments are employed: those which heat tissues with high-frequency alternating currents; those supplying irritation currents, or low-frequency instruments, causing muscle contraction; and instruments creating galvanization, bringing about hyperemia, loosening of membranes, resorption, and migration of ions.

E 12221

Lichtlen, P. and Baumann, P. C.

ZUR THERAPIE UND DIAGNOSE DER ANGINA PECTORIS. (THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF ANGINA PECTORIS.) Praxis 58(5):135-44, Feb 4, 1969, German (Abs.)

The pathophysiology, diagnositcs, and treatment of angina pectoris are discussed. Of the treatment methods, nitroglycerin drugs are still considered the best agent and a number of ways to improve treatment with it are now known. For example, Inderal (Propanolol) will exert a synergistic effect on nitroglycerin; in addition, according to the individual case, the patient should be digitalized, and anticoagulants given to reduce the risk of infarct. Cholesterol-lowering substances should be administered with great care as they show side reactions and might potentiate the action of anticoagulants in an undesirable manner. Nicotine in any form should be forbidden, although it actually has a slight effect on angina pectoris and sometimes induces a coronaryspastic effect. Loss of weight is very important, and patients should undertake physical exercise until their pain threshold is reached. Coronary operations should be resorted to in cases where the various drugs show absolutely no salutory effect. Implantation of Arteria mann. int. or a vein patch graft are mentioned. Patience is of the greatest importance and the physician should endeavor to keep his patients in good spirits.

E 12222

Siedek, H.

GENERELLE THERAPIE DER ARTERIOSKLEROSE. (GENERAL THERAPY OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.) Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift 81(25): 464-6, Jun 20, 1969, German (Abs.)

Medical re-evaluation has been made in regard to vessel enlargement therapy for arteriosclerosis. Vessel enlargement treatment currently depends on the specific factors causing the malady. Susceptibility to this affliction is based on hyperlipidemia, hypertension, metabolism affected by diabetes, cigarette consumption, obesity, insufficient physical exercise, stress in family environment, physical constitution, personality type, and worry over family welfare. Depending on which causative agent prevails, the method of treatment will change from one case to another. However, it must be stated that, in general, absolute prohibition of smoking, or at least great restriction thereof, must be part of any therapy method.

E 12223

Hedberg, E. and Lindberg, J.

VENTRIKELSEPTUMRUPTUR SOM KOMPLIKATION TILL HJARTINFARKT. (RUPTURE OF THE VENTRICULAR SEPTUM AS A COMPLICATION OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCT.) Lakartidningen 66(2):98-102, Jan 8, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

Three cases of cardiac infarct are described: a 62-year-old manual laborer, a 75-year-old pensioned factory worker, and a 62-year-old painter who had been engaged in his occupation for 40 years. Four types of ruptures are known to occur in cardiac infarct, but the cases described are considered a fifth possibility. All patients were smokers, but their anamnese showed such a variety of maladies affecting the heart earlier that no conclusions can be drawn as to whether tobacco did or did not exert an influence on the infarct.

E 12225

Krysa, I.

TABAKOVA SRDECNI ANGINA. (TOBACCO-INDUCED ANGINA PECTORIS.) Vnitrni Lekarstvi 12:492-6, May 1966, Czech (Abs.)

A literature review of 35 references is presented on angina pectoris induced by tobacco smoking. Factors mentioned are hypoxia, blood pressure alterations, changes in blood volume, tobacco allergy in vascular diseases, and oxygen utilization in laboratory animals. In cases of angina, electrocardiograms may show normal values, but treatment with glycerol trinitrate (nitroglycerin) does

E 12225 (continued)
not give any relief. Nicotine is said to induce stenocardia, disturbance of the cardiac rhythm, palpitation, cold extremities, tremor, nausea, and prostration. In a differential diagnosis, care must be taken not to confuse the symptoms with ischemia of the heart, but in this instance the EKG can be used as a guide. Tobacco angina *per se* is not too common, and 1 percent of all anginas encountered are primarily caused by tobacco. The mechanism of this type of angina is fairly complicated because nicotine presumably causes an allergic phenomenon leading to many other types of complications, starting with a simple migraine headache, resulting in a greater load upon the heart. Catecholamine is one metabolism product of tobacco known to affect the heart. This type of angina may be classified as a typical cardiac insufficiency which becomes permanent.

E 12228
Aronow, W. S. and Swanson, A. J.
THE EFFECT OF LOW-NICOTINE CIGARETTES ON ANGINA PECTORIS. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 71(3):599-601, Sep 1969.

E 12238
Astrup, P.
EFFECTS OF HYPOXIA AND OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURES ON EXPERIMENTAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 71(2):426-7, Aug 1969.

E 12241
Paul, O.
PHYSICAL INACTIVITY. The Associated Cardiovascular Risk. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1327-31, Aug 1969.

E 12243
Wells, R.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE IN AUSTRALIA. *Medical Journal of Australia* 2(2):109-12, Jul 12, 1969.

E 12244
Turpeinen, O., Miettinen, M., Karvonen, M. J., Roine, P., Pekkarinen, M., Lehtosuo, E. J., and Alivirta, P.
BLOOD LIPIDS AND PRIMARY CORONARY EVENTS. The Effect of Diet Modification. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1247-52, Aug 1969.

E 12245
Seltzer, C. C.
OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY. The Associated Cardiovascular Risk. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1265-70, Aug 1969.

E 12246
Doyle, J. T.
CIGARETTE SMOKING. The Associated Cardiovascular Risk. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1311-13, Aug 1969.

E 12247
Epstein, F. H.
ELEVATED BLOOD SUGAR. The Associated Cardiovascular Risk. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1271-4, Aug 1969.

E 12248
Christakis, G.
OBESITY AND NUTRITION EDUCATION. Community Approach to Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1279-82, Aug 1969.

E 12251
Bruno, M. S. and Ober, W. B. (Editors)
PROGRESSIVE UREMIA AND HEPATIC INSUFFICIENCY. *New York State Journal of Medicine* 69(17):2341-9, Sep 1, 1969.

E 12252
Lloyd, T. C.
HYPOXIC PULMONARY VASOCONSTRICTION: ROLE OF PERIVASCULAR TISSUE. *Journal of Applied Physiology* 25(5):560-5, Nov 1968.

E 12254
Edmonds, J. H.
EXERCISE AND THE PREVENTION OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. *Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia* 58(9):411, Sep 1969.

E 12263
Kannel, W. B., Castelli, W. P., and McNamara, P. M.
SERUM LIPID FRACTIONS AND RISK OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. The Framingham Study. *Minnesota Medicine* 52(8):1225-30, Aug 1969.

E 12271
Helin, P., Lorenzen, I., Garbarsch, C., and Matthiessen, M. E.
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND HYPOXIA. Part 2. Biochemical Changes in Mucopolysaccharides

E 12271 (continued)
and Collagen of Rabbit Aorta Induced by Systemic Hypoxia. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 9(3):295-304, May-Jun 1969.

E 12276
Caro, C. G., Fitz-Gerald, J. M., and Schroter, R. C.
ARTERIAL WALL SHEAR AND DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY ATHEROMA IN MAN. Nature 223 (5211):1159-61, Sep 13, 1969.

E 12277
Blachly, P. H.
LITHIUM CONTENT OF DRINKING WATER AND ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE. New England Journal of Medicine 281(12):682, Sep 18, 1969.

E 12279
Rose, R. J. and Balloun, S. L.
EFFECT OF RESTRICTED ENERGY AND PROTEIN INTAKE ON ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND ASSOCIATED PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN COCKERELS. Journal of Nutrition 98(3):335-43, Jul 1969.

E 12282
Hickey, N., Mulcahy, R., and McFarlane, R.
CHOLESTEROL AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Journal of the Irish Medical Association 62(386):279-83, Aug 1969.

E 12283
Miller, F. and Kuschner, M.
ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY, EMPHYSEMA, NECROTIZING ANGIITIS AND GLOMERULONEPHRITIS. American Journal of Medicine 46(4):615-23, Apr 1969.

E 12289
Hyams, L. and Loop, A.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AT TWO AGE LEVELS. American Journal of Epidemiology 90(2):93-102, Aug 1969.

E 12290
Doyle, J. T.
CAN CORONARY HEART DISEASE BE PREVENTED? American Journal of Medical Sciences 258(2):67-9, Aug 1969.

E 12294
Thomasson, H. J.
PROSTAGLANDINS AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. Nutritio et Dieta 11(3): 228-40, 1969.

E 12296
Cornfield, J. and Mitchell, S.
SELECTED RISK FACTORS IN CORONARY DISEASE. Possible Intervention Effects. Archives of Environmental Health 19(3):382-94, Sep 1969.

E 12302
World Health Organization.
INTERNATIONAL WORK IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. 1. Prevention and Control WHO Chronicle 23(8):345-57, Aug 1969.

E 12315
Maempel, J. V. Z.
THE ETIOLOGICAL ROLE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE. Israel Journal of Medical Sciences 5(4):675-9, Jul-Aug 1969.

E 12316
Obeyesekere, I.
EVALUATION OF RISK FACTORS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN CEYLON. Israel Journal of Medical Sciences 5(4):671-4, Jul-Aug 1969.

E 12317
Pick, R. and Katz, L. N.
EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN CHOLESTEROL OIL FED COCKERELS. Israel Journal of Medical Sciences 5(4):635-8, Jul-Aug 1969.

E 12318
American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health.
LIFE STYLES IN THE PREVENTION OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(9):1568-9, Sep 1969.

E 12332
Garbarsch, C., Matthiessen, M. E., Helin, P., and Lorenzen, I.
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND HYPOXIA. Part 1. Gross and Microscopic Changes in Rabbit Aorta Induced by Systemic Hypoxia. Histochemical Studies. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 9(3):283-94, May-Jun 1969.

E 12343
Higgins, I. T. T., Higgins, M. W., Lockshin, M. D., and Canale, N.
CORONARY DISEASE IN MINING COMMUNITIES

E 12343 (continued)
IN MARION COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA. Journal of Chronic Diseases 22(3): 165-79, Aug 1969.

E 12344
Murnaghan, D. J., Ryan, M. P., Hickey, N. J., Maurer, B. J., Hingerty, D. J., and Mulcahy, R.
MAGNESIUM LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 10(1): 85-9, Jul-Aug 1969.

E 12345
Enticknap, J. B., Gooding, P. G., Lansley, T. S., and Avis, P.R.D.
PLATELET SIZE AND FUNCTION IN ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 10(1): 41-9, Jul-Aug 1969.

E 12347
Pai, M. P. and Nayak, K. G.
TREATMENT OF THROMBO-ANGIITIS OBLITERANS--A STUDY OF 74 CASES. Antiseptic 66(7):495-502, Jul 1969.

E 12350
Chiang, B. N., Alexander, E. R., Bruce, R. A., Thompson, D. J., and Ting, N.
FACTORS RELATED TO ST-SEGMENT DEPRESSION AFTER EXERCISE IN MIDDLE-AGED CHINESE MEN. Circulation 40(3): 315-25, Sep 1969.

E 12362
Oberwittler, W.
EPIDEMIOLOGIE DER ARTERIOSKLEROSE. (EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.) Therapiewoche 19(2):50-8, Jan 8, 1969, German (Abs.)

Preventive aspects of arteriosclerosis are discussed in a literature review of 97 references, covering a 150-year period. Statistical evaluations found in the literature have merit only if physicians presenting them have classified and weighed their data. The concept of "risk of incidence" appeared for the first time in 1920 in the Framingham Study. Afterwards only connections between the cause and occurrence of arteriosclerosis were presented in a more significant manner in the literature. In New York, an Anti-Coronary Club has been in existence for about 10 years, Members maintain themselves on a "prudent" diet, but data obtained up to now suggest that the diet as such is worthless. Presumably, it is correct to say that arteriosclerosis has a multifactorial genesis. There is an age factor, a metabolic factor, an unspecific mesenchymatic reaction and other parameters, all of which interact in a complex manner. There are no conclusive statements on the harm of cigarette smoking.

E 12365
Reid, D. D.
LE TABAC ET LE COEUR. (TOBACCO AND THE HEART.) Journal de Medecine de Lyon (1166):990, 993-4, Jun 5, 1969, French (Abs.)

This is the second article in the series especially written for the Information Service of the WHO by eminent specialists dealing with the added risks of death by coronary disease associated with tobacco usage. All the studies, epidemiological, clinical or pathological, strongly indicate that cigarette smoking is one of the factors in the development and aggravation of the cardiac arteriosclerotic process. The medical profession was urged to concentrate its efforts on breaking the cigarette habit. At present, attempts to evaluate these methods for the prevention of coronary diseases are being studied.

E 12383
World Health Organization.
INTERNATIONAL WORK IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. 2. Research. WHO Chronicle 23(9):395-404, Sep 1969.

E 12395
Marshall, W. J. Jr., Stanley, E. L., and Kezdi, P.
CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS OF COLD PRESSOR TESTS, 40° HEAD-UP TILT, AND SMOKING ON SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS. Diseases of the Chest 56(4):290-6, Oct 1969.

E 12397
Stout, C.
CORONARY THROMBOSIS WITHOUT CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Case Report. American Journal of Cardiology 24(4):564-9, Oct 1969.

E 12403
Kloeze, J., Houtsmuller, U. M. T., and Vles, R. O.
INFLUENCE OF DIETARY FAT MIXTURES ON PLATELET ADHESIVENESS, ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND PLASMA CHOLESTEROL CONTENT IN RABBITS. Journal of Atherosclerosis Research 9(3):319-34, May-Jun 1969.

E 12408
Stamler, J.
REDUCING CARDIOVASCULAR RISK, The Basis and Feasibility. Minnesota Medicine 52(8):1342-5, Aug 1969.

E 12445
Harkavy, J.
CARDIOVASCULAR MANIFESTATIONS DUE TO HYPERSENSITIVITY. New York State Journal of Medicine 69(21):2757-65, Nov 1, 1969.

E 12447
Robin, E. and Bing, R.-J.
ACTION DE L'ALCOOL, DE LA NICOTINE ET DE LA FUMEE DE CIGARETTES SUR LE COEUR. (THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL, NICOTINE AND CIGARETTE SMOKE ON THE HEART.) Medecine et Hygiene 26(834):857-65, Aug 15, 1968, French (Abs.)

Alcohol was discussed under the following headings: Historical considerations; metabolism of alcohol, effect of alcohol on myocardial metabolism; electrocardiographic modifications in alcoholic cardiopathy; effect of alcohol on coronary circulation and hemodynamics; and consumption of beer and cardiomyopathies. The action of nicotine and cigarettes is dealt with under these headings: Historical considerations; pharmacology of nicotine; effects of nicotine on the coronary circulation; effects of nicotine on the cardiac contractility and hemodynamics, effects of cigarettes and nicotine on thrombus formation; and physiological effects of carbon monoxide produced by the combustion of tobacco.

E 12451
Murphree, H. B. and Schultz, R. E.
ABSTINENCE EFFECTS IN SMOKERS. Supported by a grant from the American Medical Association Education and Research Foundation. Abstract: Federation Proceedings 27(2):220, 1968.

E 12455
Fiegel, G.
RISIKOFAKTOREN BEI "JUVENILEN" HERZINFARKTEN. Untersuchung Bei 136 Patienten. (RISK FACTORS IN "JUVENILE" MYOCARDIAL INFARCT. Studies on 136 patients.) Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 111(40):2020-2, Oct 3, 1969, German (Abs.)

One hundred and thirty-six patients, ranging in age from 23 to 39 years (mean age 35.8 years) who had survived a myocardial infarction were subjected to an examination for the presence of "risk factors" during the stage of follow-up treatment. The examinations concentrated on the 4 factors: diabetic metabolic situation, cholesterol level, weight relationship and hidden focal lesions. No risk factor could be demonstrated in only 3 patients. In 35 patients one risk factor could be found, in 43 patients 2, in 44, 3 and finally in 11 patients with infarctions all 4 factors were found simultaneously. Six heavy smokers were included in the one-risk-factor statistics.

E 12462
Magyar, E.
INCIDENCE OF CORONARY SCLEROSIS AND MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN HUNGARY IN THE LIGHT OF STATISTICAL DATA DERIVED FROM AUTOPSY MATERIAL. Acta Medica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 26(3):263-9, 1969.

E 12475
Hames, C. G.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND SMOKING. A Reducible Risk Factor. Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia 58(10):440, Oct 1969.

E 12480
Malmros, H.
DIETARY PREVENTION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS. Lancet 2(7618):479-84, Aug 30, 1969.

E 12485
Glassford, R. G. and Howell, M. L.
SMOKING AND PHYSICAL FITNESS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Canadian Family Physician 15(10):60-2, Oct 1969.

E 12491
Linhart, J., Prerovsky, I., Dejdar, R., and Hlavova, A.
GANGRENE IN ISCHEMIC DISEASE OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES. Angiology 20(9):526-8, Oct 1969.

E 12496
Reader, R.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN AUSTRALIA. Australasian Radiology 13(3):258-61, Aug 1969.

E 12497
Alexander, J. K.
EXERCISE AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Cardiovascular Research Center Bulletin 8(1):2-7, Jul-Sep 1969.

E 12499
Journal of the American Geriatrics Society.
CHANGES IN DIET TO LOWER RISK OF HEART ATTACK. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 17(10):1012-4, Oct 1969.

E 12501
Kastl, O.
BERUFLICHE UND UMWELTANALYSE INFARKTKRANKER EISENBAHNBEDIENSTETER. (OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF INFARCT PATIENTS IN RAILWAY SERVICE.) Medizinische Klinik 64(42):1911-7, Oct 17, 1969, German (Abs.)

Two hundred and seventy-five male railway employees of a rehabilitation hospital, up to 65 years, who had survived myocardial infarct were investigated regarding risk factors of infarct. Only 3.26 percent represented workers below the age of 40 years. Diabetes was manifest in 8 percent of the cases. The incidence of infarct in occupationally nonphysical activity was 2.2 times as great as in physically-active employees. The majority of infarct patients lived in large cities and geographically in the north and the more industrialized areas of Germany. The unfavorable influence of nicotine was confirmed; a control group of non-infarct subjects smoked significantly less than the infarct patients. The influence of the psychodynamics of the personality on myocardial risk was significantly evident.

E 12507
Nielsen, J.
THROMBANGIITIS OBLITERANS BUERGER. En Prognosestudie. (THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS (BUERGER'S DISEASE). A Study of the Prognosis.) Ugeskrift for Laeger 131(41):1740-51, Oct 9, 1969, Danish (Abs.)

E 12507 (continued)

Twenty-eight patients, including 1 diabetic, were studied. Nineteen of the thromboangiitis patients still survive and 8 had died after duration of the disease of 11-38 and 1-16 years, respectively. A series of conservative treatments were, by and large, without effect. This held true also for therapy with sex-hormones and vasodilating preparations. None of the patients stopped smoking permanently. In a number of cases, lumbar sympathectomy had produced favorable effect despite continuance of smoking. In 38 lower limbs in 24 patients, infections, ulcerations and gangrene developed. In 14 lower limbs in nine patients, leg or thigh amputations were undertaken. In a number of patients, signs of complicating arteriosclerosis occurred, In seven cases, cardiac disease, possibly arteriosclerotic, was the direct or indirect cause of death.

E 12510
Bernsmeier, A. and Held, K.
THROMBANGITIS OBLITERANS CEREBRI. (THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS CEREBRI.) Zeitschrift fur Kreislaufforschung 58(9):1002-18, Sep 1969, German (Abs.)

There is still no agreement whether thromboangiitis obliterans cerebri is a distinct nosological entity or rather a special form of cerebral arteriosclerosis. This review deals with the present concepts and arguments of the pathology, the clinical appearance, the etiology and pathogenesis, the prognosis and therapy of this disease. The diagnostic validity of the pathological findings well known from many observations is still controversial. The clinical diagnosis presents even more difficulties because definite reactions to establish the diagnosis are still lacking. Clinical findings are either focal or neurological deficiencies progressing from symptoms of intermittent cerebral ischemia to the signs of complete cerebral infarction. Other cases present manifestations of psychiatric disorders. Special diagnostic procedures (cerebral angiography, pneumoencephalography, EEG) may support the clinical diagnosis in some cases. Often it may prove difficult to distinguish this disease from arteriosclerosis of the cerebral vessels, since manifestations of thromboangiitis obliterans cerebri usually occur also in the middle or older age group and are not confined to males only. An established

E 12510 (continued)
causal therapy of this rare disease is not known. Surgical correction of vascular stenoses and an anticoagulant-therapy to prevent further thrombembolic complications are recommended. A consequent treatment of cardiac and circulatory disorders is directed against additional hemodynamic disturbances. (Author Abstract)

E 12515
Bozyk, Z.
CHOROBA WIENCOWA WSROD MIESZKANCOW DZIELNICY MOKOTOW M.ST. WARSZAWY URODZONYCH W LATACH 1927, 1912 I 1897. (CORONARY DISEASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MOKOTOW QUARTER OF WARSAW BORN IN THE YEARS 1927, 1912 AND 1897.) Polski Tygodnik Lekarski 24(41):1573-4, Oct 13, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

In a representative sample of 588 inhabitants of the Mokotow quarter of Warsaw born in 1927, 1912 and 1897 who were subjected to an inquiry investigation the author selected 155 subjects with suspected coronary disease. These subjects were submitted to cardiologic examinations to study the effects of various factors which could have an influence on the development of this disease. (Author Abstract)

E 12523
Naeye, R. L.
PATHOLOGY OF THE PULMONARY CIRCULATION. In: Liebow, A. A. and Smith, D. E. (Editors). The Lung. International Academy of Pathology Monograph. Baltimore, Md., The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1968, pp. 164-86.

E 12526
Gerami, S., Payan, H. M., and Wojnar, V. S.
ROLE OF ESTROGEN IN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS. Surgical Forum 20:97-8, 1969.

E 12531
Morooka, T. and Kuwae, T.
CARDIOVASCULAR MORTALITY IN JAPAN AND IN THE UNITED STATES. Bulletin of the Heart Institute, Japan 12: 91-116, 1968.

E 12544
Havlik, R. J., Feinleib, M., Garrison, R. J., and Kannel, W. B.
BLOOD-GROUPS AND CORONARY HEART-DISEASE. Lancet 2(7614):269-70, Aug 2, 1969.

E 12550
Finn, F., Hickey, N., O'Doherty, E. F., and Mulcahy, R.
THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES OF MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE. Irish Journal of Medical Science 2(7):339-41, Jul 1969.

E 12552
Doyle, J. T.
SMOKING AND MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. Circulation 39-40 (5, Suppl. 4): 136-43, Nov 1969.

E 12553
Bassett, D. R., Abel, M., Moellering, R. C., Jr., Rosenblatt, G., and Stokes, J.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN HAWAII: DIETARY INTAKE, DEPOT FAT, "STRESS," SMOKING, AND ENERGY BALANCE IN HAWAIIAN AND JAPANESE MEN. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 22(11): 1483-1503, Nov 1969.

E 12554
Bassett, D. R., Abel, M., Moellering, R. C., Jr., Rosenblatt, G., and Stokes, J.
DIETARY INTAKE, SMOKING HISTORY, ENERGY BALANCE, AND "STRESS" IN RELATION TO AGE, AND TO CORONARY HEART DISEASE RISK IN HAWAIIAN AND JAPANESE MEN IN HAWAII. American Journal of Clincial Nutrition 22(11):1504-20, Nov 1969.

E 12556
Rimington, J.
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, SMOKING AND SOCIAL CLASS. A Study Among Working People in the Towns of Mid and East Cheshire. British Journal of Diseases of the Chest 63(4):193-205, Oct 1969.

E 12559
Reid, D. D.
THE DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF CLINICAL TRIALS IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. Circulation 39-40 (5, Suppl. 4): 91-8, Nov 1969.

E 12608
Gsell, O.
RAUCHEN UND HERZERKRANKUNGEN. (SMOKING AND HEART DISEASES.) Suchtgefahren 15(2):1-11, Apr 1969, German (Abs.)

Several studies on the causal connection between cigarette smoking and cardiovascular diseases were reviewed. The studies included the 1964 Terry Report

E 12608 (continued)
and its 1967 supplement "The Health Consequences of Smoking". Both the acute forms of heart disease (tobacco heart, tobacco angina or nicotine angina pectoris) and the chronic forms (coronary sclerosis and its consequences, myocardial infarct, and heart attack) were discussed. The report featured the following tables which were entitled: Risk factors of myocardial infarct of 75 men up to 70 years of age (Gsell 1966); mortality rates in coronary heart disease in relation to the intensity of cigarette smoking (Hammond and Horn); Age-specific mortality rates in coronary heart disease based on 100,000 individuals according to age, sex and smoking habits (Hammond 1966); coronary diseases and tobacco smoking; and risk factors for the development of coronary disease (coronary sclerosis, myocardial infarct, heart attacks).

E 12617
Reid, D. D.
LE TABAC ET LE COEUR. (TOBACCO AND THE HEART.) Revue d'Hygiene et de Medecine Sociale 16(8):791-4, Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

Results of recent epidemiological studies on the effects of tobacco on the heart have been reviewed. The studies demonstrate that smoking, especially heavy cigarette smoking, increases the risk of coronary disease. In all of the studies, the apparent effect of cigarette smoking was most clearly evident in men below 50 years of age. In general the effect in women was less clear. A lower incidence of coronary disease was observed in those who habitually smoked a pipe or cigars. Other clinical studies have shown that cigarette smoking induced blood changes which increase the risk of thrombotic processes in arteries supplying the heart. Nicotine which increases the pumping action of the heart, when linked with an already-reduced oxygen supply to the heart caused by carbon monoxide of the smoke reacting with hemoglobin in the blood, places a heavy burden on an already deficient heart. Physicians were urged to induce their patients, especially those in middle age with clinical signs of coronary disease to stop smoking altogether. Those incapable of doing so, should be encouraged to substitute a pipe or cigars.

E 12650
Vessey, M. P. and Doll, R.
INVESTIGATION OF RELATION BETWEEN USE OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES AND THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE. British Medical Journal 2:199-205, Apr 27, 1968.

E 12710
Valgma, K. A.

ФАКТОРЫ, СПОСОБСТЖУЫУСХЦХИЫЕ РАЗЖИТИЫУ ИСХЕМИЦХЕСКОЫ БОЛЕЗНИ СЕРДТСА.

FAKTORY, SPOSOBSTVUYUSHCHIYE RAZVITIYU ISHEMICHESKOY BOLEZNI SERDTSA. (FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.) Vrachebnoe Delo (4):145-6, Apr 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Risk factors for ischemic heart disease were investigated in 176 (120 male, 56 female) stenocardia patients; the control group having the same male-female ratio, consisted of 102 healthy subjects or patients hospitalized for nonatherosclerotic causes. Ages ranged from 32 to 68 for stenocardia patients and 30 to 65 for controls; 52.4 percent of stenocardia patients and 43.2 percent of controls were smokers. A study of both groups indicated that the most frequent risk factors for ischemic heart disease were hypertension, differences in inherited predisposition, other concurrent illnesses, emotional stress, sustained occupational mental stress and physical inactivity.

E 12717
Walker, A. R. P.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE--ARE THERE DIFFERENCES IN RACIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY? American Journal of Epidemiology 90(5): 359-64, Nov 1969.

E 12721
Abou-Daoud, K. T.
CORONARY HEART DISEASE ASSOCIATIONS OBSERVED IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS. Journal Medical Libanais 21(2):49-57, Mar-Apr 1968.

E 12726
Kidner, P.
RECOVERING FROM A HEART ATTACK. Regular Exercise and a Sensible Diet Can Help Sufferers from Heart Attack Back to a Normal Life. Health 6(5):24-8, Oct 1969.

E 12728
World Health Organization.
SOCIAL CLASS AND ARTERIOSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE. WHO Chronicle 23(11):532-4, Nov 1969.

E 12732
Paaby, H. and Stadil, F.
THROMBOSIS OF THE ULNAR ARTERY. Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica 39(3):336-45, 1968.

E 12735
Sibley, J. C.
MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HEART VICTIM. Canadian Family Physician 15(11):60-3, Nov 1969.

E 12742
Ghaffar, M. A.
IS THE ROLE OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLAEMIAE IN THE ETIOLOGY OF CORONARY DISEASE UNASSAILABLE? Pakistan Journal of Geriatrics 7(2):5-6, Apr 1969.

E 12743
Abdul Wahed, A. K. M.
ROLE OF FATS IN CORONARY DISEASES (HYPERLIPAEMIA). Pakistan Journal of Geriatrics 7(2):9-10, Apr 1969.

E 12746
Stead, E. A., Jr.
WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION FROM EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND DIETARY STUDIES. Circulation 40(5, Suppl. 4):IV-85-IV-90, Nov 1969.

E 12748
Stamler, J., Schoenberger, J. A., Lindberg, H. A., Shekelle, R., Stoker, J. M., Epstein, M. B., deBoer, L., Stamler, R., Restivo, R., Gray, D., and Cain, W.
DETECTION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CORONARY DISEASE. Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine 45(12):1306-25, Dec 1969.

E 12796
Puri, P. S. and Bing, R. J.
INFLUENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS ON THE FORCE-VELOCITY RELATION OF THE INTACT HEART. Abstract of paper presented at the American Physiology Society, Washington, D. C., Howard University College of Medicine, Aug 21-25, 1967. Physiologist 10(3):285, Aug 1967.

E 12799
Rime, B., Segers, M. J., and Mertens, C.
L'EPIDEMIOLOGIE DE L'ATHEROSCLEROSE DES CORONAIRES EN BELGIQUE. (EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF THE CORONARIES IN BELGIUM.) Acta Cardiologica 24(5): 482-95, 1969, French (Abs.)

From 1955 to 1965, an obvious annual progression of the coronary heart mortality is observed in Belgium. This progression occurs parallel in male and female, but is of lower intensity for the latter. Yet the female coronary heart mortality tends, from year to year, to approach the male mortality. As concerns the female subjects, the atherosclerotic heart mortality is of lesser importance before the age of forty. After this age, the levels begin to rise with age, while the maximal mortality is observed much later in life than for men. The role of socio-cultural factors in this evolution of atherosclerotic heart disease is discussed. (Author Abstract)

See also B 10249, B 10546, B 10601, B 11434, B 11988, B 12140, D 10801, D 12054, D 12063, D 12064, D 12503, J 12215

F 10268
Noojin, R. O.
TREAT LEUKOPLAKIA EARLY AND DETER CANCER. Consultant 8(2):18-20, Feb 1968.

F 10275
Jordan, P. H., Jr.
CLINICAL ASPECTS OF GASTRIC SECRETION AND GASTRIC ANALYSIS. Medical Clinics of North America 52(6):1305-13, Nov 1968.

F 10288
Bowles, W. T.
HEMATURIA: WHEN DOES IT PROBABLY MEAN CANCER? Consultant 8(1):20-3, Jan 1968.

F 10297
Current Medicine for Attorneys.
DRIVERS' NEGLIGENCE DUE TO THEIR IMPAIRED PHYSICAL CONDITION. Current Medicine for Attorneys 15(62):36, Nov 1968.

F 10317
Grassi, V., Fornari, G., Marchesi, N., and Duranti, G.
PNEUMOPATIE CRONICHE ED ULCERA PEPTICA: ANALISI DEI FATTORI INFLUENZANTI L'ASSOCIAZIONE. (A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ASSOCIATION OF CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE AND PEPTIC ULCER). Rassegna di Fisiopatologia Clinica e Terapeutica 40(2):160-74, Apr 1968, (Italian Abs.)

The rate of incidence of peptic ulcer was statistically evaluated in 309 patients with partial chronic repiratory failure (hypoxia and hypercarbia). A significant difference of incidence of peptic ulcer in these groups of patients with chronic lung disease was not found. Peptic ulcer was found to be significantly correlated to the presence of polycythemia and to the duration of the disease. While smoking was considered one of the factors responsible for chronic inflammation of the respiratory apparatus it was not seen as a decisive factor in the development of ulcers in pneumopathic patients.

F 10318
Kommerell, G. and Castrillon-Oberndorfer, W. L.
TABAK-AMBLYOPIE. BEITRAG ZUR PATHOGENESE UND THERAPIE. (TOBACCO AMBLYOPIA. A CONTRIBUTION TO PATHOGENESIS AND THERAPY.) Klinische Monatsblatter fur Augenheilkunde 153(4):551-62, Nov 1968, (German Abs.)

F 10318 (continued)

Among 5 patients with tobacco amblyopia, a severe disturbance in vitamin-B12-absorption was found by means of the Schilling test in 2 cases. In all 5 cases, the disturbance of vision improved after treatment with vitamin B12 (Aquocobalamine acetate); in 4 of them in spite of the continued abuse of tobacco. According to these results it seems likely that a deficiency in vitamin B12 assumes a decisive role in the development of tobacco amblyopia. Pathogenesis and therapy of the clinical picture are discussed in detail.

F 10357
Shuler, R. L.
EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE ORAL MUCOSA. Journal of Dental Research 47(6):910-5, Nov-Dec 1968.

F 10361
Terris, M. and Gold, E. M.
AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF PREMATURITY. 1. Relation to Smoking, Heart Volume, Employment, and Physique. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 103(3):358-70, Feb 1, 1969.

F 10370
Russell, C. S.
ANOTHER HAZARD OF SMOKING. New Scientist 41(631):64-5, Jan 9, 1969.

F 10403
Tuchmann-Duplessis, H.
INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AGENTS ON MAMMALIAN FOETAL DEVELOPMENT. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 61(12):1289-90, Dec 1968.

F 10433
Legrand, J.
LA FONCTION VISUELLE ET AL CONDUITE AUTOMOBILE. (THE VISUAL FUNCTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE CONDUIT.) Annales d'Oculistique 201(11):1081-96, Nov 1968, French (Abs.)

The alarming increase in road accidents is due to numerous causes among which all that can alter the driver's vision plays an important role. The visual function is involved in making bad conditions for visibility (driving at night or at dusk, dazzling by badly placed headlights and sidelights, badly marked or badly lit

F 10433 (continued)
roads) and in impairing the driver's vision (bad central acuity, alterations in the visual field, lengthening of the time of sensory motor action under the influence of fatigue, alcohol, etc.., ocular afflictions, troubles of the chromatic sense, monophthalmy). Tobacco likewise influences vision by increasing the carbon monoxide content in the blood. Perdriel and Desbordes have noted that four cigarettes smoked consecutively in a non-ventilated vehicle can lower the noctural visual capacity by 20 percent. It would be desirable, to limit these deficiencies and the dangers they entail, if the road were lit, the vehicles were often checked and if the driver had an ophthalmic examination to verify the soundness of his vision.

F 10458
Ambanelli, U.
CONSIDERAZIONI SULLA ASSOCIAZIONE SILICOSI-SCLERODERMIA. (OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILICOSIS-SCLERODERMA ASSOCIATION.) Medicina Clinica e Sperimentale 18(1):1-15, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A case of generalized scleroderma in a patient with pulmonary silicosis is described. In this case the urinary excretion of the intermediate metabolites of the tryptophane-nicotinic acid pathway was determined. The following discussion is based on the data of the literature and on the suggested immunologic pathogenesis of the silicosis. The alterations of tryptophane metabolism detected in the present case were not dissimilar to those observed in other patients with generalized scleroderma. (Author Abstract)

F 10461
U. S. Medicine.
PREGNANT WOMEN TOLD TO BREAK SMOKING HABIT. U. S. Medicine 4(22):16, Nov 15, 1968.

F 10462
Seylaz, J. and Molnar, L.
A STUDY OF THE CONTROL OF CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN THE FREELY MOVING RABBIT. Archives Italiennes de Biologie 106(2):157-64, May 1968.

F 10493
Hoon, J. R.
INTRAGASTRIC PHOTOGRAPHIC OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON GASTRIC MUCOSA. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy 15(3):172-4, Feb 1969.

F 10498
Garrett, J. M., DuBose, T. D., Jr., Jackson, J. E., and Norman, J. R.
ESOPHAGEAL AND PULMONARY DISTURBANCES IN MYOTONIA DYSTROPHICA. Archives of Internal Medicine 123(1):26-32, Jan 1969.

F 10511
Fine, B. J.
PERSONALITY TRAITS AS RELATED TO SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND RUNNING PERFORMANCE AT ALTITUDE UNDER NORMAL AND DRUG (ACETAZOLEAMIDE) CONDITIONS. Perceptual and Motor Skills 27:975-90, 1968.

F 10517
Goldsmith, J. R. and Landaw, S. A.
CARBON MONOXIDE AND HUMAN HEALTH. Science 162(3860):1352-9, Dec 20, 1968.

F 10540
National Center for Health Statistics.
INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Pregnancy Complications and Disorders of Maturation. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Provisional Statistics Report, National Center for Health Statistics, Series 3(12):34-40, Nov 1968.

F 10548
Bronshteyn, Ye. I.
К ВОПРОСУ ОБ АЛЛЕРГИЧЕСКИХ ГЕПАТИТАХ.

K VOPROSU OB ALLERGICHESKIKH GEPATITAKH. (ON ALLERGIC HEPATITIS). Terapevticheskii Arkhiv 40(12):52-7, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

The author describes a group of 225 patients with allergic diseases who in their clinical picture had signs of hepatic lesions. Out of the above number the author describes a group of furriers 126 strong who had ursol allergy and the liver was

F 10548 (continued)
involved in 92.8 percent of the cases. They also had other allergic manifestations. Out of 39 workers with allergy to tobacco on tobacco plantations liver lesions were present in 94.8 percent. Out of 60 patients with nonprofessional allergic manifestations liver lesions were present in 68.3 percent of the cases. They complained of pains and dyspepsia. The liver was enlarged mostly at the expense of the left lobe. It was somewhat hard. Allergic nature was confirmed by allergic tests and histological data. (Author Abstract)

F 10573
Jackson, J. A.
HEAVY SMOKING--A FACTOR IN DELAYED SOCKET HEALING. National Dental Association Quarterly :15-8, Oct 1960.

F 10574
Jackson, J. A.
ORAL PATHOSIS AND HEAVY SMOKING. Journal of the Philippine Dental Association 19(4):13-6, Dec 1966.

F 10582
Roberts, D. M.
THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PEPTIC ULCERATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS. Clinical Medicine 76(2):24-7, Feb 1969.

F 10621
Stucki, D. and Montesinos, F.
LE CERCLAGE DU COL UTERIN ET SES INDICATIONS. (CERCLAGE OF THE CERVIX AND ITS INDICATIONS.) Praxis 57(52): 1829-34, Dec 1968, French (Abs.)

Cerclage of the cervix by MacDonald's method has been extended to other conditions such as habitual or possible spontaneous abortion. Results of cerclage in 55 cases during 1966 and 1967 were reported. Maternal smoking and consumption of alcohol were listed among other causes of spontaneous abortion. One dozen select cases were presented.

F 10654
Gillies, M., and Skyring, A.
GASTRIC ULCER, DUODENAL ULCER AND GASTRIC CARCINOMA: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF CERTAIN SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. Medical Journal of Australia 2(25):1132-6, Dec 21, 1968.

F 10679
Drutz, H. P.
PERINATAL DEATH AND PREMATURE LABOUR. University of Toronto Medical Journal 46(3):88-91, Jan 1969.

F 10682
Bockel, R.
TRAITEMENT MEDICAL DE L'ULCERE GASTRO-DUODENAL NON COMPLIQUE. (MEDICAL TREATMENT OF UNCOMPLICATED GASTRODUODENAL ULCER.) Strasbourg Medical 19(6):592-602, Jul-Sep 1968, French (Abs.)

To measures such as rest, diet and suppression of tobacco, one may utilize medications for the purpose of checking secretory activity and stomach motility, neutralizing gastric content and protecting the gastroduodenal mucosa. Tobacco must be forbidden since it is known to stimulate gastric secretion. If complete suppression in very heavy smokers is not possible, it may be authorized only in the postprandial period.

F 10747
Kika, K.
NINSHIN NO KITSUEN. (SMOKING IN PREGNANCY.) Sanfujinka no Jissai 15(7):611-4, Jul 1966, Japanese (Abs.)

Studies on the relation between smoking in pregnancy and the incidence of prematurity and other obstetric complications are reviewed. These studies were mainly published in the American literature between 1957 and 1965.

F 10768
Sharp, D. V.
TOBACCO AMBLYOPIA. ANOTHER CASE AGAINST SMOKING. Eye Physician 2(3):12-4, Mar 1969.

F 10800
Vrcelj, S., Rodic, S., and Tesanovic, M.
ПЕПТИЧКИ УЛКУС У БОЛЕСНИКА СА ХРОНИЧНИМ ПУЛМОНАЛНИМ СРЦЕМ.
PEPTICKI ULKUS U BOLESNIKA SA HRONICNIM PULMONALNIM SRCEM. (PEPTIC ULCER IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY HEART DISEASE.) Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo 96(4):377-81, Apr 1968, Serbo-Croation (Abs.)

F 10800 (continued)

Peptic ulcers were found on obduction of 47 deceased patients with chronic, decompensated, pulmonary heart disease. In 21.3 percent of the cases, they were located in the stomach and duodenum. A comparision of these findings and ulcer localization in patients with chronic pulmonary heart disease and patients with cardiac insufficiency of other etiologies showed that ulcers were more frequent in newly admitted patients and more frequent in the stomach.

F 10818
Cozzolino, G., Scianaro, L., Rottini, E., and Bissanti, A.
REPERTI BIOCHIMICI SUL METABOLISMO TRIPTOFANO--ACIDO NICOTINICO IN CORSO DI EPATOPATIE ACUTE E CRONICHE. (BIOCHEMICAL FINDINGS ON TRYPTOPHAN-NICOTINIC ACID METABOLISM DURING THE COURSE OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES.) Acta Vitaminologica et Enzymologica 22(5):145-55, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

An altered tryptophan metabolism, with increased urinary excretion of kynurenine and acetyl-kynurenine, and decreased 3-OH-anthranilic acid excretion, was noted in 14 subjects suffering from acute liver disease. Simultaneous study of these metabolites together with the bilirubin serum levels and transaminases revealed a parallel trend in the relevant curves, indicating overall improvement of the hepatic cell function: in particular, it was noted that the changes for bilirubin serum levels and 3-OH-anthranilic acid were no longer evident after the 21st day of observation, whereas the others persisted until the 28th day. In 10 chronic liver disease sufferers, the only change encountered was that urinary elimination of 3-OH-anthranilic acid was much decreased. In all 24 subjects a dose of tryptophan accentuates the deviation already present.

F 10853
Schirren, C.
FERTILITAT. (FERTILITY). In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 250-4., German (Abs.)

Experimental and clinical data concerning the relationship of smoking and fertility in males and females were reviewed. One study showed a higher thiocyanate content in the cervical mucus of female heavy smokers (5 mg: 0.2-1.0 percent); 1 percent can inhibit sperm motility. Certain investigations in men have shown a higher rate of oligospermia and hypospermia in heavy smokers than in nonsmokers, but no valid conclusions could be drawn from such differences. Tests in male heavy smokers have shown decreased sperm motility.

F 10854
Hickl, E.-J.
SCHWANGERSCHAFT. (PREGNANCY). In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 255-60., German (Abs.)

Clinical investigations have shown that smoking injures both mother and child. While cigarette smoking does not appear essentially to influence gestosis in mothers, the greater incidence of abortions and lighter weight of the neonates in smoking mothers have been confirmed. The significance of maternal smoking in perinatal infant mortality has been disputed and there appears to be no relationship between maternal smoking and malformations and the sex of the offspring. Apart from other considerations, at least mothers with pregnancy risks for children should be cautioned against smoking. Smoking of the father appears to have no influence upon the offspring.

F 10856
Hollwich, F., Junemann, G., and Damaske, E.
AUGE. (EYES.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 267-77., German (Abs.)

The influence of smoking on the eyes and vision and the effects of nicotine on the retinogram and on glaucoma were reviewed. Particular attention was paid to the incidence, diagnosis, and therapy of tobacco-alcohol amblyopia, a disorder which was attributed to smoking of tobacco with a high nicotine content or smoking cigar-and cigarette butts, consumption of strong, relatively low-grade alcoholic beverages, and a disposition to a generally weakened condition. Auditory problems associated with tobacco-alcohol amblyopia were also considered.

F 10858
Stahlhofen, W.
DAS RADIOAKTIVE POLONIUM-210 IN TABAK, TABAKRAUCH UND MENSCHLICHEM GEWEBE. (RADIOACTIVE POLONIUM-210 IN TOBACCO, TOBACCO SMOKE AND HUMAN TISSUE.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 285-92., German (Abs.)

Several tables show (1) the polonium-210 content in cigarette tobaccos in various countries, (2) distribution of polonium-210 in main-stream and sidestream smoke, and (3) average values of polonium-210 in the bronchial tree and peripheral parenchyma, bifurcation and lymph nodes of the lungs and in other organs of the body. One author estimated that 41 percent of the total polonium-210 activity of a cigarette was present in the smoke, 35 percent remained in the butt and 17 percent in the ash. A small portion of the activity remained in the filter, when present. The natural radiation and the polonium-caused radiation ratio in the human respiratory tract were also compared. Several authors have considered the percentage of polonium-210 radiation insufficient to cause bronchial carcinoma, but one author has found much higher polonium-210 activity localized in the lower bifurcation of the left bronchus.

F 10864
Perry, H. O. and Lovestedt, S. A.
DISORDERS OF THE MOUTH (BENIGN). Current Therapy :616-23, 1969.

F 10890
Osuntokun, B. O., Monekosso, G. L., and Wilson, J.
RELATIONSHIP OF A DEGENERATIVE TROPICAL NEUROPATHY TO DIET REPORT OF A FIELD SURVEY. British Medical Journal 1(5643):547-50, Mar 1, 1969.

F 10894
Harrison, D. F. N.
SNUFF--ITS USE AND ABUSE. In: Transactions of the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society, Fifty-second Annual Meeting. Vancouver, British Columbia, May 12-16, 1968, pp. 47-50.

F 10916
Williams, A. O., Resch, J. A. and Loewenson, R. B.
CEREBRAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS--A COMPARATIVE AUTOPSY STUDY BETWEEN NIGERIAN NEGROES AND AMERICAN NEGROES AND CAUCASIANS. Neurology 19(3):205-10, Mar 1969.

F 10916 (continued)

F 10918
Weathers, D. R. and Halstead, C. L.
HISTOLOGIC STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF 5-FLUOROURACIL ON CHEMICALLY INDUCED EARLY DYSPLASIA OF THE HAMSTER CHEEK POUCH. Journal of Dental Research 48(1):157, Jan-Feb 1969.

F 10923
World Health Organization.
II. SPECIAL SUBJECT. CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER AND ALCOHOLISM. World Health Statistics Report 21(11):629-78, 1968.

F 10924
Weybrew, B. B. and Stark, J. E.
PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRIVATION FROM SMOKING. Submarine Medical Research Laboratory. U.S. Naval Submarine Medical Center Report No. 490, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Submarine Base, Groton, Conn., Feb 23, 1967, 16pp.

F 10972
Blackburn, C.R.B., McGovern, V. J., Burchett, P., and Arter, W. J.
LIVER DISEASE IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. II. HISTOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON LIVER TISSUES OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL. Tropical and Geographical Medicine 20(4): 307-16, Dec 1968.

F 10985
Morimoto, M.
INFLUENCE OF PANCREATIC AMYLASE ON PATHOGENESIS OF EXPERIMENTAL PEPTIC ULCER. Medical Journal of Shinshu University 13(2):75-80, Jul 1968.

F 10995
Zussman, B. M.
ALLERGIC CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING--A NEW HEALTH HAZARD. Memphis and Mid-South Medical Journal 44(3): 76, Mar 1969.

F 11000
Caganova, A., Cagan, S., and Simko, V.
LIPIDY KRVNEHO SERA U NEFAJCIAROV A FAJCIAROV. (BLOOD SERUM LIPIDS IN SMOKERS AND NONSMOKERS.) Bratislavske Lekarske Listy (3):387-91, 1968, Slovak (Abs.)

F 11000 (continued)

In a group of 49 young students, studying at the University of Bratislava, the authors investigated blood serum lipids and their fractions and evaluated their levels in relation to the habit of smoking cigarettes. In smokers, statistically significantly higher levels of cholesterol, iodine number, beta-lipoproteins, determined by the turbidity method and by filter paper electrophoresis, a higher beta: alpha-lipoprotein-index and lower values of alpha and 0 lipoproteins were found than in nonsmokers. The smoking of cigarettes may constitute one of the adjuvant factors promoting early atherosclerosis also by unfavorably influencing blood serum lipids. (Author Abstract)

F 11040
Dontenwill, W., Elmenhorst, H., Reckzeh, G., Harke, H.-P. and Stadler, L.
EXPERIMENTELLE UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE BEEINFLUSSUNG VON ABBAU UND ABTRANSPORT CANCEROGENER KOHLENWASSERSTOFFE IM BEREICH DES RESPIRATIONSTRAKTES DURCH PASSIVE BERAUCHUNG VON GOLDHAMSTERN. (STUDIES ON THE REMOVAL AND CATABOLISM OF CANCEROGENIC HYDROCARBONS IN THE RESPIRATORY TRACT OF GOLDEN HAMSTERS EXPOSED TO SMOKE.) Zeitschrift fur Krebsforschung 72(1):63-4, 1969, German (Abs.)

It could be demonstrated that exposure of Syrian golden hamsters to cigarette smoke before and after intratracheal injection of 3.4-BP has no influence upon catabolism or removal of BP from the lungs. (Author Abstract).

F 11046
Hedenberg, I.
FREKVENSEN AV VENTRIKELRESEKTIONER FOR ULCUS. (THE FREQUENCY OF VENTRICLE RESECTIONS FOR ULCERS.) Lakartidningen 66(4):329-32, Jan 22, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

A statistical evaluation is presented on surgical resections performed in two Swedish military hospitals over a 10-year period in cases of duodenal and ventricular ulcers. These operations are especially indicated in the presence of bleeding of the ventricles or cancerous degeneration. The operations may lead to complications such as stenosis and postcibal complaints from the patients. In view of the obvious advantages and disadvantages, it must be concluded that this operation does more good than harm and will in the future be used as a feasible treatment. Medical opinion is briefly reviewed on X-ray diagnosis, as well as conservative treatment of peptic, gastric, and other types of atonic ulcers, which would include prohibition of smoking.

F 11047
Rylander, R.
LUFTFORORENINGAR I VART SAMHALLE. (AIR POLLUTION IN OUR SOCIETY.) Svenska Nationalforeningen mot Hjart-och Lungsjukdomar 63(4):84-91, Jul-Oct 1968, Swedish (Abs.)

Abstracts from this air pollution symposium are presented and indicate the various pollutants stressed by different speakers. The effects of these pollutants or contaminants cannot be fully evaluated since meterological, hereditary and socioeconomic factors are involved. The country in which the pollution occurs must be considered also. California, for instance, is noted for excess carbon monoxide in the air, and Sweden for pollution derived from effluents of the paper and pulp industry. Pollution in the work environment must be distinguished from air pollution in the city where the work is located. Fogs differ from locality to locality, the London fog being rich in sulfur dioxide, and the Los Angeles smog high in nitrogen dioxide. It is not sufficient to make air analyses; the people affected must also be examined. Lung clearance studies, in which a patient inhales and exhales a radioactive pollutant, are made to determine the fate of the labeled compound in the body. Genetic differences to pollution effects were studied in research on 10,000 pairs of twins who were genetically identical and exposed to similar pollutants under varying conditions. The effects of tobacco smoking were evaluated in a similar manner. Central heating is a factor in air pollution. Sweden requires more house heating than the United States and even though all other factors are equal, a Swede during his lifetime will be exposed to more sulfur dioxide than an American. Elimination of pollution is always beneficial, and elimination of secondary combustion of exhaust gases from cars is desirable in any case.

F 11057
Takaki, M, and Kono, M.
I - JUNISHICHO KAIYO, NAIKA NO TACHIBA KARA (PEPTIC ULCER FROM THE STANDPOINT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE.) Iryo 22(11):1225-33, Nov 1968, Japanese (Abs.)

In the period 1962-66, 516 cases of peptic ulcer were admitted to the First Tokyo National Hospital. The maximum

F 11057 (continued)
incidence of gastric and duodenal ulcers was observed in the 50-59 and 30-39 age groups respectively. The incidence rate in gastroduodenal ulcers revealed no significant difference in the age groups from 30 to 69. Comparing the incidence rates by sex, the ratio of male to female was 3:1 in gastric, 10:1 in duodenal, and 13:1 in gastroduodenal ulcer. The effect of specific foods, stress, drugs, and hiatus hernia on the incidence of peptic ulcer is discussed with illustrative examples. No mention is made of smoking history.

F 11089
Review of Allergy.
THE PROBLEMS OF PETS AND SMOKING. Review of Allergy 23(1):59-62, Dec 1968.

F 11098
Dragstedt, L. R.
PEPTIC ULCER. American Journal of Surgery 117(2):143-56, Feb 1969.

F 11143
Public Health Reports.
PEPTIC ULCER INCREASING AMONG THOSE UNDER 16. Public Health Reports 84(3):264-5, Mar 1969.

F 11217
Castro Sontos, Lycurgo de, Jr.
CURIOSIDADES NA HISTORIA MEDICA BRASILEIRA. (CURIOSITIES IN BRAZILIAN MEDICAL HISTORY.) Anais Paulistas de Medicina e Cirurgia 95(6):347-52, Nov-Dec 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

Several early Brazilian notables in the field of medicine and surgery were cited and their accomplishments briefly discussed. Mention was also made of a particularly barbaric therapeutic measure, the placing in the rectum of a large bolus, consisting of tobacco, salt, pimenta, copper acetate, camphor and lime juice.

F 11221
Whittingham, S., Mackay, I. R., Ungar, B., and Mathews, J. D.
THE GENETIC FACTOR IN PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA. Lancet 1(7602):951-4, May 10, 1969.

F 11222
Hall, G., Sharma, O. P., Naish, P., Doe, W., and James, D. G.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SARCOIDOSIS. Postgraduate Medical Journal 45(522):241-50, Apr 1969.

F 11226
Buncher, C. R.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND DURATION OF PREGNANCY. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 103(7): 942-6, Apr 1, 1969.

F 11247
Pylev, L. N., Roe, F. J. C., and Warwick, G. P.
ELIMINATION OF RADIOACTIVITY AFTER INTRATRACHEAL INSTILLATION OF TRITIATED 3,4-BENZOPYRENE IN HAMSTERS. British Journal of Cancer 23(1):103-15, Mar 1969.

F 11261
Spillane, J. D.
TROPICAL NEUROLOGY. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 62(4):403-10, Apr 1969.

F 11263
Viczian, M.
DOHANYOSOKON VEGZETT ONDO-VIZSGALATOK TAPASZTALATAI. (EXPERIENCES WITH THE SPERM EXAMINATION OF SMOKERS.) Orvosi Hetilap 109:1077-9, May 19, 1968, Hungarian (Abs.)

Sperm experiments performed on 120 habitual male smokers have revealed cancerogenic and other deleterious effects of smoking, on spermatogenesis. Control tests were performed on abstainers, and tobacco factory workers were excluded. The deleterious interference in the process of mitosis is noticeable among smokers of 1 to 5 years. The sperm number decrease is tapered and stabilized beyond the 5 years smoking period. The functional activity of the mature male germ cells are also affected. Subsequent to a considerable period of smoking the more frequent presence of pathologic sperms is noticeable. Studies on laboratory animals have revealed that the inhalation of smoke has impaired their spermatogenesis. It is difficult to establish that sterility per se can be induced by smoking.

260

F 11309
Ondrej, M.
ON THE REVERSIBLE CHARACTER OF DELAYED MUTATIONS INDUCED BY NITROSOCOMPOUNDS IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER. Folia Biologica 15(1):17-25, 1969.

F 11311
Hansotia, P., Peters, H., Bennett, M., and Brown, R.
CHELATION THERAPY IN WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS TREATMENT WITH EDTA. Annals of Otology Rhinology & Laryngology 78(2):388-402, Apr 1969.

F 11315
Reuber, M. D.
INFLUENCE OF AGE AND SEX ON DIETARY-INDUCED CIRRHOSIS. Archives of Environmental Health 18(5):792-7, May 1969.

F 11351
Sanchez Carvajal, M. A.
EFECTOS ADVERSOS DE LAS DROGAS Y OTROS AGENTES SOBRE EL FETO. (ADVERSE EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND OTHER AGENTS ON THE FETUS.) Revista de Obstetricia y Ginecologia de Venezuela 29(2): 197-228, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The role of maternal smoking has been included in this study on drugs. Various harmful effects have been attributed to maternal smoking: a lower average weight of the fetus as compared with that of the controls; greater incidence of abortion; premature and still births, perinatal mortality, fetal maceration, post natal pneumonia, and death by asphyxiation during labor; and a reduction in the number of children and an increase in mortality during childhood. Maternal smoking has also been held responsible for stimulation of the smooth musculature of the uterus (possibly the cause of premature births). Women working in tobacco factories have been reported to have fewer pregnancies than controls, a higher abortion rate, and a higher rate of infant mortality. Paternal smoking appears to have no effect on the offspring.

F 11395
Zackler, J.
ANTENATAL CARE. Current Therapy : 773-80, 1969.

F 11427
Lucas, G. H. W. and Imrie, R. J.
ACUTE MISCELLANEOUS POISONING. Current Therapy :881-96, 1969.

F 11436
Lancet.
MORE EFFECTS OF CIGARETTES. Lancet 1(7603):1013, May 17, 1969.

F 11445
Schwarz, K. and Fredga, A.
BIOLOGICAL POTENCY OF ORGANIC SELENIUM COMPOUNDS. I. ALIPHATIC MONOSELENO-AND DISELENO-DICARBOXYLIC ACIDS. Journal of Biological Chemistry 244(8):2103-10, Apr 25, 1969.

F 11451
Shea, J. J., Jr. and Konishi, S.
THE MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF FLUCTUANT HEARING LOSS. Laryngoscope 79(4):714-26, Apr 1969.

F 11454
Butler, N. R. and Alberman, E. D.
THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING IN PREGNANCY. In: Butler, N. R. and Alberman, E. D., (Editors). Perinatal Problems. Edinburgh and London, E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., 1969, pp. 72-84.

F 11462
Matras, H.
ZUR RAUCHERLEUKOKERATOSE. (SMOKERS' LEUKOKERATOSIS.) Fortschritte der Kiefer-und Gesichts-Chirurgie 13:151-6, 1968, German (Abs.)

Five cases of smoker's leukokeratosis and leukoplakia are described. The etiological connection with smoking of improperly cured tobacco is discussed and the clinical and histological features are described. In two patients, there were malignant changes in the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips. (Author Abstract)

F 11467
Schilli, W., Hamann, W., and Oehlert, W.
DIE AUFNAHME RADIOAKTIV MARKIERTEN KARZINOGENS IN DER MUNDSCHLEIMHAUT. (THE UPTAKE OF RADIOACTIVE-LABELED CARCINOGENS IN MOUTH MUCOSA.) Fortschritte der Kiefer-und Gesichts-Chirurgie 13:229-31, 1968, German (Abs.)

F 11467 (continued)

The origin of this investigation was the observation that there is no increase in the frequency of carcinoma of the mouth in smokers. The mucous membrane of the mouth was therefore investigated with respect to its mode of regeneration and its absorption of a carcinogen (benzpyrene). Observations on regeneration using radioactive thymidine showed no difference compared with external skin. On the other hand, it was found that radioactive 3,4-benzpyrene penetrated only into the superficial layers of the mucosa of the mouth, in contrast to its effect on skin. (Author Abstract)

F 11469
Stucchi, G. F.
ALCUNE CONSIDERAZIONI CLINICHE SULLE FARINGITI IPERURICEMICHE. (SOME CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON HYPERURICEMIC PHARYNGITIS.) Annali di Laringologia, Otologia Rinologia, Faringologia 67(5): 874-80, Feb 5, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The author reports the results of a study made on some cases of chronic pharyngitis in hyperuricemic individuals. An investigation is made on the clinical and etiopathogenetic characteristics of this disease in the light of modern knowledge. Living habits appear to influence the occurrence of chronic hyperuricemic pharyngitis. Plethoric subjects, heavy eaters and drinkers are mainly affected. Smoking also acts as an exogenous causal factor. Brief remarks on the treatment are also included.

F 11473
Mosin, V. I.
О РОЛИ СИСТЕМЫ ГИПОФИЗ--КОРА НАДПОЧЕЧНИКОВ В ПАТОГЕНЕЗЕ ЯЗВЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ.

O ROLI SISTEMY GIPOFIZ-KORA NADPOCHECHNIKOV V PATOGENEZE YAZVENNOY BOLEZNI. (ROLE OF HYPOPHYSIS - ADRENOCORTICAL SYSTEM IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF ULCERS.) Terapevticheskii Arkhiv 41 (2):27-30, Feb 1969, Russian (Abs.)

The author studied spontaneous excretion of 17-oxycorticosteroids and 17-ketosteroids in the urine prior to and after administration of 40 units of ACTH in 82 patients with gastroduodenal ulcer. In 40 of them ACTH in the blood was titrated. He found that during the period of exacerbation spontaneous excretion of steriod metabolites in the majority of patients is decreased, while the blood ACTH is raised, which points to functional dissociation between hypophysis and the adrenal glands. Dysfunction of the hypophysis-adrenal system aids the progression of dystrophic changes in the gastric mucosa and modifies the reactivity of its secretory apparatus, helping the development of peptic ulceration. (Author Abstract)

F 11490
Ulett, J. A. and Itil, T. M.
QUANTITATIVE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM IN SMOKING AND SMOKING DEPRIVATION. Science 164(3882):969-70, May 23, 1969.

F 11512
Jirasek, V., Cerny, M., and Gregor, O.
A CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENETIC PROBLEMS OF ULCER DISEASE. Plzensky Lekarsky Sbornik (Suppl 22):161-7, 1968.

F 11513
Vesely, K. T. and Kubickova, Z.
PARTICIPATION OF GENETIC AND NON-GENETIC FACTORS IN THE AETIOPATHOGENESIS OF PEPTIC ULCERATION. Plzensky Lekarsky Sbornik (Suppl 22):169-73, 1968.

F 11517
Journal of the American Medical Association.
SMOKING INTERFERES WITH ABILITY TO UTILIZE VITAMIN C. Journal of the American Medical Association 208(4):626, Apr 28, 1969.

F 11540
Gaultier, M., Fournier, E., Frejaville, J.-P., Nicaise, A.-M., and Bismuth, C.
DIURESE FORCEE (DIURESE OSMOTIQUE) DANS L'INTOXICATION AIGUE. (FORCED DIURESIS (OSMOTIC DIURESIS) IN ACUTE POISONING) Journal de Medecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques 140(3):99-112, Feb 1969, French (Abs.)

Results of forced diuresis in a hospital handling more than 800 cases of acute poisoning were reported. In 82 percent of the cases, filtering off the poison is exclusively or preferentially renal and the evolution has been transformed by the introduction of forced diuresis in the therapeutic techniques. This represents a progress analogous to the advent of assisted ventilation in toxic comas. This permits a reduction of two - thirds of the acute stage of the intoxication and the results are sufficiently constant and reproducible today to permit affirmation of its lack of danger and to systematize the

F 11540 (continued)
modalities. It was postulated that weak bases such as nicotine can best be treated by urinary acidification. The author maintains that forced diuresis should not be feared as too difficult of surveillance, but that the method is simple and in indisputable fashion reduces the duration of toxic comas.

F 11563
Goswami, B. M. and Barua, K.
SOME ASPECTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PEPTIC ULCER IN ASSAM. Journal of the Indian Medical Association 52(7):322-5, Apr 1, 1969.

F 11572
Gleiniger, J., Herms, G., and Koelsch, K. A.
DIE ATIOLOGIE DER LEBERZIRRHOSEN. (ETIOLOGY OF CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER.) Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung 63(1):30-3, Jan 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

Etiology of cirrhosis of the liver was investigated in 250 patients. Causes other than alcoholic excess were hepatitis, lack of dietary protein, diseases of the bile duct, diabetes mellitus, gastrointestinal diseases, tuberculosis of the lung, and chronic inflammatory kidney diseases. Diseases of the bile duct accounted for the greater part of the additional diseases or conditions in the patients. Bile duct diseases, in specific combinations with other diseases occurred in above-average frequency, so that one can suppose that they played a greater role in the development of cirrhosis of the liver than previously thought. Only rarely was there only one causative disease in an individual. In many patients, six or more liver-damaging diseases, either prior to or accompanying the cirrhosis, were present; two diseases were most frequent, with three also being common.

F 11629
McMurray, C. M., Moore, G. E., and Vincent, R.
GINGIVAL BLEEDING AFTER CESSATION OF SMOKING. Journal of the American Medical Association 208(9):1709, Jun 2, 1969.

F 11651
Postgraduate Medicine.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND DURATION OF PREGNANCY. Postgraduate Medicine 46(1):178-9, Jul 1969.

F 11678
Pleasants, F., Jr., Grugan, J. and Ratliff J. W., Jr.
EFFECTS OF SHORT PERIODS OF ABSTINENCE FROM CIGARETTE SMOKING ON SWIMMING ENDURANCE OF CHRONIC SMOKERS. Research Quarterly 38(3):474-9, 1966.

F 11683
Tokuhata, G. K.
SMOKING IN RELATION TO INFERTILITY AND FETAL LOSS. Archives of Environmental Health 17:353-9, Sep 1968.

F 11697
Haddon, W., Jr., Nesbitt, R. E. L., and Garcia, R.
SMOKING AND PREGNANCY: CARBON MONOXIDE IN BLOOD DURING GESTATION AND AT TERM. Obstetrics and Gynecology 18(3):262-7, Sep 1961.

F 11760
Dahl, S.
VERSCHIEDENE INTRAKUTANTESTS AUSGEFUHRT BEI ALLERGICHEN ASTHMAPATIENTEN UND BEI NICHT-ALLERGIKERN. (VARIOUS SKIN TESTS CARRIED OUT IN ALLERGIC ASTHMA PATIENTS AND IN NON-ALLERGICS.) Acta Allergologica 23(Suppl 9):223-4, 235-7, 1968, German (Abs.)

Allergic asthma patients and non-allergics (alcoholics and tuberculars) were divided into smoker and nonsmoker groups and their reactions to skin tests for cigarette smoke and American tobacco noted. The number of nonsmoker subjects was too small for valid conclusions regarding the test results even though an obvious difference existed. There were 4 to 5 times as many negative reactions in smokers as nonsmokers, regardless of whether the individuals were or were not allergics. This excludes the possibility that nonsmokers avoid smoking since they cannot tolerate tobacco or tobacco smoke.

F 11783
Cotes, J. E. and Davies, C. T. M.
FACTORS UNDERLYING THE CAPACITY FOR EXERCISE: A STUDY IN PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOMETRY. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 62(6):620-4, Jun 1969.

F 11796
Weary, P. E. and Wood, B. T.
ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS FROM TOBACCO SMOKE RESIDUES. Journal of the American Medical Association 208(10):1905-6, Jun 9, 1969.

F 11822
Foulds, W. S., Chisholm, I. A., Bronte-Stewart, J., and Wilson, T. M.
VITAMIN B12 ABSORPTION IN TOBACCO AMBLYOPIA. British Journal of Ophthalmology 53(6):393-7, Jun 1969.

F 11835
De Wijn, J. F.
VOEDING EN ZWANGERSCHAP. (NUTRITION AND PREGNANCY.) Voeding 30(2):64-88, Feb 15, 1969, Dutch (Abs.)

Nutritional requirements of mother and fetus were discussed. Smoking during pregnancy can have a harmful effect on the expected offspring. Carbon monoxide by combining with the hemoglobin of the mother's blood can reduce oxygen transport. Heavy smoking or nicotine can narrow the capillaries of the blood vessels interfering with the exchange of substances between mother and fetus. Investigations have shown that the offspring of smoking mothers are smaller and lighter in weight at birth than offspring of nonsmoking mothers, the degree of underdevelopment being proportional to the number of cigarettes smoked daily. Nicotine can be detected in the milk of heavy smokers and heavy cigarette smoking is therefore advised against, but moderate smoking (and moderate intake of alcohol) may be permitted.

F 11861
Straube, G.
UBER DIE BEURTEILUNG UND BEHANDLUNG DES VERTIGO IN DER NEUROLOGISCHEN PRAXIS. (EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF VERTIGO IN NEUROLOGICAL PRACTICE.) Medizinische Welt 20(5):263-6, Feb 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

A brief description of the classic forms of vertigo was given. The results of treatment with Monotrean (quinine hydrochloride and papaverine), a preparation that has been used together with roborants and the elimination of chronic intoxication (alcohol, coffee, nicotine, barbiturates, etc.) was then reported: 72 percent remained trouble-free after treatment and an additional 10 percent were improved. Fifty of the patients who had shown impressive results were now installed on placebos: 66 percent again reacted with renewed complaints but the other 34 percent, both during and after placebo treatment remained subjectively and objectively trouble-free. Whether this improvement could be attributed to the drug or to the supportive treatment is subject to interpretation. Tolerability to the drug in all cases was good.

F 11870
Morozov, G. N.
ОПЫТ ПРОТИВОРЕЦИДИВНОГО ЛЕУЕНИЯ ООЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИУЕСКОЙ ФОРМОЙ ЯЗВЕННОЙ ООЛЕЗНИ.
OPYT PROTIVORETSIDIVHOGO LECHENIYA BOL'NYKH KHRONICHESKOY FORMOY YAZVENNOY BOLEZNI. (EXPERIENCE WITH PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC FORMS OF PEPTIC ULCERS.) Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (10):73-4, Oct 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Experience is reported with 81 patients with ulcers of emotional stress origin who over a period of 5 years were given twice a year a course of prophylactic dietary and medical treatments. Of the 81 patients, 22 at various times suffered a worsening of their condition. Smoking is mentioned as one of the contributory causes to these relapses.

F 11872
Kapustnik, A. Ya.
РЕАКЦИЯ ЖЕЛУДОУНЫХ ЖЕЛЕЗ НА РАЗЛИУНЫЕ РАЗДРАЖИТЕЛИ.
REAKTSIYA ZHELUDOCHNYKH ZHELEZ NA RAZLICHNYYE RAZDAZHITELI. (REACTION OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS TO DIFFERENT IRRITANTS.) Voprosy Pitaniia 27(5):90-1, Sep-Oct 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Healthy volunteers, age 20-25 years, ate fried fish (99 participants), a sauce made of onions, peppers, tomatoes and salt (18 participants) or smoked one cigarette (32 participants). After a lapse of one hour, the stomach contents were removed and at hourly intervals thereafter, for a period of 5 to 6 hours, their gastric juices were removed and tested for acidity, hydrochloric acid content, and alkaline-acid coefficient. Smoking one cigarette had less irritant effect than the other two irritants tested.

F 11898
Younoszai, M. K., Peloso, J., and Haworth, J. C.
FETAL GROWTH RETARDATION IN RATS EXPOSED

F 11898 (continued)
TO CIGARETTE SMOKE DURING PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 104(8):1207-13, Aug 15, 1969.

F 11899
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
YOUR SMOKING AFFECTS TWO LIVES. ASK YOUR DOCTOR. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health. Public Health Service Publication No. 1923, May 1969, pp. 1-3.

F 11900
Ludwig, A. M. and Pyle, R. L.
DANGER POTENTIAL OF COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS. Wisconsin Medical Journal 68(6):216-8, Jun 1969.

F 11911
Familiar, R. G.
SULFATE-CONTAINING GASTRIC MUCUS COMPONENTS AND PEPTIC ULCER: A POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP. Journal of the American Geriatric Society 17(7):680-4, Jul 1969.

F 11919
Ayres, S., Jr. and Mihan, R.
TROPODERMATOSES--SKIN DISORDERS CAUSED BY STYLES, FASHIONS, CUSTOMS, AND HABITS. Cutis 5(7):817-22, Jul 1969.

F 11926
Huber, A.
THERAPIE DER NEURITIS NERVI OPTICI. (THERAPY OF NEURITIS OF THE OPTIC NERVE.) Bibliotheca Psychiatrica et Neurologica (139), Aktuelle Fragen der Psychiatrie und Neurologie 7:313-6, 1969, German (Abs.)

Drug treatment and other therapeutic measures for neuritis of the optic nerve of different etiologies were described. The neuritis can also come about through various intoxicants, chief of which are nicotine and alcohol, causing the so-called tobacco-alcohol amblyopia. Methyl alcohol, lead, thallium, arsenic, and even medicaments can bring about the neuritis. Elimination of the toxic substance is the most important step in therapy. In tobacco-alcohol neuritis, the administration of vitamin B complex is most important since the condition has resulted from a vitamin B deficiency.

F 11931
Laszlo, V.
A DOHANYZAS KAROS HATASAI A GESTATIOS FOLYAMATOKRA. (THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON THE SEQUENCES OF GESTATION.) Magyar Noorvosok Lapja 32(2):163-7, Mar 1969, Hungarian (Abs.)

The data interpreted on the deleterious effects of smoking in terms of irregularities in menstruation, diminished cycles of fertility, premature miscarriage; tardy menarche, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, conversely the detriment numerically expressed, was also revealed by the diminished number of viable sperms among smoking males. The study of hyperemesis and eclampsia during pregnancy was also discussed. The increased incidence of premature birth (14.68 percent) contrasted with the diminished physical weight of the offspring. The relationship between stillbirth and smoking was also considered. The relationship between spontaneous miscarriage versus the smoking habit of the conjugal partner(s) as well as the quantity of cigarettes per diem smoked were studied in 155 cases. Though 20 percent of the pregnant subjects were nonsmokers, in 95 percent of the cases they were constantly exposed to the deleterious effect of nicotine. The fetus must be considered a passive "smoker". The results are summarized in Table 1. As revealed by the Lorand tocograph, smoking is the causative factor of uterus contractions of small amplitude on the muscular system of the womb. The cause of premature birth as a function of smoking was studied in 173 cases. Only in two instances (1.1 percent) has the birth actually occurred at the calculated date. The time deviation from the calculated regular delivery as a function of smoking is also tabularly presented.

F 11958
Spahn, U. and Voss, E.
DIE FREIEN FETTSAUREN DES SERUMS--REGULATIONSMECHANISMEN UND KLINISCHE BEDEUTUNG. (THE SERUM FREE FATTY ACIDS--REGULATORY MECHANISMS AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE.) Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung 63(5):245-54, Mar 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

After a brief description of essential fatty acid metabolic processes, a review was made of the hormonal, and the sympathetic- and metabolic regulation of the fatty acid dynamics. The fatty acids released from adipose tissue by hydrolytic splitting of triglycerides represent the most important energy source of the organism

F 11958 (continued)
in the postabsorptive phase and in increased requirements. The fatty acid content increases considerably, especially during hunger and long-continued physical work as well as during pregnancy and adaptation processes of the body. Under pathological conditions, the free fatty acids (FFA) can acquire significance as insulin antagonists in diabetes mellitus. The level of the concentration permits insight into the difficulties of metabolic decompensation of diabetics. Obese individuals regularly show high FFA levels but their status in the pathogenesis of this disorder can not as yet be clearly defined. The hyperfunction of the thyroid gland is an expression of the catabolic effect of the thyroid hormone on the adipose tissue with increased liberation and oxidation of the fatty acids. Nicotine causes a rapid and high rise of FFA in blood plasma.

F 11981
Baida, M., McIntyre, J. A., and Deitel, M.
PEPTIC ULCER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. A Review of 28 Cases. Archives of Surgery 99(1):15-8, Jul 1969.

F 12009
Dragstedt, L. R.
THE ROLE OF VAGOTOMY IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PEPTIC ULCERS. International Surgery 52(2):79-89, Aug 1969.

F 12032
Spicer, S. S. and Sun, D. C. H.
HISTOCHEMICAL AND MORPHOLOGIC CHANGES IN GASTRIC MUCOSA OF DOGS ON ULCEROGENIC REGIMEN. American Journal of Pathology 56(1):129-51, Jul 1969.

F 12136
Paffenbarger, R. S., Jr., King, S. H., and Wing, A. L.
CHRONIC DISEASE IN FORMER COLLEGE STUDENTS. IX. Characteristics in Youth That Predispose to Suicide and Accidental Death in Later Life. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(6):900-8, Jun 1969.

F 12153
Watson-Williams, E. J., Bottomley, A. C., Ainley, R. G., and Phillips, C. I.
ABSORPTION OF VITAMIN B-12 IN TOBACCO AMBLYOPIA. British Journal of Ophthalmology 53(8):549-52, Aug 1969.

F 12158
Gans, H., Sharp, H. L., and Tan, B. H.
ANTIPROTEASE DEFICIENCY AND FAMILIAL INFANTILE LIVER CIRRHOSIS. Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics 129(2):289-99, Aug 1969.

F 12163
Green, R. L.
PEPTIC ULCER IN AIRLINE STEWARDS. Aerospace Medicine 40(8):890-3, Aug 1969.

F 12179
Gillies, M. A. and Skyring, A.
GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCER. THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ASPIRIN INGESTION, SMOKING AND FAMILY HISTORY OF ULCER. Medical Journal of Australia 2(6):280-5, Aug 9, 1969.

F 12198
Thyresson, N.
STOMATITIS APHTOSA. Kommentarer Till en Fraga om Afte och Rokningar. (APHTHAUS STOMATITIS. Commentary to a Question of Aphtha and Smoking.) Lakartidningen 66(13):1348-50, Mar 26, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

Inflammation of the soft tissues of the mouth is rather widespread, according to literature sources. Its recidivity is known and prior to puberty the incidence is greater in males, while after puberty more females are affected. Tetracycline, acromycin, and aureomycin, as well as corticosteroids are recommended as therapeutic agents. Smoking is often a causative agent, or at least it is an aggravating factor to aphthous stomatitis. After cessation of smoking, a dramatic recovery may be seen in patients. Medical opinion on the influence of smoking is augmented by extracts from two case histories.

F 12208
Ansorg, R. and Wust, H.
HAUTERSCHEINUNGER BEI LEBERKRANKHEITEN. (SKIN PHENOMENA IN LIVER DISEASES.) Arztlichepraxis im Bild (6):117-27, Dec 31, 1968, German (Abs.)

A pictorial presentation is given in regard to changes and symptoms noted in the skin for a variety of liver diseases. The cases shown also include incidents which are not truly liver diseases, such as the occurrence of spider-shaped nevus during pregnancy. The bulk of the presentation deals with true liver diseases

F 12208 (continued)

such as angioma formation in Osler's diseases, the erythema of the palm in liver cirrhosis, and skin drawing noted in the case of the Budd-Chiari syndrome. Often the liver is only indirectly responsible for changes of the skin since in certain chronic liver diseases the patient suffers from an itch, and scratches himself constantly which might lead to a lichen infection of the skin.

F 12210
Lange, D. and Plagmann, H.-C.
DIAGNOSTIK UND THERAPIE VON ZUNGENVERANDERUNGEN UND ZUNGENERKRANKUNGEN. (DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF TONGUE ALTERATIONS AND TONGUE DISEASES.) Tagliche Praxis 10(1):27-42, 1969, German (Abs.)

Smoker's tongue is described, together with several other physiological changes of the tongue, such as macroglossia, varices, heterotopias, keratoses, and geographic tongue. For all theses maladies, the etiology and clinical pictures are presented graphically. In addition, ailments such as tongue changes in the case of liver cirrhosis, and diseases that are not true tongue diseases, are described. Treatment and prognosis are outlined for each disease and/or symptom mentioned.

F 12214
Fingerland, A.
OVLIVNUJE KOURENI CIGARET NEPRIZNIVE PLICNI TUBERKULOZU? (DOES CIGARETTE SMOKING HAVE AN UNFAVORABLE EFFECT ON TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG?) Rozhledy v Tuberkulose a v Nemocech Plicnich 28(7):494, Aug 1968, Czech (Abs.)

The author has commented, in a letter, on the incidence of tuberculosis in Hesse, as presented by Dr. Wilhelm Lukas in a meeting of the Czech Pneumological and Phthisological Society which was held in Prague on April 5, 1968. The incidence of tuberculosis of the lung in Czechoslovakia is also very high in men and women and, as in Hesse, much higher in men than in women. Causes for the high incidence and mortality had not been explained by Dr. Lukas. The author, mindful of the wellknown association of smoking and lung cancer, has suggested a similar epidemiological and statistical investigation of tuberculosis of the lung in smokers and nonsmokers.

F 12218
Kubacki, A.
ELEMENTY PSYCHOFIZIJOLOGICZNE W PATOGENEZIE CHOROBY WRZODOWEJ. (PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF ULCERS.) Polski Tygodnik Lekarski 24(6):211-14, Feb 11, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

The relationship between emotions and disease is mentioned in this literature review of 27 references. The effects of stress and emotional health were observed in the behavior of laboratory animals. The ulcer personality in humans is briefly outlined, and this affliction (including ulcers of the digestive tract) is classified as a psychosomatic disease. Emotions are considered as capable of destroying the immunological mechanism of the body and the body may degenerate into a limbic system which expresses itself in a particular "body language". The ulceration will be amenable to cure once the patient is convinced that he should avoid stresses resulting in emotions that disturb his hormone balance.

F 12220
Schirren, C. and Gey, G.
DER EINFLUSS DES RAUCHENS AUF DIE FORTPFLANZUNGSFAHIGKEIT BEI MANN UND FRAU. (THE INFLUENCE OF SMOKING ON THE REPRODUCTIVE ABILITY OF MEN AND WOMEN.) Zeitschrift fur Haut und Geschlechts-Krankheiten 44(5):175-82, Mar 1, 1969, German (Abs.)

Animal experiments have shown that reproductive ability becomes impaired in males and females and that there is damage to the fetus, litters are smaller, and testicles atrophy. Since similar laboratory experiments are not possible with humans, a statistical evaluation was undertaken of various features (frequency of miscarriage in smoking and nonsmoking women and the birth weight of babies). Secondary influences were also taken into account: the effect of smoking upon the milk of lactating women. Symptoms of oligospermia and hypozoospermia were investigated in men in connection with smoking. Conclusions are drawn that women during pregnancy should not smoke at all since nicotine is found in the cervical secretion and in other parts of the body, including the fetus. Once a man shows signs of sub-normal fertility, he may be advised to stop smoking.

F 12234
Chapman, B. L. and Duggan, J. M.
ASPIRIN AND UNCOMPLICATED PEPTIC ULCER. Gut 10(6):443-50, Jun 1969.

F 12237
Lennard-Jones, J. E.
MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PEPTIC ULCER. Medical Review 1(7):7-8, Jul 1969.

F 12264
Lennard-Jones, J. E.
PEPTIC ULCERATION. Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service 55(2):119-24, Summer 1969.

F 12273
McCoy, K. E. M. and Weswig, P. H.
SOME SELENIUM RESPONSES IN THE RAT NOT RELATED TO VITAMIN E. Journal of Nutrition 98(4):383-9, Aug 1969.

F 12286
Dunphy, E. B.
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO AMBLYOPIA: A HISTORICAL SURVEY. XXXI DeSchweinitz Lecture. American Journal of Ophthalmology 68(4):569-78, Oct 1969.

F 12298
Roland, C. G.
PEPTIC ULCER. Archives of Internal Medicine 124(1):12, 14, Jul 1969.

F 12301
Journal of the American Medical Association.
STUDY EXPLAINS POST-SMOKERS' POUNDS. Journal of the American Medical Association 209(11):1621-2, Sep 15, 1969.

F 12304
Neri, A. and Eckerling, B.
INFLUENCE OF SMOKING AND ADRENALINE (EPINEPHRINE) ON THE UTEROTUBAL INSUFFLATION TEST (RUBIN TEST). Fertility and Sterility 20(5): 818-28, Sep-Oct 1969.

F 12312
Henry, J. P. and Cassel, J. C.
PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION. RECENT EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND ANIMAL EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE. American Journal of Epidemiology 90(3):171-200, Sep 1969.

F 12333
Mehta, F. S., Daftary, D. K., Shroff, B. C., and Sanghvi, L. D.
CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGIC STUDY OF ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA IN RELATION TO HABITS. A Five-year Follow-up. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 28(3):372-88, Sep 1969.

F 12334
Fischman, S. L.
FOCAL EPITHELIAL HYPERPLASIA. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 28(3):389-93, Sep 1969.

F 12358
Cwiklicka, A.
UJEMNE URAZY EMOCJONALNE W DZIECINSTWIE I W WIEKU MLODZIENCZYM, A POZNIEJSZE ZACHOROWANIE NA CHOROBE WRZODOWA DWUNASTNICY. (ADVERSE EMOTIONAL INFLUENCES IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE AS RELATED TO LATER DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC PEPTIC ULCER.) Polski Tygodnik Lekarski 24(32):1228-30, Sep 11, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

The author discusses the importance of psychic trauma in childhood and adolescence in the pathogenesis of psychosomatic illnesses, particularly duodenal ulcer. Out of 40 studied patients with this disease in 36 cases a history of very strong and long-lasting psychic trauma connected with a feeling of helplessness and danger was given. In 25 cases these emotional factors began to operate from the age of 9 years, in further 11 cases these factors occurred about the age of 15 years. Most frequently these emotional factors were due to war or to quarrels between parents. The results of these studies seem to confirm the suggestion of the author that duodenal ulcer is most frequently a result of neurosis due usually to psychic trauma suffered in early childhood. (Author Abstract)

F 12359
Sarnowska, I.
ZMIANY W PRZYZEBIU W DOSWIADCZALNEJ MARSKOSCI WATROBY. (CHANGES IN THE PARADONTIUM IN EXPERIMENTAL LIVER CIRRHOSIS.) Poznanskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciol Nauk Wydzial Lekarski Prace Komisji Medycyny Doswiadczalnej 39:199-216, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

F 12359 (continued)

The author observed the pathologic changes in the paradontium of 81 white rats. Those changes appeared in the process of the experimental liver cirrhosis caused by Carbon tetrachloride and in the fatty degeneration of the liver attained by feeding animals maize diet. The paradontium was examined by clinical, radiological and microscopic methods. Microscopic examination of the livers and analysis of electrophoretic patterns of the blood serum proteins were preformed. In the fully developed liver cirrhosis and in its fatty degeneration there appeared changes in all the tissues of the paradontium in the form of inflammation and atrophia, first of all, of the edge of the alveolar process, interdental and interroot septa, and uncovering of the tooth necks, loose teeth and falling out of the teeth. In the fatty degeneration of the liver the pathologic changes in the paradontium were less marked than in the liver cirrhosis. The disappearance of the cirrhotic changes in the liver was always accompained by the inhibition of atrophic process in the tissues of the paradontium. A correlation was noticed between the exacerbation of the pathologic changes in the paradontium and decrease of albumin level and increase of gamma-globulins in the blood serum.

F 12391
Shah, D. R. and Singh, S. V.
PEPTIC ULCER AETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS. Journal of the Indian Medical Association 53(3):141-5, Aug 1, 1969.

F 12415
Chapman, B. L. and Duggan, J. M.
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THE AUSTRALIAN GASTRIC ULCER CHANGE. Medical Journal of Australia 1 (23):1179-83, Jun 7, 1969.

F 12417
Schaefer, V. J.
SOME EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON OUR ENVIRONMENT. BioScience 19(10):896-7, Oct 1969.

F 12419
Foulds, W. S., Chisholm, I. A., Stewart, J. B., and Wilson, T. M.
THE OPTIC NEUROPATHY OF PERNICIOUS ANEMIA. Archives of Ophthalmology 82(4):427-32, Oct 1969.

F 12420
Hepper, N. G., Black, L. F., Gleich, G. J., and Kueppers, F.
THE PREVALENCE OF ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY IN SELECTED GROUPS OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE. Mayo Clinic Proceedings 44(10):697-710, Oct 1969.

F 12448
Gaillard, A.
LA GINGIVITE ULCEREUSE: UNE MANIFESTATION GRAVE ET FREQUENTE DU TABAGISME. (ULCERATIVE GINGIVITIS: A SERIOUS AND FREQUENT MANIFESTATION OF NICOTINISM.) Information Dentaire 50:4709-16, Dec 12, 1968, French (Abs.)

The etiology, pathology, diagnosis and therapy of ulcerative gingivitis were described. Studies show that the ulcerative gingivitis patient is generally a heavy cigarette smoker and one who inhales the smoke with inhalation of the smoke sometimes being of greater significance than the number of cigarettes smoked. Light smokers who inhale or who live in a tobacco smoke atmosphere can also suffer severe intoxication. Poor buccal hygiene doubtless favors the development of the disorder. Absolute suppression of the tobacco habit is an essential of therapy.

F 12465
Femi-Pearse, D. and Danisa, K.
CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER IN LAGOS INCLUDING BROMSULPHTHALEIN RETENTION IN APPARENTLY NORMAL NIGERIANS. Ghana Medical Journal 8(2):89-93, Jun 1969.

F 12467
Alli, A. F. and Lewis, E. A.
THE LIVER IN SICKLE CELL DISEASE--PATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS I, BASED ON A REPORT ON THE PATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF 77 NECROPSY AND 5 BIOPSY SPECIMENS OF LIVER. Ghana Medical Journal 8(2):119-33, Jun 1969.

F 12479
Aceto, M. D., Bentley, H. C., and Dembinski, J. R.
EFFECTS OF GANGLION BLOCKING AGENTS ON NICOTINE EXTENSOR CONVULSIONS AND LETHALITY IN MICE. British Journal of Pharmacology 37(1):104-11, Sep 1969.

F 12486
Nebert, D. W., Winker, J., and Gelboin, H. V.
ARYL HYDROCARBON HYDROXYLASE ACTIVITY IN HUMAN PLACENTA FROM CIGARETTE SMOKING AND NONSMOKING WOMEN. Cancer Research 29(10):1763-9, Oct 1969.

F 12561
Weiss, W.
SMOKING AND HEARING LOSS. Presented before the Epidemiology Section, American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov 11, 1969, 10 pp.

F 12603
Ferrando Cucarella, J.
NUESTRA EXPERIENCIA EN EL DIAGNOSTICO Y TRATAMIENTO DE LAS GASTRITIS CRONICAS. (OUR EXPERIENCE IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GASTRITIS.) Revista Espanola de las Enfermedades del Aparato Digestivo 27(10):1497-501, Dec 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

In a study of 33 cases of chronic gastritis, no correlation was found between atrophic gastritis and age - practically the same proportion of cases were found under 40 years as over 40 years. Gastritis was twice as prevalent among men as women. The most frequent etiologic factor found for superficial gastritis was medications, followed by alcohol, coffee, tobacco, deficient mastication, condiments and spices, psychic stress, and antecedents of acute gastritis. As for atrophic gastritis, the most common etiologic factor was deficient mastication followed by tobacco, coffee, medications, alcohol and condiments and spices. Generally, there was more than one etiologic factor in each case studied, but there were also some cases in which no etiologic factors were found. Symptoms of gastritis found were, in order of frequency, epigastric pain, acidity or pyrosis, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, postprandial engourgement, weight loss, intolerance of certain foods, meteorism, asthenia, regurgitations, hematemesis and melena. Except for epigastric pain, the physical examination was totally negative in all the patients studied. Although not useful itself in diagnosing gastritis, radiologic exploration can eliminate other causes such as ulcers or diaphragmatic hernias. Gastric chemism has demonstrated a relation with the histologic picture. Gastric biopsy is the most effective method for diagnosing gastritis. Treatment for all patients consisted of a gastric mucous protector - dimethyl-polysiloxane. Excellent results were obtained in 13 of 17 cases of superficial gastritis and in 11 of 16 cases of atrophic gastritis.

F 12604
Sorni, G.
LAS QUEILITIS. (CHEILITIS.) Medicina Espanola 60(354):144-9, Sep 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The clinical aspects, etiology and treatment of four fundamental dermatological forms of cheilitis are described and include ecchymotic cheilitis, chelitis glandularis, keratosic cheilitis, and macrocheilitis. Etiological causes of ecchymotic cheilitis include mechanical factors such as lip biting and wetting, atmospheric factors such as wind and cold, chemical factors such as cosmetics, and infectious factors such as streptococcus and enterococcus. Mycosis and avitaminosis are other causes mentioned. Cheilitis glandularis is further broken down into simple glandular cheilitis, Baelz-Unna's cheilitis, and Volmann's apostematous cheilitis. Forms of keratosic cheilitis include lupus erythematosus, lichen ruber planus, leukoplasia, exfoliative cheilitis and abrasive cheilitis. In leukoplasia of the lip, one of the causes most frequently encountered is tobacco, especially on the form of cigarettes and the manner in which they are smoked. The most susceptible smokers are those who hold the cigarette between the lips and who smoke the cigarette almost to the end.

F 12693
Arasa, F.
ETIOPATOGENIA DE LA ESCLEROSIS MULTIPLE. (PATHOGENESIS OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS.) Folia Clinica Internacional 18(12):668-72, 675-8, 681-2, 685, Dec 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The autoimmunity hypothesis, infectious theory and microembolic doctrine are discussed in relation to the etiopathogenesis of multiple sclerosis. The microembolic doctrine is based on the observation that many individuals with multiple sclerosis seem to be unusually sensitive to the effects of smoking. The smoke from a single cigarette produces an accentuation of the symptoms of multiple sclerosis. This phenomenon suggests that in patients with multiple sclerosis previously accustomed to tobacco there exists an

F 12693 (continued)
increasing sensitivity of the cerebral vasculature due to some vasoconstrictor substance such as nicotine. Other hypotheses with supporting and disproving evidence on the etiology of multiple sclerosis are discussed and include a lack of copper, potassium, magnesium or mercury; an alteration in blood level of pyruvic acid; cholesterol effect; a fat-rich diet; and a lack of linolenic acid. Several demyelinating disorders are described which at times have a similar syndrome and whose frameworks are undoubtedly polysclerosis. These include disseminated encephalomyelitis, parainfectious encephalomyelitis, Schilder's encephalitis, myelitis, concentric sclerosis and optic neuromyelitis.

F 12819
Alimov, V. A. and Kasymkhodzhaev, E. S.

ТСИРРОЗЫ ПЕЦХЕНИ ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ СЕКТСИОННОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЫА КЛИНИК ТАСХКЕНТСОГО МЕДИТСИНСКОГО ИНСТИТУТА ЗА 20 ЛЕТ (1948-1967).

TSIRROZY PECHENI PO MATERIALAM SEKTSIONNOGO OTDELENIYA KLINIK TASHKENTSOGO MEDITSINSKOGO INSTITUTA ZA 20 LET (1948-1967). (CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS OF THE AUTOPSY SECTION OF THE TASHKENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE CLINICS FOR 20 YEARS (1948-1967).) *Meditsinskii Zhurnal Uzbekistana* 5:50-3, May 1969, Russian (Abs.)

Analysis of 8760 autopsy protocols for the years 1948-1967 showed 224 or 2.54 percent cases of cirrhosis of the liver (162 men and 62 women). Of these 224 cases, 182 were between the ages of 21 and 60 at time of death. The maximum mortality rates occurred in 1948 (3.05 percent), 1957 (3.2 percent), 1959 (3.7 percent), and 1966 (3.27 percent) and 1967 (3.83 percent).

See also A 10377, C 11868, C 12466, C 12533, C 12813

SECTION G. BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH

G 10208
Essman, W. B., Steinberg, M. L., and Golod, M. I.
ALTERATIONS IN THE BEHAVIORAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTROCONVULSIVE SHOCK WITH NICOTINE. Psychonomic Science 12(3):107-8, 1968.

G 10274
Morgan, K. R.
LANDLORD FILL THE FLOWING BOWL. (AND WHILE YOU'RE AT IT, BRING ME A PACK OF CAMELS). Consultant 8(1):18-9, Jan 1968.

G 10302
Eysenck, H. J.
SMOKING AND PERSONALITY. New Scientist 40(627):633, Dec 12, 1968.

G 10343
Morrison, C. F. and Lee, P. N.
A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE ON A MEASURE OF ACTIVITY IN THE RAT. Psychopharmacologia 13(3):210-21, 1968.

G 10385
Corley, K. C., Jr.
THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON LEVER-PRESSING BEHAVIOR IN CAT. Paper presented at Eastern Psychology Association Meetings, Washington, D. C., Apr 1968, 15 pp.

G 10575
Oliverio, A.
EFFECTS OF SCOPOLAMINE ON AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING AND HABITUATION OF MICE. Psychopharmacologia 12:214-26, 1968.

G 10588
Oliverio, A.
EFFECTS OF NICOTINE AND STRYCHNINE ON TRANSFER OF AVOIDANCE LEARNING IN THE MOUSE. Life Sciences 7(22, Part 2): 1163-7, Nov 15, 1968.

G 10632
Pybus, R. J., Goldfarb, T. L., and Jarvik, M. E.
A DEVICE FOR MEASURING CIGARETTE SMOKING IN MONKEYS. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior 12(1):88-90, Jan 1969.

G 10639
Burns, B. H.
CHRONIC CHEST DISEASE, PERSONALITY, AND SUCCESS IN STOPPING CIGARETTE SMOKING. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(1):23-7, Feb 1969.

G 10663
Schwartz, J. L. and Dubitzky, M.
REQUISITES FOR SUCCESS IN SMOKING WITHDRAWAL. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 231-47.

G 10664
Evans, R. R. and Borgatta, E. F.
A SMOKING DISSUASION EXPERIMENT AMONG UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 220-30.

G 10665
Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R.
SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCOMITANTS OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR AND ITS CHANGE AMONG UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 206-19.

G 10667
Tomkins, S.
A MODIFIED MODEL OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 165-86.

G 10668
McKennell, A. C.
BRITISH RESEARCH INTO SMOKING BEHAVIOR. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 140-64.

G 10669
Salber, E. J., Freeman, H. E., and Abelin, T.
NEEDED RESEARCH ON SMOKING LESSONS FROM THE NEWTON STUDY. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 128-39.

G 10671
Zagona, S. V.
STUDIES AND ISSUES IN SMOKING BEHAVIOR RESEARCH: A SUMMARY OF THE ARIZONA CONFERENCE. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 88-94.

G 10672
Mausner, B.
THE BEAVER COLLEGE CONFERENCE ON BEHAVIORAL STUDIES IN SMOKING: A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 83-7.

G 10798
Bankart, C. P. and Lanzetta, J. T.
DISSONANCE AND DESIRE FOR A CIGARETTE. Psychological Reports 23(3, Part 2): 1155-61, Dec 1968.

G 10841
Smith, G. M.
PERSONLICHKEIT UND RAUCHEN. (PERSONALITY AND SMOKING.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 75-81., German (Abs.)

There was general agreement that smokers were more extroverted than nonsmokers. In the field of mental health (nervousness, anxiety, neurotic tendencies, emotional disturbances, maladjustment and psychosomatic symptoms) most investigators supported the conclusion that smokers had poorer mental health than nonsmokers. In other aspects, smokers were judged to have more anti-social personality traits. It would be misleading to conclude that there was strong support for the belief that smoking was not causally linked with disease but it was correctly concluded that smokers and nonsmokers did not differ genetically. There was much overlapping in the distribution of personality test values of smokers and nonsmokers. The reliability of the determination of smoker habits on the basis of personal characteristics was usually between 55 and 60 percent. It was concluded that the possible genetic significance of personality differences between smokers and nonsmokers must only cautiously be offered.

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THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON PUNISHED BEHAVIOUR. Psychopharmacologia 14(3): 221-32, 1969.

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Jarvik, M. E.
THE ROLE OF NICOTINE IN THE SMOKING HABIT. Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1969, 48 pp.

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NEW CONCEPTS IN SMOKING EDUCATION. Presented at the Biennial Meeting of the State & Territorial Directors of Public Health Education, Jekyll Island, Ga., May 12-16, 1969, 18 pp.

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SELF-CONTROL PROCEDURES IN MODIFICATION OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR: REPLICATION. Psychological Reports 24(2):675-6, Apr 1969.

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TABAKO NO HOSHU O RIYO SHITA CO CHUDOKU KANJA NO SEIKATSU KUNREN NO KEIKEN. (EXPERIENCES IN THE REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING USING CIGARETTES AS A REWARD.) Kangogaku Zasshi 33:82-5, Feb 1969, Japanese (Abs.)

A case history is given of the rehabilitation of a 38-year-old miner who was involved in a mine accident and suffered from carbon monoxide poisoning. The patient was unconscious for 10 days after the accident and after recovering consciousness had marked apathy and a deterioration in his mental processes. The only desire he had was for cigarettes. Using cigarettes as a reward, he was gradually trained to voluntarily accomplish daily living tasks such as getting up and going to bed; doing his laundry, participating in training sessions and eating three meals daily.

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The attitudes toward smoking and the possibilities of alterations of those attitudes were investigated in 235 boys and girls, 12 to 18 years old, of different social strata, chiefly in the urban areas of Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Heidelberg. The reactions of the teenagers to two brochures, "What is Really True?", and "Peter's Leaflet No. 1" were analyzed. These studies led to the design of three posters intended for application in antismoking campaigns in schools and elsewhere. The posters, each of which was prepared in two slightly different versions, were labeled, "Who needs Something Like That", "Smoking is Healthy", and "Money is a Fine Thing". The suitability of the posters for the desired purpose was discussed.

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INDIVIDUAL VARIATION IN BEHAVIORAL CHANGE FOLLOWING ROLE PLAYING. Psychological Reports 24:155-70, Feb 1969.

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Beese, D. H. (Editor).
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. Tobacco Research Council, Research Paper No. 6. London, Eng., 1968, 64 pp.

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FACTS ON SMOKING, TOBACCO, AND HEALTH. Prepared under Contract No. PH 86-67-176 for the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Resource Management Corporation, Mar 1969, (Revised), 134 pp.

H 11215
Jornal do Medico.
ACRESCIMO MUNDIAL DO CONSUMO DE CIGARROS. (INCREASE IN WORLD CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES.) *Jornal do Medico* 67(1325): 852, Dec 21, 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

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APESAR DE TODAS AS CAMPANHAS CONTRA O TABACO, AUMENTA CONSTANTEMENTE O CONSUMO DE CIGARROS. (THE CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING DESPITE ALL THE ANTI-TOBACCO CAMPAIGNS.) *Jornal do Medico* 68(1360):480, Feb 15, 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

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Uniform protection relative to occupational diseases under the Social Security systems has been a goal of the European Economic Community. A "European" list had been presented by a study group of the E.E.C. in 1962 and additions to the list had subsequently been made. The general provisions of the European list have been compared with the Italian list. Adoption of the presently proposed standards is regarded only as a first step toward furnishing protection to individuals regardless of where they reside. Tobacco was not covered except for the statement that nicotinism as an occupational disease was given status only in certain tobacco workers in the Low Countries.

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PUBLIC HEALTH CIGARETTE SMOKING ACT OF 1969. Report submitted by Mr. Magnuson, from the Committee on Commerce, together with individual views. (To accompany H. R. 6543). Report No. 91-566, Calendar No. 561, Dec 5, 1969, 29 pp.

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BILL TALMAN'S LAST CASE. ACS Cancer News 22(2):12-3, Fall-Winter 1968.

J 10296
Bulletin Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn, Inc.
RESEARCHER LIKENS CIGARETTS TO ARSENIC. Bulletin Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn, Inc. 47(10):448, Oct 1968.

J 10300
Rentchnick, P.
ARE ANTI-SMOKING POSTERS REALLY EFFECTIVE? UICC Bulletin 6(3):2-5, Sep 1968.

J 10320
Arnold, G.
L'HERBE EMPOISONNEE. (THE POISONOUS WEED.) Medecine et Hygiene 26(840): 1086, Oct 2, 1968, French (Abs.)

The author has commented briefly on recent articles in British journals regarding hopes for manufacturing a harmless cigarette. Mention was made of

J 10320 (continued)
the work at Harrogate in inducing skin cancers by painting mouse skin with tobacco smoke residues and their work in the preparation of polycyclic hydrocarbons from smoke condensates. Also mentioned was the work of researchers at Harvard in detecting polonium in the bronchial epithelium of smokers and lesser quantities in nonsmokers. Passey demonstrated that some mice rapidly succumbed to respiratory diseases when exposed to cigarette smoke while other mice who had been administered identical quantities of smoke remained unaffected. It was speculated that the manner of curing tobacco had some influence on the properties of the tobacco and of the smoke. The fabrication of a harmless cigarette however appeared remote. David Hamilton dealt with the importance of the tobacco industry in the British economy.

J 10321
Brighetti, A.
DALLA PANACEA AL TABACCO. (UNA MEMORIA INEDITA DEGLI INIZI DEL SECOLO XVIII). (FROM THE PANACEA TO THE TOBACCO. (AN ANONYMOUS PAPER FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY).) Policlinico. Sezione Practica 75(42):1374-8, Oct 14, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Brighetti, A., From the panacea to the tobacco. The author reports on an inedited anonymous paper, which he found at the Vatican Apostolic Library written at the beginning of the XVIII century for princes Boncompagni Ludovisi's use. As an introductory note the author gives some considerations on tobacco and its use with quotations from some well-known authors of the past. The tobacco, which was received in Europe as a true panacea, a remedy for a number of diseases, had already begun to bring about the first disappointments to such a degree that moderation was recommended in its use.

J 10340
Rhode Island Medical Journal.
TEENAGE SMOKING. Rhode Island Medical Journal 52(1):40, Jan 1969.

J 10341
Sadler, M.
A PILOT PROGRAM IN HEALTH EDUCATION RELATED TO THE HAZARDS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Study Indicates Need for Start in Anti-smoking Education. Rhode Island Medical Journal 52(1):36-8, Jan 1969.

J 10344
AMA News.
CIGARET ADS THREATENED. AMA News 11(49): 10, Dec 9, 1968.

J 10349
MD.
NEW WARNINGS AGAINST SMOKING. MD 12(9):86, Sep 1968.

J 10360
Medical News.
BUT ANGLO-SAXON DIDN'T HAVE A WORD FOR IT. Medical News (320):15, Nov 22, 1968.

J 10383
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service and Chadwick, D. R.
A PHYSICIAN TALKS ABOUT SMOKING. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, 1968, 31 pp.

J 10387
Opinion Research Corporation Caravan Surveys, Inc.
ATTITUDES TOWARD CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND WARNING LABELS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES. Research findings prepared for the American Cancer Society and for the Federal Trade Commission, Opinion Research Corporation Caravan Surveys, Inc., Princeton, N. J., May 1968, 25 pp.

J 10388
Gilbert Youth Services, Inc.
A RESEARCH STUDY CONDUCTED AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE FOR AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY. Report prepared for the American Cancer Society, Gilbert Youth Services, Inc. 1959, 20 pp.

J 10390
Lieberman Research, Inc.
THE INCIDENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING DURING TELEVISION PROGRAMS. Report prepared for the American Cancer Society, Lieberman Research, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jun 1968, 21 pp.

J 10391
Moore, R. J. and Wake, F. R.
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Report submitted under Project No. 305-8-19 for the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Mar 7, 1968, 98 pp.

J 10394
Zagona, S. V. and Babor, T. F.
USE OF THE SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL IN A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD PRESENT SELF, FUTURE SELF AND SMOKERS OF VARIOUS AGES. Paper presented at the 48th annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, San Diego, Cal., Mar 28, 1968, 17 pp.

J 10405
Journal of the American Medical Association.
CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION DOWN SLIGHTLY AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SMOKING DEBATE. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(3):475-6, Jan 20, 1969.

J 10407
Dunn, D. F.
SMOKING--ACADEMICALLY SPEAKING! Journal of the American College Health Association 15:162-7, Dec 1966.

J 10427
Leowski, J. and Saplis-Krasowska, L.
PIERWSZY KONTAKT Z PAPIEROSAMI MLODZIEZY SZKOLNEJ WOJEWODZTWA WARSZAWSKIEGO. (FIRST CONTACTS WITH CIGARETTE SMOKING IN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE PROVINCE OF WARSAW.) Zdrowie Publiczne 79(10):823-32, Oct 1968, Polish (Abs.)

The authors present the results of inquiries concerning the age at which the first contact with cigarette smoking occured in 1922 school children from elementary schools and secondary schools in the Province of Warsaw. In the work the correlation between the age of beginning of smoking and the social class of the parents, the smoking of parents and the age of the child was sought. The numerical data obtained show that in most cases, school children have already tried to smoke (at least they knew the taste of cigarettes)--in elementary schools 70.7 percent of the boys and 25.6 percent of the girls, in secondary schools 89.6 percent of the boys and 57.1 percent of the girls. The social position of the parents had no clear-cut influence on the age of the first contact with cigarettes. On the other hand higher percentages of smoking children were observed-particularly in elementary schools--in those children whose parents smoked. (Author Abstract)

J 10459
Thomas, N.
SMOKING ATTITUDES OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY PHYSICIANS: A SURVEY. Connecticut Medicine 32(12):902-5, Dec 1968.

J 10463
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT CHILDREN AND SMOKING. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Arlington, Va., Public Health Service Publication No. 1711, Oct 1968, 5 pp.

J 10486
Walker, R. E., Nicolay, R. C., Kluczny, R., and Riedel, R. G.
PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF SMOKING. Journal of Clinical Psychology 25(1): 42-4, Jan 1969.

J 10491
Robbins, W. T.
COLLEGE ANTI-CIGARETTE PROGRAMS. Journal of the American College Health Association 17(2):179-86, Dec 1968.

J 10497
Allen, W. A., Angermann, G., and Fackler, W. A.
DO PARENTS CARE IF THEIR CHILDERN SMOKE? International Journal of Health Education 11(3):126-32, 1968.

J 10502
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
SMOKING AND HEALTH EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATIONS, AND EXHIBITS. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Arlington, Va., Public Health Service Publication No. 1843, 1968, 23 pp.

J 10509
Shambaugh, G. E., Jr.
SMOKING IN CHILDREN. Archives of Otolaryngology 89(3):445-6, Mar 1969.

J 10530
Holter, F. J.
STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMOKING AND HEALTH PROGRAMS IN A TEACHING TRAINING INSTITUTION. Financed under Contract P. H. 108-66-198 by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1968, 225 pp.

J 10536
Connecticut Health Bulletin.
FEW DOCTORS STILL SMOKE. Connecticut Health Bulletin :28, Jan 1969.

J 10539
Southern Medical Journal.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND HEALTH. Southern Medical Journal 62(2):236-7, Feb 1969.

J 10565
Flick, A. J.
HOSPITAL SALE OF CIGARETTES. Journal of the American Medical Association 207(10):1916, Mar 10, 1969.

J 10569
American Academy of General Practice.
40 PERCENT OF FAMILY DOCTORS QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES, AAGP SURVEY SHOWS. News Release from American Academy of General Practice, Kansas City, Missouri, May 29, 1968, 3 pp.

J 10571
Green, D. E. and Horn, D.
PHYSICIANS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN SMOKING PROBLEMS OF PATIENTS. Presented at the National Forum on Office Management of Smoking Problems, Chicago, Ill., Apr 11, 1968, 6 pp.

J 10578
Waerhaug, J.
PREVALENCE OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN CEYLON. Association with Age, Sex, Oral Hygiene, Socioeconomic Factors, Vitamin Deficiencies, Malnutrition, Betel and Tobacco Consumption and Ethnic Group. Final Report. Acta Odontologica Scandinavica 25:205-31, 1966.

J 10599
Veldman, D. J. and Bown, O. H.
PERSONALITY AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG COLLEGE FRESHMEN. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 33(1):109-19, Feb 1969.

J 10602
Green, D. E. and Horn, D.
INCIDENCE OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN POPULATION SUB-GROUPS. Presented at the Workshop on the Implications of Cigarette Smoking for U. S. Public Health Service Medical Care Facilities, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington D. C., Jun 3-4, 1968, 8 pp.

J 10622
Girond, J.
TABAC ET SANTE. (TOBACCO AND HEALTH.) Semaine Medicale Professionnelle et Medico-Sociale 44(73):391-2, Dec 20, 1968, French (Abs.)

The purposes of the 10 work groups of the International Smoking and Health Congress held in New York in September 1967 were listed. A series of recommendations by the group chairmen were then advanced for a determined campaign with 3 essential objectives, to keep juveniles from commencing to smoke, to convince others not to start and to convince smokers to reduce their consumption of cigarettes or, if possible, to stop smoking. Typical proposed measures to accomplish these purposes included limitations on the sale of cigarettes, publicity on the harmfulness of cigarettes and tobacco, education of professors and students, forbidding public figures (actors, etc.) to smoke in public, and to develop a program of psychological and pharmacological research in order to determine the reasons for smoking and the means for breaking the habit.

J 10644
Challenge.
STATISTICS SHOW SMOKING DECREASE. Challenge :n.p., Feb 1969.

J 10645
Challenge.
TEENS TELL TEENS NOT TO SMOKE. Challenge :7, Feb 1969.

J 10647
Bulletin of the Philadelphia County Dental Society.
DENTISTS AND SMOKING. Bulletin of the Philadelphia County Dental Society 34(6):19, Mar 1969.

J 10649
AMA News.
CANADA MAY BAN ALL CIGARET ADS. AMA News 12(6):9, Feb 1969.

J 10655
Medical News.
CANADIANS SMOKE MOST. Medical News (324-325):5, Dec 20-27, 1968.

J 10658
Levine, S.
SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R., (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 274-81.

J 10659
Tannenbaum, P. H.
CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND THE MASS MEDIA. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R., (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 267-73.

J 10662
Moss, F. E.
SMOKING AND HEALTH: A LEGISLATOR'S VIEW. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, and Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 251-6.

J 10666
Grant, R. L. and Weitman, M.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND SCHOOL CHILDREN: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 189-205.

J 10670
Rosenblatt, D. and Allen, H.
USE OF GROUP THERAPY IN SMOKING CESSATION. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 122-7.

J 10673
Horn, D.
THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 52-80.

J 10674
Hardy, D. R.
SMOKING AND HEALTH: THE IMPORTANCE OF OBJECTIVITY. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 41-51.

J 10675
Guilford, J. S.
SMOKING AND HEALTH--REVISITED. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, PP. 22-40.

J 10676
Horn, D.
SOME FACTORS IN SMOKING AND ITS CESSATION. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 12-21.

J 10677
Borgatta, E. F.
SOME NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF TOBACCO USE. In: Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors). Smoking, Health, & Behavior. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, pp. 3-11.

J 10678
Borgatta, E. F. and Evans, R. R. (Editors).
SMOKING, HEALTH, & BEHAVIOR. Chicago, Ill., Aldine Publishing Co., 1968, 288 pp.

J 10681
Rentchnick, P.
LES AFFICHES CONTRE L'USAGE DU TABAC ABOUTISSENT A UN ECHEC. (POSTERS AGAINST THE USE OF TOBACCO ARE SELF-DEFEATING.) Medecine et Hygiene 26(844):1242, Oct 30, 1968, French (Abs.)

Several foreign antismoking posters were analyzed concerning their ineffectiveness of presentation. It was concluded that aggressive propaganda did not serve the intended

J 10681 (continued)
purpose and that future efforts must be directed toward a study of motivations in smoking. The results of the investigation would permit differently oriented propaganda, using less rational arguments to which the smoker might perhaps be more sensitive.

J 10689
American Journal of Nursing.
EQUAL TIME FOR "DON'T SMOKE" DECREED BY FEDERAL COURT. American Journal of Nursing 69(2):359, Feb 1969.

J 10703
Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift.
SOZIALMEDIZINISCHE POSTULATE ZUM RAUCHERPROBLEM. (SOCIAL MEDICAL POSTULATES ON THE SMOKER PROBLEM.) Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 111(2):115-6, Jan 10, 1969, German (Abs.)

A professional conference on the smoking problem held at Heidelberg on Oct 14-16, 1968 resulted in this 10-point program: (1) Strict cigarette control; (2) labeling of cigarette packs with tar and nicotine content and statement of health hazards; (3) abolition of automatic cigarette vending machines; (4) discontinuance of cigarette advertising; (5) forbid smoking in public places such as hospitals and schools; (6) extend protection for pregnant females and the unborn; (7) obligation of cigarette industry to develop cigarettes with less toxic smoke; (8) a 1 percent tax on cigarettes for combatting smoking-caused disorders; (9) prominent figures such as actors, etc., requested to set example and abstain from smoking in public; and (10) establishment of antismoking councils under the direction of nonsmoking doctors.

J 10709
U. S. Medicine.
AID OF DENTISTS ENLISTED IN ANTI-SMOKING FIGHT. U.S. Medicine 5(4): 3, Feb 15, 1969.

J 10711
Venable, C. S.
AN ANCIENT ENEMY AND NEW CHALLENGES. Health Bulletin 83(11):7-10, Nov 1968.

J 10727
Pediatric News.
RESPOND TO ATHLETE'S ANTI-SMOKING PLEA. Pediatric News 3(1):21,44, Jan 1969.

J 10728
Journal of the Iowa Medical Society.
THE TEEN-AGE SMOKER. Journal of the Iowa Medical Society 59:220, Mar 1969.

J 10736
Gutierrez-Colomer, L.
UNA OBRA FARMACEUTICA EN LA NUEVA ESPANA DEL SIGLO XVI. (A PHARMACY BOOK IN NEW SPAIN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.) Anales de la Real Academia de Farmacia 34(2):197-202, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

Dr. Juan Cardenas was born in Spain, became professor at the university of Mexico, and at the age of 26 wrote his "Problems and Marvelous Secrets of the Indies", which was printed in 1591. The book dealt with many foods which were then believed to have medicinal properties, including cocoa, maize and tobacco as well as cinnamon, anise, sesame, chile and pimenta. Tobacco was consumed by the natives as a pellet kept between the gum and cheek, or smoked in clay or silver pipes or wrapped in leaves, particularly maize leaves. Tobacco was lauded for its varied benefits including asthma and stomachache when taken internally; leaves placed on abdomen reduced swelling; in a little bag on the head or in a pillow it induced sleep; placed around an individual while sleeping; it kept animals away it healed pricking by myrtle and soothed toothache and earache; snuffed, it cleared the brain. Dr. Cardenas concluded by stating that he did not believe nature had created a more blessed or medicinal plant and that many individuals rightly called tobacco the blessed herb.

J 10740
Cancer News.
LEAVE IT TO LAURIE. A Play About Cigarette Smoking and Health. Cancer News 22(2):15, Fall 1968.

J 10741
Medical News.
SCOTS START SMOKING CAMPAIGN. Medical News (327):12, Jan 10, 1969.

J 10744
Journal of the American Dental Association.
1968 US CIGARETTE SALES DOWN FROM PREVIOUS YEAR. Journal of the American Dental Association 78(2):295, Feb 1969.

J 10745
Journal of the Maine Medical Association.
NINE-POINT ACTION PROGRAM ON HEALTH HAZARDS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Journal of the Maine Medical Association 60(1): 25, Jan 1969.

J 10746
Cleveland Physician.
CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING. Cleveland Physician 54(2):10, Feb 1969.

J 10759
Clark, G.
ANTI-SMOKING PROPAGANDA. Royal Society of Health Journal 88(6):305, Nov-Dec 1968.

J 10761
Dalzell-Ward, A. J.
DR. A. J. DALZELL-WARD COMMENTS. Royal Society of Health Journal 88(6):305, Nov-Dec 1968.

J 10764
Harnett, A. L.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ANTI-SMOKING PROJECT INVOLVING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. Journal of School Health 29(1):43-5, Jan 1969.

J 10766
Vodrazka, R. and Bartonova, M.
VYZKUM ZDRAVOTNIHO UVEDOMENI MLADEZE V OTAZCE KOURENI. (INVESTIGATION OF THE HEALTH CONSCIOUSNESS OF YOUTH AS REGARDS SMOKING.) Ceskoslovenske Zdravotnictvi 16(6):337-42, 1968, Czech (Abs.)

The object of this research was to obtain an idea of smoking in youth; how young people are influenced and informed on this problem and on attitudes of young people to smoking. The data were obtained by the method of group enquiries, based on a questionnaire which was filled in by the students in the presence of the field worker. Data were obtained from a total of 1599 subjects (from 1219 students, 212 parents, and 168 teachers and guardians). The authors assessed: at what age boys and girls try to smoke, whether sickness has any influence on acquiring the habit, the relationship between smoking of parents and children, to what extent children and adolescents are informed on the harmfulness of smoking, the attitude of teachers towards smoking and arguments used in antismoking campaigns. The most important findings include: children try to smoke very soon; the age limit of the first trials is shifting to younger age groups with the more rapid physical and mental development of youth. Health education of children and youth as regards smoking is inadequate and not convincing. (Author Abstract)

J 10786
Westchester Medical Bulletin.
DOES YOUR HOSPITAL STILL SELL CIGARETTES? Westchester Medical Bulletin 37(2):21, Feb 1969.

J 10788
Halloran, J.
LAY EDUCATION. Pennsylvania Cancer Coordinating Committee Annual Report, Bulletin No. 22, 1968, pp. 6-13.

J 10790
Browning, R. H. and Thorp, D.
CIGARETTES. THE OHIO THORACIC SOCIETY REPORTS. Ohio State Medical Journal 65(3):245-7, Mar 1969.

J 10792
Bulletin of the American College of Physicians.
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON SMOKING AND HEALTH. Bulletin of the American College of Physicians 10(2): 92, Feb 1969.

J 10806
Dalzell-Ward, A. J.
THE LAST TEN YEARS IN HEALTH EDUCATION. Medical Officer 120(22): 313-5, Nov 29, 1968.

J 10814
Michigan Medicine.
SMOKING--HEALTH COUNCIL TO INCLUDE DOCTORS IN ALL '69 PROJECTS. Michigan Medicine 68(3):159, Feb 1969.

J 10819
AMA News.
HAZARDS OF SMOKING. AMA News 12(5): 4, Feb 10, 1969.

J 10825
Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association.
DISCONTINUANCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association 62(1):132-3, Jan 1969.

J 10842
Jost, F. and Schievelbein, H.
TABAKGEWOHNUNG UND TABAKENTWOHNUNG. (TOBACCO HABITUATION AND TOBACCO DETOXIFICATION.) In: Schievelbein, H. (Editor). Nikotin: Pharmakologie und Toxikologie des Tabakrauches. Stuttgart (West Germany), Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968, pp. 82-98., German (Abs.)

Motivation in acquiring the smoking habit was reviewed. Tobacco detoxification was dealt with under these headings: preparatory detoxification methods (basis for psychotherapy), drug detoxification, general and special psychotherapy, and results of detoxification treatment. There was also a brief review of the psychological and biological factors involved in the reported gain in weight following nicotine detoxification.

J 10877
Greater Kansas City Medical Bulletin.
JCMS COUNCIL VOTES TO OPPOSE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN HOSPITALS. Greater Kansas City Medical Bulletin 64(4):66, 68, Feb 15, 1969.

J 10880
Illinois Medical Journal.
NORTHWESTERN SURVEYS STUDENT SMOKERS. Illinois Medical Journal 135(2):195, Feb 1969.

J 10893
Kilpatrick, J. J.
AS OTHERS SEE IT: FCC AND CIGARET ADS. AMA News 12(8):4, Mar 3, 1969.

J 10904
New York Medicine.
THE TROUBLE WITH SMOKING IS STARTING. New York Medicine 25(4):161, Apr 1969.

J 10911
Gaudet, F. J. and Hugli, W. C., Jr.
CONCOMITANT HABIT CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN SMOKING HABITS: A Pilot Study. Medical Times 97(4):195-205, Apr 1969.

J 10920
Goldstein, D. N.
SLOW PROGRESS REPORT. (Editorial) Wisconsin Medical Journal 68(2): 122-3, Feb 1969.

J 10929
Koch, A. W.
"SMOKING & HEALTH OF YOUTH". Bulletin of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society 54(7):15, 17, Mar 1969.

J 10948
Bjartveit, K., Christie, N., Holbaek-Hanssen, L., Mork, T., Nilsen, E., Vormeland, O., and Aas, B.
PAVIRKNING AV ROYKEATFERD. (EFFECT OF SMOKING.) Landsforeningen Mot Kreft, Oslo, Norway, Apr 1, 1967, 245 pp, Norwegian (Abs.)

The data presented here have been selected for the express purpose of warning individuals, especially the youth, against beginning the smoking habit and to furnish arguments for discontinuing or reducing the consumption of cigarettes. The data include the economic aspects of the smoking habit, the health consequences of smoking, motivation in beginning or continuing smoking, the results of withdrawal clinics by the various methods commonly employed, and the work of various organizations engaged in anti-smoking campaigns. Tables and graphs include the mortality due to lung cancer and myocardial infarct by sex, age group, and smoking habit. A review of the anti-smoking efforts in Norway and other countries is given in the appendix.

J 10955
Chester County Medicine.
IT CAN'T HAPPEN TO ME! (Editorial) Chester County Medicine 6(4):4-5, Apr 1969.

J 10974
Medical News.
AMERICAN SMOKING RATE STARTING TO DECLINE. Medical News (329):20, Jan 24, 1969.

J 10982
Medical Journal of Australia.
SMOKING AND HEALTH. Medical Journal of Australia 1(2):84, Jan 11, 1969.

J 10984
Medical News.
TEACHING CHILDREN TO SMOKE. Medical News (328):4, Jan 17, 1969.

J 10990
Rocky Mountain Medical Journal.
THE WASHINGTON SCENE. Rocky Mountain Medical Journal 66(3):68, Mar 1969.

J 10997
Langston, H. T.
WHY NOT THE WHOLE TRUTH? Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics 128(5):1065-6, May 1969.

J 11011
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING. 1968 SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1967 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE REVIEW. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1696, 1968, 117 pp.

J 11036
Mattace-Raso, G. and Ioli, A.
INDAGINE SULL'ABITUDINE DEL FUMO TRA GLI ALUNNI DELLE SCUOLE MEDIE CROTONESI. (INVESTIGATION OF THE SMOKING HABITS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL BOYS IN CROTONE.) Annali della Sanita Pubblica 29(4):1089-118, Jul-Aug 1968, Italian (Abs.)

A survey carried out among the secondary school boys of Crotone led the authors to ascertain that 50.90 percent of school people of both sexes have smoking habits and that the beginning age ranges between 14 and 15. Socioeconomic conditions as well as external and school surroundings have been recognized as factors capable of influencing the habits we are referring to. (Author Abstract).

J 11045
Vellar, O. D.
PALITELIGHETEN AV OPPLYSNINGER OM ROKEVANER. (RELIABILITY OF STATEMENTS ABOUT SMOKING HABITS.) Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening 87(20):1671-6, 1967, Norwegian (Abs.)

Pertinent graphs accompany a statistical evaluation of patients' response to a questionnaire on smoking habits. The questionnaire was devised with some "loaded questions" to ascertain the veracity of people answering such statistical surveys. It was found that while statements like "I smoke" and "I do not smoke" can generally be taken at face value, questions about the amount of tobacco used and the manner in which ingested will be answered in misleading ways in as many as 30 percent of the cases surveyed. Statistics discriminate by age, amount of cigarettes consumed, type (e.g., pipes, cigars) of tobacco, and other pertinent parameters.

J 11060
Tobacco.
DOCTOR DEFENDS TOBACCO AGAINST HEALTH CHARGE. Tobacco 168(18):9, 26, May 2, 1969.

J 11062
Swem, N.
MANNEQUINS DEMONSTRATE HAZARDS OF SMOKING. Indiana State Board of Health Bulletin :4-6, Feb 1969.

J 11086
Medical Officer.
CIGARETTE SMOKING. Medical Officer 121(4):43, Jan 24, 1969.

J 11096
AMA News.
CIGARET AD BAN, PACK WARNING URGED. AMA News 12(12):9, Mar 31, 1969.

J 11100
Journal of the Maine Medical Association.
FORMAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FORUM ON OFFICE MANAGEMENT OF SMOKING PROBLEMS. Journal of the Maine Medical Association 60(3):72, Mar 1969.

J 11103
Medical Bulletin of the Montgomery County Medical Society.
THE TROUBLE WITH SMOKING IS STARTING. Medical Bulletin of the Montgomery County Medical Society 25(4):72, Apr 1969.

J 11104
Journal of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.
THE TROUBLE WITH SMOKING IS STARTING. (Editorial) Journal of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama 38(9):795, Mar 1969.

J 11106
AMA News.
TONY CURTIS AIDS ACS CAMPAIGN. AMA News 12(12):2, Mar 31, 1969.

J 11107
Medical Bulletin of the Montgomery County Medical Society.
IS CIGARETTE SMOKING A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE? Medical Bulletin of the Montgomery County Medical Society 25(4):71-2, Apr 1969.

J 11111
Medical News.
CIGARETTES BAN ON EIRE TV. Medical News (334):6, Feb 28, 1969.

J 11117
North Carolina Medical Journal.
THE MONTH IN WASHINGTON. North Carolina Medical Journal 30(3):120-1, Mar 1969.

J 11118
Journal of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.
THE MONTH IN WASHINGTON. Journal of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama 38(9):864, 867, 869-72, Mar 1969.

J 11129
Pollock, M. B.
AN EVALUATION INSTRUMENT TO APPRAISE KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR REGARDING USE OF STIMULANTS AND DEPRESSANTS. Research Quarterly of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, And Recreation. 39(3):662-7, Oct 1968.

J 11131
Journal of the American Medical Association.
YEARS AGO: "BOY BANE" - OR THE CIGARETTE. Journal of the American Medical Association 208(5):769, May 5, 1969.

J 11138
Norman-Taylor, W.
TOBACCO AND HEALTH EDUCATION. Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene Journal 31(4-6):147-52, Jul-Dec 1968.

J 11159
Journal of the American Dental Association.
OPPOSITION TO CIGARETTE SMOKING INCREASES IN U.S. Journal of the American Dental Association 78(4):724-5, Apr 1969.

J 11218
Jornal do Medico.
EM 1967, OS HABITANTES DA ALEMANHA FEDERAL (ONDE EXISTEM 600 MIL ALCOOLICOS) GASTRAM EM ALCOOL E TABACO 218 MILHOES DE CONTOS! (IN 1967, THE INHABITANTS OF FEDERAL GERMANY (WHERE THERE ARE 600,000 ALCOHOLICS) SPENT 218 MILLION CONTOS ON ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO.) Jornal do Medico 67(1350):714, Dec 7, 1968, Portuguese (Abs.)

The inhabitants of the Federal Republic drank more and smoked less in 1967. Consumption of both types of products was set at 30.3 billion marks (218 million contos) of which alcoholic beverages accounted for 20 billion marks. Consumption of cigarettes dropped 3 percent and cigars, 8 percent, probably due to higher taxes on tobacco products. Consumption of cigarettes was 99 billion pieces. Consumption of alcoholic beverages increased among women and young people. There was also observed a greater tendency to drink at home rather than in bars and taverns, because of home television and laws against drunken driving.

J 11235
Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey.
THE PHYSICIAN AS AN ENCOURAGER OF CIGARETTE SMOKING. Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey 66(5):196, May 1969.

J 11237
Cook, P. J., Doll, R., and Fellingham, S. A.
A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER IN MAN. International Journal of Cancer 4(1):93-112, Jan 15, 1969.

J 11238
Dickson, S.
CLASS ATTITUDES TO SMOKING. Medical Officer 121(8):96-8, Feb 21, 1969.

J 11275
Jornal do Medico.
MILHOES DE FUMADORES INGLESES QUEREM DEIXAR DE FUMAR (MAS NAO POR CAUSA DO CANCRO...) (MILLIONS OF ENGLISH SMOKERS WANT TO STOP SMOKING (BUT NOT BECAUSE OF CANCER---).) Jornal do Medico 68(1359):403, Feb 8, 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

Half of Great Britian's 23 million smokers would like to give up the habit according to a survey by the Ministry of Health. The cost of the tobacco products, rather than the fear of lung cancer,

J 11275 (continued)
bronchitis, or throat irritation, is the principal reason for wanting to stop. Pipe, cigar, and cigarillo smokers can stop smoking more easily than smokers of cigarettes.

J 11277
Leowski, J. and Saplis-Krasowska, L.
CZESTOSC PALENIA PAPIEROSOW PRZEZ MLODZIEZ SZKOLNA WOJEWODZTWA WARSZAWSKIEGO. (INCIDENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE PROVINCE OF WARSAW.) Zdrowie Publiczne 80(2):89-98, Feb 1969, Polish (Abs.)

On the basis of inquiry investigations carried out in 1966 on 1992 school children in the schools of the Province of Warsaw the authors analyze the incidence of cigarette smoking among the school children of primary and secondary schools with regard to the age and sex of the children and selected environmental factors. It was found that 42.4 percent of the boys in the elementary schools smoke cigarettes (27 percent smoke occasionally and 15.2 percent smoke every day) 11.2 percent of the girls smoke also (10.0 percent occasionally and 1.2 percent every day). In secondary schools 64.4 percent of the boys (40.4 percent occasionally and 24.0 percent every day) and 34.4 percent of the girls (29.9 percent occasionally and 4.4 every day) smoke cigarettes. The percentage of smokers and the frequency of smoking increase in successive age groups. It was observed that smoking is more frequent in children whose parents smoke too. A correlation was also found between the frequency of alcohol drinking and the kind of alcohol drunk by the youths and the development of the smoking habit and the frequency of smoking. No correlation was observed between the age of the first contact with the cigarette and the frequency of smoking. (Author Abstract).

J 11292
Porter, F. T. H.
ASSESSING PUBLIC REACTION TO AN ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN. Ontario Medical Review 48(5):217-21, 224, May 1969.

J 11296
Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
NEW JERSEY ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association 9(4):186, Apr 1969.

J 11308
AMA News.
SCARING SMOKERS IS ASH TRAY'S GOAL. AMA News 12(14):11, Apr 14, 1969.

J 11310
Pennsylvania's Health.
CONTEMPORARY COMMENT. Pennsylvania's Health 30(1):9, Spring 1969.

J 11317
Diehl, H. S.
SMOKING AND HEALTH EDUCATION. Pennsylvania's Health 30(1):6, Spring 1969.

J 11319
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
SMOKER'S SELF-TESTING KIT. Part 1: The Tests. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1904, Part I, 1969, 5 pp.

J 11320
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.
SMOKER'S SELF-TESTING KIT. Part 2. Interpretation of the Test Scores. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., Public Health Service Publication No. 1904, Part 2, 1969, 6 pp.

J 11321
National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health.
WORLD CONFERENCE ON SMOKING AND HEALTH: A SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS. Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, 310 pp.

J 11323
Moore, G. E.
THE RELATIONSHIP OF CIGARETTE SMOKING TO VARIOUS TYPES OF CANCER. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 74-8.

J 11324
Hill, A. B.
SPEECH AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON SMOKING AND HEALTH. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health,

J 11324 (continued)
Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 92-6.

J 11325
Godber, G. E.
THE BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN EXPERIENCES. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 97-108.

J 11326
Evang, K.
STEPS TAKEN TO INFLUENCE SMOKING HABITS IN NORWAY. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 108-17.

J 11327
Stewart, W. H.
INFLUENCING SMOKING BEHAVIOR. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 118-25.

J 11328
Horn, D.
THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE GROWTH OF THE SMOKING HABIT. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 126-33.

J 11329
Gordon, I.
THE PROBLEMS AND TECHNIQUES OF TEACHING CHILDREN NOT TO SMOKE. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 144-61.

J 11330
Hock, L. E.
THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN TEACHING ANTI-SMOKING BEHAVIOR THROUGH FORMAL SCHOOL EDUCATION. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 161-69.

J 11331
Robbins, W. T.
CURRENT SMOKING AND HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND POSSIBILITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 171-87.

J 11332
Jacobsen, O. S.
A NORWEGIAN EXPERIENCE. Speech delivered at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, Sponsored by the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, New York, N.Y., Sep 11-13, 1967, pp. 240-2.

J 11335
Journal of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.
CIGARET ADS ON TELEVISION ARE ENCOURAGING SMOKING. (Editorial comment) Journal of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama 38(10):882, 885, Apr 1969.

J 11336
Fredrickson, D. T.
QUESTIONS PEOPLE ASK ABOUT SMOKING. National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association Bulletin 55(4):10-1, Apr 1969.

J 11342
Gelband, S.
F.C.C. -- OUR NEW ALLY. (Editorial) Bulletin of the Suffolk Academy of Medicine 47(4):18, Apr 1969.

J 11343
Waring, G.
REPORT FROM OTTAWA. Canadian Medical Association Journal 100(12):587, Mar 22, 29, 1969.

J 11344
Canadian Family Physician.
CIGARETTE SMOKING ON DOWNWARD TREND. Canadian Family Physician 15(3):63, Mar 1969.

J 11380
Gray, N.
SMOKING AND HEALTH. Medical Journal of Australia 1(8):427, Feb 22, 1969.

J 11384
Donald, M. N.
CONCOMITANTS OF SMOKING AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. Medical Services Journal, Canada 23(11):1416-35, Dec 1967.

J 11410
National Center for Health Statistics.
CURRENT ESTIMATES. From the Health Interview Survey, United States-1967. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Washington, D.C., Vital and Health Statistics Report, Public Health Service Publication No. 1000, Series 10(52):1-73, May 1969.

J 11418
Lyon, J. L.
TOTAL SATISFACTION WITH SMOKING COUPONS. New England Journal of Medicine 280(23): 1304-5, Jun 5, 1969.

J 11419
Foley, W. J., McGinn, M. E., Amoe, H. E., Jr., Coon, W. W. and Culver, D. H.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS. New England Journal of Medicine 280(23): 1284-5, Jun 5, 1969.

J 11421
Bell, J. A. E. and Laing, D. H.
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY RATES OF CIGARETTE, PIPE AND CIGAR SMOKERS. Canadian Medical Association Journal 100(17):806-10, May 3, 1969.

J 11435
Medico-Legal Journal.
CONTROL OF DRUGS AND DEPENDENCE. Medico-Legal Journal 37(Part 1):7-22, 1969.

J 11444
Diehl, H. S.
OPPORTUNITY UNLIMITED. (Address) Minnesota Medicine 52(4):699-701, Apr 1969.

J 11448
Mallows, H. R.
SMOKING HABITS ON THE FAR EAST STATION IN 1967. Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service 55(1):76-83, Spring 1969.

J 11487
Lathrop, J. C.
IN THE EDITOR'S MAILBOX. (Letter) Rhode Island Medical Journal 52(4): 192, Apr 1969.

J 11487
Sadler, M.
IN THE EDITOR'S MAILBOX. (Reply) Rhode Island Medical Journal 52(4): 192, 194, Apr 1969.

J 11504
Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey.
SMOKING TRUTHS FOR TEENAGERS. Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey 66(5):206, May 1969.

J 11520
Medical Officer.
YOUNG SMOKERS IN GLASGOW. Medical Officer 121(12):150, Mar 21, 1969.

J 11521
Boyle, C. M.
SOME FACTORS RELEVANT TO FORMULATING ANTI-SMOKING PROPAGANDA FOR TEENAGERS. Medical Officer 121(12):156-8, Mar 21, 1969.

J 11522
Medical Officer.
ANTI-CIGARETTE PROPAGANDA: USA LESSONS. Medical Officer 121(12): 150, Mar 21, 1969.

J 11551
Hudson, R. P.
SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES. (Guest Editorial) Greater Kansas City Medical Bulletin 64(10):196, May 15, 1969.

J 11557
California's Health.
SAN DIEGO EMPLOYERS FIDGETING: THEIR SMOKERS GET SICK OFTENER. California's Health :9, May 1969.

J 11562
South African Medical Journal.
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO. (Editorial) South African Medical Journal 43(19): 549-50, May 10, 1969.

J 11565
California's Health.
SHOW THEM HOW THEIR HEALTH NEEDS ARE BETTER MET BY NOT SMOKING. California's Health :12, Apr 1969.

J 11568
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health.
THE FACTS ABOUT SMOKING AND HEALTH. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Arlington, Va. National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Public Health Service Publication No. 1717, Oct 1968, 7 pp.

J 11577
Ioli, A., Farina, W., and Sindoni, L.
L'ABITUDINE AL FUMO TRA GLI STUDENTI DELLE SCUOLE MEDIE MESSINESI. (SMOKING HABITS AMONG STUDENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MESSINA.) Annali della Sanita Pubblica 29(5):1371-86, Sep-Oct 1968, Italian (Abs.)

In a survey carried out among the students of secondary schools in Messina, the authors have ascertained that 47.74 percent of them are regular smokers. Data obtained in this survey were discussed, taking particularly into account those environmental factors, within both the family and the school, that may influence young people to contract the habit of smoking. (Author Abstract)

J 11579
Youth Advisory Council Smoking & Health Committee and Michigan Youth Commission.
PRE-TEEN SMOKING SURVEY. (Preliminary Report) Michigan Youth Commission, Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr 28, 1969, 23 pp.

J 11599
British Medical Journal.
TOBACCO-SMOKING. British Medical Journal 2(5650):177, Apr 19, 1969.

J 11609
Hoffstaedt, E. G. W.
ANTI-SMOKING. (Letter) Medical News (341):10, Apr 18, 1969.

J 11621
Royal Society of Health Journal.
U.S.A. CIGARETTE SALES DROP. Royal Society of Health Journal 89(2): 107, Mar-Apr 1969.

J 11622
Evans, S. M., Wilkes, E., and Dalrymple-Smith, D.
PRESYMPTOMATIC DIAGNOSIS. Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners 17(8):237-46, Apr 1969.

J 11636
GP
TOBACCO AND THE PHS. (Editorial). GP 39(6):75, Jun 1969.

J 11637
U.S. Medicine
HORN TELLS PHYSICIANS TO DISCOURAGE SMOKING. U.S. Medicine 6(10):21, May 15, 1969.

J 11641
Medical Journal of Australia.
HEALTH AND RELATED PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING. Medical Journal of Australia 1(14):29, Apr 5, 1969.

J 11643
Medical News.
'ANTI-SMOKING WARNINGS DO NOT AFFECT CHILDREN' Medical News (344):9, May 9, 1969.

J 11644
Bucks County Medicine.
REPORTS ON YOUTHS SHOW: SMOKE GETS IN THEIR EYES BUT LESS FREQUENTLY TODAY. Bucks County Medicine 60(6):4, Jun 1969.

J 11647
Journal of the American Dental Association.
ADA CALLS SMOKING SERIOUS HEALTH MENACE... Journal of the American Dental Association 7(6):n.p., Jun 1969.

J 11649
AMA News.
CIGARET ADS HALTED. AMA News 12(20): 12, May 26, 1969.

J 11650
AMA News.
CMA PRAISES CIGARET AD BAN. AMA News 12(21):12, Jun 2, 1969.

J 11655
Journal of the American Medical Association.
OFFICE VISIT LEADS SMOKERS TO QUIT. Journal of the American Medical Association 209(3):355, Jul 21, 1969.

J 11664
Schwartz, J. L.
A CRITICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF SMOKING CONTROL METHODS. Public Health Reports 84(6):483-506, Jun 1969.

J 11670
AMA News.
AIR FORCE BANS SMOKING BY PATIENTS. AMA News 12(24):3, Jun 23, 1969.

J 11680
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SMOKING AND HEALTH. 1969 CUMULATION. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Public Health Service Publication No. 1124, Public Health Service Bibliography Series No. 45, May 1969, 321 pp.

J 11681
Grimaldi, K. E. and Lichtenstein, E.
HOT, SMOKY AIR AS AN AVERSIVE STIMULUS IN THE TREATMENT OF SMOKING. University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., n. d., 16 pp.

J 11687
U.S. Federal Trade Commission.
PROPOSED RULEMAKING PROCEEDING FOR REQUIRING HEALTH WARNING IN CIGARETTE ADVERTISING. U.S. Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., Jul 1, 1969, 168 pp.

J 11688
U.S. Federal Trade Commission.
PROPOSED RULEMAKING PROCEEDING FOR REQUIRING HEALTH WARNING IN CIGARETTE ADVERTISING. U.S. Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., Jul 2, 1969, pp. 169-355.

J 11690
Diehl, H. S.
TOBACCO AND YOUR HEALTH: THE SMOKING CONTROVERSY. New York, N. Y., McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1969, 271 pp.

J 11692
Social Research, Incorporated.
CIGARETTES THEIR ROLE AND FUNCTION. For the Chicago Tribune, Social Research, Incorporated, Apr 30, 1952, 33 pp.

J 11734
Terris, M.
UNA POLITICA SOCIAL DE SALUD. (A SOCIAL POLITIC OF HEALTH.) Antioquia Medica 18(3):161-73, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The development of a social policy of health is discussed in terms of some of the contemporary health risks encountered in today's society, such as smoking, alcohol, heart disease, as well as in terms of various aspects of health care, including Medicare, high medical costs, and preventive medicine. In regards to smoking, public health workers have acted on the basis of the theoretical formulation that new problems of public health could be resolved in terms of changing individual behavior. The reason for the failure of this approach is that individual behavior with respect to health, is conditioned by past history and by the total economic, social and political structure of society. It is essential to formulate and implement a social policy that fully recognizes the gravity of the health risks of smoking. A few elements of such a policy that deserve consideration are: (1) the prohibition of cigarette advertising; (2) the provision of subsidies and other aid to tobacco farmers to help them change their crops to others and to tobacco companies to assist them in changing their operations to the production of non-lethal articles; and (3) a strong increase in the taxes on cigarettes.

J 11737
Sawicki, F.
PRZEWLEKLE NIESWOISTE CHOROBY UKLADU ODDECHOWEGO WSROD MIESZKANCOW KRAKOWA. V. Ocena Wiarygodnosci Wywiadow. (CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE CITY OF CRACOW. V. The Reliability of Interviews.) Przelad Epidemiologiczny 23(1):109-20, 1969, Polish (Abs.)

In a pilot study, twofold interviews were obtained from 48 persons with the aim of assessing consistency between the replies obtained at different times. Completely consistent answers were obtained from 33 percent of the persons examined and from all the persons concerning age, occupation and smoking habits. Inconsistent replies were received on two occasions to questions concerning cough expectoration, breathlessness and past illnesses. An influence of age, sex or occupation on agreement between replies in both examinations, was not found. The discrepancy of the data concerning onset of symptoms indicate

J 11737 (continued)
that the respondent did not attach importance to symptoms such as cough, phlegm production and breathlessness. An influence of individual discrepancies on mean frequencies of symptoms in the whole group was not demonstrated. (Author Abstract)

J 11753
Sirtori, C.
IL FUMO. (SMOKING.) Gazzetta Sanitaria 39(7-8):364-5, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Some general comments are made on recent scientific advances in the area of lung cancer, and bronchitis. It is reported that science has accomplished much in smoking and health, even though it has not yet effected a satisfactory solution: cigarette consumption in the United States has not risen in the last 4 years. The increase of lung cancer in England was less rapid in 1967 than in the preceding year. Some of the cancerogenic substances in smoke that have been identified are benzopyrene, chrysene, nitrosamine, and polonium. The importance of early lung cancer diagnosis is emphasized. Diagnostic methods such as thoracic schermography have saved many lives. With regard to treatment, antimitotics have proven helpful. A single 50 mg/kg dose of Endoxan is sometimes recommended, and a suggestion is made that Kaplan's technique be used for lymphoma. Dextran has also been demonstrated to be effective. A hereditary basis for lung cancer exists: lung cancer occurs four times more frequently in a person with a family history of cancer and, if this individual smokes, the likelihood of developing the disease rises to 14 times more frequently. It is advised that those who insist on smoking should smoke only the first half of the cigarette.

J 11755
Minerva Medica.
VISIONE PANORAMICA SUI VARI ASPETTI DELLA LOTTA CONTRO I TUMORI, NEL XX ANNUALE DELLA O.M.S. (PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER IN THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL OF THE W.H.O.) Minerva Medica 59(79):4230-2, Oct 3, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

Purposes and problems of the World Health Organization were outlined. These included control of air pollution and persuasive antismoking education in juveniles. Several works on cancer prophylaxis were listed.

J 11761
Beffinger, J.
ESPANA Y EL PROBLEMA DEL FUMAR Y LA SALUD. (SPAIN AND THE PROBLEM OF SMOKING AND HEALTH.) Investigaciones del humo delo tabaco (Tobacco smoking research), Canarias, Espana, 1965, 3 pp, Spanish (Abs.)

Recent investigations concerning the problem of smoking and health conducted over the past ten years in Kenya, East Africa, have shown that the rate of lung cancer in Poland, Russia, South Africa and Spain is much lower than in the United States and England. This difference is attributed to the use of enzymatic fermentation in the processing of the tobacco leaves during which the carbon compounds with carcinogenic activity are decomposed and eliminated, producing up to a 16 percent weight loss in the leaf by the end of the process. Cigarettes processed in this manner produce an alkaline smoke. In the United States and in other countries with high lung cancer rates, cigarette tobacco is pasteurized by a process called redrying. This procedure consists of the application of high temperatures above the level of pasteurization (62 degrees C) which destroys the enzymes that cause fermentation and thus eliminates any enzymatic fermentation in the tobacco leaves. Because of this, the leaves lose only 2 percent of their weight and produce an acidic smoke. There remain intact those carbon compounds which are known carcinogenic agents.

J 11764
Schar, M.
GESUNDHEITSERZIEHUNG ALS PRAVENTION. Wie Wirkt Belehrung uber Risikofaktoren? (HEALTH EDUCATION AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE. What is the Effect of Instruction about Risk Factors?) Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 111(25):1402-5, Jun 20, 1969, German (Abs.)

Health education has achieved increased importance in preventive medicine since at the present time the chronic diseases which determine the pathological processes are to a large extent due to the living habits and recreation habits and not due to physical environmental factors. By the example of ischemic cardiac diseases, which since the end of the war have shown the highest absolute increase, the author shows the effect

J 11764 (continued)
of health education. Of the 4 criteria which are considered risk factors for ischemic cardiac diseases (hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, smoking and overweight), it was possible to affect overweight and hypertension by education and requests for medical treatment amongst the employees of a machinery factory in northeastern Switzerland. As far as a change of the smoking habits is concerned it was not possible to achieve significant success with educational measures. For this purpose massive propaganda programmes must be started. (Author Abstract)

J 11802
Backhouse, C. I. and James, I. P.
THE RELATIONSHIP AND PREVALENCE OF SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG TAKING IN (DELINQUENT) ADOLESCENT BOYS. British Journal of Addiction 64(1):75-9, May 1969.

J 11806
Medical Officer.
BEHAVIOUR AND ANTI-SMOKING STRATEGY. Medical Officer 121(21):291-3, May 23, 1969.

J 11841
Annali della Sanita Pubblica.
SDOPPIAMENTO DELLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELL'IGIENE PUBBLICA E DEGLI OSPEDALI. (SEPARATION OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND OF HOSPITALS.) Annali della Sanita Pubblica 29(3): 613-83, May-Jun 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The organization and responsibilities of the two sections were listed. The public hygiene section was divided into 7 divisions and the hospitals section into 13 divisions. The report then continued with broad sectors of interest including present or prospective action concerning smoking and health such as: Recent documentation on the effects of smoking and methods for breaking the smoking habit; legislation concerning the labeling of cigarettes and the prohibition of smoking in public places; antismoking education in schools and the cooperation of TV actors and public figures to set an example by not smoking in public; establishment of antismoking clinics and the distribution of antismoking material; and the development of tobacco with less tar and nicotine and the development of truly effective filters. Two other sections of the report dealt with control of air pollution and nuclear radiation.

J 11846
Lange, H.-J.
STATISTISCHE ANSATZE ZUR ERFOLGSBEURTEILUNG VON KUREN IM RAHMEN DER SOZIALVERSICHERUNG. (STATISTICAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL SECURITY.) Medizinische Klinik 63(49):1977-9, Dec 6, 1968, German (Abs.)

Treatments are carried out not only for the improvement or healing of chronic diseases or as rehabilitation measures, but also for prevention of disease in healthy individuals or to reduce the risks of disease in individuals with so-called risk factors. The difficulties in the evaluation of the success of treatment, especially in the selection of valid comparison groups and the application of reliable success criteria were indicated. The necessity for an analysis of the health factors was discussed. The program must extend for many years and requires long and careful planning. The first step is a brief preliminary investigation of the nature of the model in which the procedures must be tested.

J 11886
Little, C. C.
REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR: 1966-67. New York, N. Y., The Council for Tobacco Research--U.S.A., 1968, 80 pp.

J 11895
Medical Journal of Australia.
CIGARETTE SMOKING. Medical Journal of Australia 1(22, Suppl.):98, May 31, 1969.

J 11935
Vercellotti, E. and Vanini, G. C.
INCHIESTA SULL'ABITUDINE AL FUMO TRA I DIPENDENTI DI UNA INDUSTRIA DI TORINO. (ON THE SMOKING HABITS OF THE WORKERS IN A TURIN FACTORY.) Igiene Moderna 61(9-10):724-66, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors report the results of a research on smoking, which has been carried out among the workers of a Turinese industrial concern. In the Medical Services of this Company are kept the cards reporting periodical check-ups: the

J 11935 (continued)
data concerning 1938 male workers have been elaborated and analyzed. This propitious circumstance enabled the authors to carry out a research on a homogeneous sample of SS most of whom are periodically checked up, from the sanitary point of view, for an unbroken period of ten years. The results which have been obtained seem to be, therefore, particularly representative, being bound to a rather exceptional condition. As far as the habit of smoking is concerned, it resulted that of the 1938 workers: 33.17 percent do not smoke; 8.25 percent smoke 1-5 cigarettes daily; 16.15 percent smoke 6-10 cigarettes daily; 35.21 percent smoke 11-20 cigarettes daily; 5.67 percent smoke more than 21 cigarettes. Concerning the region from which the workers come, no difference was found. The research confirmed the fact which was already revealed by most inquiries that young men under 20 smoke less than the older, above all between 41-50. The values of highest arterial pressure between 141 and 200 resulted in higher percentage in the smoker group, in proportional ratio with the number of cigarettes one smokes. On the contrary, among nonsmokers a shift was found towards the highest values of minimum arterial pressure. Absenteeism was higher in the heavy smokers group. As far as the behavior of body weight is concerned, all data confirm a higher trend to weight increase in nonsmokers. (Author Abstract)

J 11993
Crowdy, J. P. and Gould, A. H.
BRITISH SOLDIERS' SMOKING HABITS.
A Five Year Follow-up Study. *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* 115(3): 107-15, 1969.

J 11994
Burgess, A. M., Jr. and Tierney, J. T.
RHODE ISLAND PHYSICIANS' SMOKING HABIT REVISITED 1963-1968. *Rhode Island Medical Journal* 52(8):437-40, Aug 1969.

J 12004
Haro, M. S. (Project Coordinator)
AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH ASSOCIATION. FINAL REPORT-- PHASE II SMOKING AND HEALTH PROJECT. Supported by Contract No. PH 108-66-132, Feb 28, 1969, 93 pp.

J 12118
Rhode Island Medical Journal.
TEEN-AGERS OF NATION SMOKING LESS. *Rhode Island Medical Journal* 52(7): 403-4, Jul 1969.

J 12126
Vercellotti, E. and Fasulo, V.
ULTERIORI OSSERVAZIONI SULL'ABITUDINE AL FUMO ED ALL'ALCOOL TRA I DIPENDENTI DI UN'INDUSTRIA METALMECCANICA.
(FUTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE SMOKING AND ALCOHOL HABITS AMONG WORKERS OF A TURINESE METAL-INDUSTRY CONCERN.)
Igiene Moderna 61(11-12):1046-75, 1968
Italian (Abs.)

The authors, following the researches on the habits of smoking and alcohol, which they carried out among the workers of a Turinese industrial concern, report the findings of a further research on the summed-up effects of tabagism and alcoholism on the same subject. The most numerous group (735 cases) was the one formed by workers drinking up to 1 liter of wine daily and smoking more than 10 cigarettes daily. Nonsmoking and abstemious subjects enjoy higher probabilities of having normal blood pressure. The subjects who do not smoke and drink moderately (up to 1 liter of wine daily) enjoy better health. The index is given by low absenteeism. Abstemious subjects smoking up to 10 cigarettes daily are likely to maintain their weight unchanged. (Author Abstract)

J 12127
Vercellotti, E. and Fasulo, V.
INCHIESTA SULL'ABITUDINE AL FUMO TRA I DIPENDENTI DI UN'INDUSTRIA DI TORINO.
Nota II--Osservazioni Sugli ex fumatori.
(RESEARCH ON THE SMOKING HABIT AMONG WORKERS OF AN INDUSTRY IN TURIN.
II. Observations on ex-smokers.) *Igiene Moderna* 61(11-12):1040-5, 1968, Italian (Abs.)

The authors, to complete a preceding research on the habit of smoking, which they carried out among the workers of an industry in Turin, have developed a more complete study on a group of former smokers. They found that 5.36 percent of the workers (104 of 1938) belonged to such a group. Almost everyone benefited from having given up smoking: everyone claimed to have gained weight. Only 5 subjects suffered from some disorders as a consequence of giving up smoking. (Author Abstract)

J 12141
University of Arizona, Center for Research on Smoking and Health.
PSYCHO-SOCIAL CORRELATES OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES. A Final Report Prepared for the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health by the Center

J 12141 (continued)
for Research on Smoking and Health, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Jul 31, 1969, 522 pp.

J 12151
Brunswick, A. F.
HEALTH NEEDS OF ADOLESCENTS: HOW THE ADOLESCENT SEES THEM. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(9):1730-45, Sep 1969.

J 12159
Washington's Health.
SMOKING...AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT. Washington's Health 12(1):7-8, Summer 1969.

J 12176
Fletcher, C. and Doll, R.
A SURVEY OF DOCTORS' ATTITUDES TO SMOKING. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine 23(3):145-53, Aug 1969.

J 12197
Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift.
TOBAKEN I KULTURHISTORISK BELYSNING. (TOBACCO FROM A CULTURAL-HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT.) Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift 73(5):171-2, Mar 10, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

Books which have been published since 1559 have both extolled and condemned tobacco. Both kinds of books had an effect upon the population whose curiosity became aroused with the result that Swedes in 1967 consumed almost 9 billion cigarettes, 331 million cigars of all sizes, 1750 metric tons of pipe tobacco, 2390 metric tons of snuff, and 16 metric tons of chewing tobacco. From Sir Walter Raleigh's time, customs have changed and even a religious furor about tobacco smoking was reported.

J 12215
Jovanovic, A. and Tobiasch, V.
DIE RAUCHGEWOHNHEITEN DES DEUTSCHEN ANGESTELLTEN. (THE SMOKING HABITS OF GERMAN EMPLOYEES.) Medizinische Monatsschrift; Zeitschrift fur Allgemeine Medizin und Therapie 23(7):304-9, Jul 1969, German (Abs.)

The pharmacological effects of smoking were reviewed. The smoking habits of patients with various disorders at a Neutrauchburg/Allgau hospital, as well as the reasons of the exsmokers for discontinuance of the smoking habit, were then

J 12215 (continued)
reported. Oscillograms of the peripheral arteries of 100 smoker patients, 76 men and 24 women of different ages and with different smoking habits paying particular attention to the pulse frequency and the so-called pulse volume, were recorded before, during and after smoking one cigarette. The older patients exhibited manifestations chiefly of arteriosclerosis (after myocardial infarct, apoplexy, claudicatio intermittens), and metabolic disturbances (diabetes, obesity) while the younger patients suffered mainly from vegetative dystonia. The observations indicated that smoking had a harmful effect on circulatory disturbances. The necessity for countering the pro-smoking propaganda of the tobacco industry was also briefly discussed.

J 12217
Werner, T., Woeber, Kh. and Simm, H. O.
RAUCHERENTWOHNUNG EINE WICHTIGE UND VORDRINGLICHE AUFGABE DES ARZTES. (SMOKING DEHABITUATION. AN IMPORTANT AND URGENT PROBLEM OF THE DOCTOR.) Medizinische Klinik 64(30):1343-51, Jul 25, 1969, German (Abs.)

Smoking dehabituation by doctors should be earnestly pursued in the Federal Republic. In the event the doctors are themselves smokers, their advisory powers are diminished. The hypothesis for tobacco abstinence depends on a serious determination no longer to smoke, which cannot be substituted by the most costly of drugs. This explains the modest results of an exclusively-drug therapy. More promising are psychotherapeutic methods. The five-day plan, which was reported here on the basis of 1253 observations in seven large German towns, tried to deal with the smoking habit on the broadest possible basis, such as counseling, group therapy, consideration of individual smoking habits, eating fruit, breathing exercises and hydrotherapy, effect a change and prevent withdrawal symptoms. Immediate results (complete nicotine abstinence) was 80 to 90 percent effective. Of 230 interrogated individuals one to 2 years later, 50 to 60 percent were still non-smokers.

J 12230
British Medical Journal.
SMOKING. British Medical Journal 3 (5662, Suppl.):36, Jul 12, 1969.

J 12250
Medical Journal of Australia.
SMOKING AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN. Medical Journal of Australia 2(3):123-4, Jul 19, 1969.

J 12284
Lancet
WHY DO SCHOOLBOYS SMOKE? Lancet 2(7623):751, Oct 4, 1969.

J 12336
Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps.
TOBACCO AND THE SOLDIER. Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps 115(3):104-5, 1969.

J 12351
Jornal do Medico.
O FUMO DOS CIGARROS COMO FACTOR IMPORTANTE DA POLUICAO ATMOSFERICA. (CIGARETTE SMOKE AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN AIR POLLUTION.) Jornal do Medico 69(1382):637, Jul 19, 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

The journal has commented on two reports of the Royal College of Physicians which stated that excessive cigarette smoking increased the risks of lung cancer, bronchitis and coronary thrombosis. It was concluded that cigarette smoking was one of the more important factors of air pollution. Even nonsmokers, particulaly those especially sensitive to tobacco smoke, ran the risk of lung damage if breathing air where smoking was permitted. The British Government was reluctant to take concete steps against the sale of cigarettes or the protection of nonsmokers in public places because of the currently high revenues from tobacco products and because of the political risks in offending operators of theatres, restaurants and buses. Efforts to reduce the harmfulness of cigarettes by lowering the tar and nicotine content, as in the United States, were judged too feeble to cope with the lung cancer problem.

J 12352
Jornal do Medico.
UMA CIDADE INTEIRA VAI DEIXAR DE FUMAR! (AN ENTIRE CITY WILL STOP SMOKING!) Jornal do Medico 69(1382):637, Jul 19, 1969, Portuguese (Abs.)

Greenfield, a small town in central Iowa, population 2,000 inhabitants, planned to stop smoking en mass, starting August 1, 1969. On that day, a giant bonfire was scheduled to destroy all cigars and cigarettes in town. The idea originated when the town was selected as the locale of the filming of a picture called, "Cold Turkey", the story of a millionaire who offered twenty-five million dollars to a small town if the inhabitants were to stop the smoking habit. The mayor of the town admitted that some of the inhabitants might prove too weak to maintain their vows.

J 12364
Koller, S., Schmidt, F., and Krekel, L.
ARZTLICHER ARBEITSKREIS "RAUCHEN UND GESUNDHEIT". (MEDICAL "SMOKING AND HEALTH" WORK GROUP.) Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift 111(32): 1631, Aug 8, 1969, German (Abs.)

This is an appeal to physicians interested in the formation of an organization concerned with the harmful effects of smoking.

J 12369
Pennsylvania Committee on Smoking and the Health of Youth and Leedman, C. L. (Chairman).
SMOKING AND HEALTH: THE PENNSYLVANIA STORY. Progress Report. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburgh, Pa., Apr 1969, 24 pp.

J 12370
Weiss, W.
UNDERMINING THE SUBSIDY FOR PREMATURE DEATH. Archives of Environmental Health 19(2):230-1, Aug 1969.

J 12373
Dies, R., Honeyman, M., Reznikoff, M., and White, C.
PERSONALITY AND SMOKING PATTERNS IN A TWIN POPULATION. Journal of Projective Techniques & Personality Assessment 33(5):457-63, Oct 1969.

J 12422
Wohlford, P. and Giammona, S. T.
PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL VARIABLES RELATED TO THE INITIATION OF SMOKING CIGARETTES. Journal of School Health 39(8):544-52, Oct 1969.

J 12423
Haro, M. S. and Dilley, J. W.
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH ASSOCIATION SMOKING AND HEALTH PROJECT. A National Survey of Attitudes, Beliefs and Behavior Regarding Smoking and Health on the Part of Undergraduate College Students. Journal of School Health 39(8): 556-61, Oct 1969.

J 12425
Medical Journal of Australia.
SMOKING AND HEALTH: SOME CURIOUS COMMENTS. Medical Journal of Australia 2(14):665-6, Oct 4, 1969.

J 12429
Wakeham, H. R. R.
FLOW THROUGH POROUS MEDIA SYMPOSIUM. Luncheon Address. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry 61(9):10-3, Sep 1969.

J 12442
Lakartidningen.
LAKARNA OCH ROKNINGEN. (SMOKING AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION) Lakartidningen 66(2):116-7, Jan 8, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

This consists of editorial comment which noted that cigarette consumption was increasing despite growing evidence of the harmfulness of cigarette smoking. Swedish physicians were urged to help their patients stop smoking or greatly reduce their consumption of cigarettes. Efforts of the foreign press, particularly American medical journals, were noted. Articles in Annals of Internal Medicine have urged physicians to engage more fully in antismoking campaigns by dissemination of imformation regarding the perils of smoking and actively assisting their patients in discontinuing the smoking habit. The fall issue of Diseases of the Chest was devoted largely to the connection between smoking and illness and to the role of physicians in this regard. A recommendation of a symposium reported therein, urged that each patient be interrogated regarding his smoking habits, that he be informed of the risks in continuing the habit, and that he be advised to stop smoking.

J 12444
Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.
CANADIAN CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION DROPPING. Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada, Jul 15, 1969, pp. 1-3.

J 12476
Terry, L. L.
CIGARETTE PERIL HIT. Terry Highlights Nurses' Workshop. AE News 16-17(3-1): 7-8, Fall-Winter 1968-1969.

J 12481
AE News.
TV LEARNING TO LIVE WITHOUT CIGARETTES. AE News 16-17(3-1):10-1, Fall-Winter 1968-1969.

J 12493
Aring, C. D.
ON SMOKING AND THE USES OF ADVERSITY. Military Medicine 134(12):1455, Nov 1969.

J 12498
Horn, D.
MAN, CIGARETTES, AND THE ABUSE OF GRATIFICATION. International Journal of the Addictions 4(3):471-9, Sep 1969.

J 12516
Goldenberg, I. S. and Stoll, B.
TEEN-AGE SMOKING IN NEW HAVEN I. RESULTS OF AN IN-DEPTH SURVEY. Connecticut Medicine 33(10):629-34, Oct 1969.

J 12517
Connecticut Medicine.
SMOKING HABIT AMONG TEEN-AGERS. Connecticut Medicine 33(10):605, Oct 1969.

J 12518
Mandel, P. R.
SMOKING AND HEALTH: THE PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY. Nassau Medical News 41(9):3, 12, Oct 1969.

J 12537
American Cancer Society.
("THE TEENAGER LOOKS AT CIGARETTE SMOKING"). American Cancer Society News Service, New York, N. Y., Nov 6, 1969, 11 pp.

J 12538
Newman, I. M.
THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING IN A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, 1969, 153 pp.

J 12547
Geriatrics.
SMOKING HABITS OF THE U.S. POPULATION. Geriatrics 24(11):60, Nov 1969.

J 12560
McKennell, A. C.
IMPLICATION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION OF SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON SMOKING. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(11):1998-2004, Nov 1969.

J 12584
Thomas, G. M. and Anthony, H. M.
SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY AND BLADDER CANCER. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:276, 1968.

J 12587
University of Natal, Department of Pathology.
SURVEY OF CANCER INCIDENCE AMONG NATAL AFRICANS AND INDIANS. British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research, Annual Report 46:386, 1968.

J 12592
British Medical Journal.
SMOKING AT SCHOOL. British Medical Journal 4(5674):6, Oct 4, 1969.

J 12611
Levitt, E. E. and Edwards, J. A.
A MULTIVARIATE STUDY OF CORRELATIVE FACTORS IN YOUTHFUL CIGARETTE SMOKING. To be published in Developmental Psychology, n.d., 10 pp.

J 12612
National Health and Medical Research Council.
REPORT OF A SURVEY INTO THE SMOKING HABITS AND ATTITUDES OF AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL-CHILDREN. By the ad hoc Smoking Survey Sub-Committee. Extract from the Report of the 68th Session of the National Health and Medical Research Council, Brisbane, Australia, May 15-16, 1969, 33 pp.

J 12622
Krijgsman-de Bouve, W.
CARCINOGENEN IN TABAKSROOK. (CARCINOGENS IN TOBACCO SMOKE.) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde 112(22):1046, Jun 1, 1968, Dutch (Abs.)

The author refers to a book by the English author, Eysenck, "Smoke, Health and Personality", which stressed the importance of the manner in which tobacco leaf was processed. Until 1905, it was stated, all curing of tobacco was carried out by the natural fermentation method, but in that year, a new drying technique was introduced in the United States and the new method was then adopted by all countries with the exception of the Union of South Africa, Poland and Russia. Twenty-five years later, the rise in lung cancer cases was quite striking. The incidence in lung cancer however should be lower in the Union of South Africa, Poland and Russia, thanks to the method of curing tobacco. The author of this letter invites comment by asking, "Is this fact or fiction?"

J 12622 (continued)

J 12623
Rosellini, A. D. (Governor).
CONFERENCE ON SMOKING AND YOUTH. Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, 39 pp.

J 12624
Garceau, R.
SMOKING AND THE TEENAGER. Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 9-11.

J 12625
Rice, K. B.
FACE TO FACE WITH THE SMOKING PROBLEM. Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 12-3.

J 12626
Royea, D.
COMMON SENSE TO TEENAGE SMOKING PROBLEMS. Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 14-5.

J 12627
Stenersen, S.
FREEDOM TO SMOKE. Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 16-7.

J 12628
Hundley, J. M.
TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE-YOUR DECISION. Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 19, 28-33.

J 12629
Carlile, T.
WHAT'S HAPPENING AND WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE! Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 27, 20-4.

J 12630
Bruno, L.
SMOKE SIGNALS. Governor's Conference on Smoking and Youth, Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, Jun 15, 1964, pp. 35-7.

J 12631
De Witt Fox, J.
WHY NOT SMOKE? Washington, D. C., Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1968, 128 pp.

J 12644
De Lucas, A. C.
MITOS, REMEDIOS Y REFRANES DEL TABACO, RELACIONADOS CON LA MEDICINA POPULAR. (MYTHS, REMEDIES AND SAYINGS ON TOBACCO CONNECTED WITH POPULAR MEDICINE.) Medicamenta 26(455):161-5, Sep 15, 1968, Spanish (Abs.)

The use of tobacco in the rites, ceremonies and customs of the New World Indians is described. Tobacco was smoked, chewed and inhaled as powder or was used in the form of hot compresses, enemas and concoctions to alleviate pain, hunger, thirst, intestinal disorders, worms, and a host of other afflictions. From a psychological viewpoint, tobacco was employed to stimulate the depressed, to calm the excited and worried, and to loosen the spirit and facilitate conviviality. Adages and sayings which have perpetuated myths of tobacco concerning the virility and social well-being of those who use it are discussed.

J 12705
Hochbaum, G. M.
HOW CAN WE TEACH ADOLESCENTS ABOUT SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG ABUSE? In: Resource Book for Drug Abuse Education. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, Chevy Chase, Md., Public Health Service Publication No. 1964, Oct 1969, pp. 21-4.

J 12718
Wehrle, P. F., Brent, R. L., Doyle, J. L., Farr, L. E., Fagan, E. L., Finberg, L., Nahmias, A. J., Pickering, D. E., Yamazaki, J. N., and Horton, R. J. M.
SMOKING AND CHILDREN: A PEDIATRIC VIEWPOINT. Pediatrics 44 (5, Part 1): 757-9, Nov 1969.

J 12725
Zagona, S. V. and Babor, T. F.
ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THEMSELVES AND CIGARETTE SMOKERS. Psychological Reports 25(2):501-2, Oct 1969.

J 12733
Smith, S. C.
HOW ABOUT SMOKING? Independent School Bulletin 27(2):59-62, Dec 1967.

J 12754
Canadian Medical Association Journal.
IT'S TIME OTTAWA LEGISLATED AGAINST A DEADLY HABIT. Canadian Medical Association Journal 101(10):9-11, Nov 15, 1969.

J 12755
Steine, L.
THE ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN. Nassau Medical News 41(10):12-3, Nov 1969.

J 12801
Matzon, G.
T. SZERKESZTOSEG. (LETTER TO THE EDITOR.) Orvosi Hetilap 107(52): 2487, Dec 25, 1966, Hungarian (Abs.)

In a letter to the editor, Matzon G. contradicts the claim advanced by different signatories that tubercular or other patients confined at the State Sanatorium of Kekesteto (Matra Mts.) are not adequately informed concerning the pernicious effects of smoking. He believes that in our permissive times, to attach any importance to the abstinence of a doctor during his consulting, appears to be rather optimistic. It is regrettable that the prohibition of smoking for school age youth is not enforced any longer. Still the sensitivity and the good sense of the youth could be stimulated by entertaining and informative lectures on the destructive effects of habitual smoking which progressively become irreversible. Primarily, it should be the task of the chemist to eliminate the carcinogenic tar residue and to decrease the nicotine content

J 12801 (continued)
to a practical placebo level. During both of the World wars and the subsequent confinement in PW camps, the experience has demonstrated that the craving for smoking is more of a psychological need than a physiological necessity. A nicotine-free ersatz product would not impair the national economy. Conversely if the unlimited nicotine use (and abuse) is condoned, ad infinitum, then other alkaloids of lesser toxicity, i.e. cocaine, opium, hashish or other poisons "legally and/or logically", should also be made accessible to the public.

J 12802
Rethelyi, J.
T. SZERKESZTOSEG. (LETTER TO THE EDITOR.) Orvosi Hetilap 107(52): 2487, Dec 25, 1966, Hungarian (Abs.)

In a letter to the editor, the writer calls attention to the need for mandatory public education concerning the destructive effects of smoking. Instruction should start at school age levels. All promotional advertising for alcohol and tobacco should be proscribed for the protection and best interests of society. The writer does not advocate prohibition but physicians are urged not to smoke in hospitals or offices in the presence of patients.

J 12803
Szilagyi, L.
T. SZERKESZTOSEG. (LETTER TO THE EDITOR.) Orvosi Hetilap 107(52): 2486-7, Dec 25, 1966, Hungarian (Abs.)

In a follow-up letter to the editor (cf Fargo, J. Jul. 1964; Szekacs S. Jun. 1965) Szilagyi, asks for the assistance of the mass media in educating consumers, concerning the insidious hazards of habitual smoking. The passive transference and imposition of smoke on nonsmokers can be illustrated by the formation of 1-5 percent CO-hemoglobin, when the confined atmosphere is saturated with 0.5 to 1 percent CO. This is a considerable liability to any metabolism. Objection is also raised to the unfortunately-designed and centrally-located corridors in the new railway wagons. Thus pulmonary patients or those with asthma or emphysema are quite encumbered with smoke, in those compartments labeled for "nonsmokers only" by the poorly sealed swinging-door-system. Ethical objection is raised against those permissive colleagues who have not proscribed smoking for patients afflicted with pulmonary carcinoma and confined at the State Sanatorium of Kekesteto (Matra Mts.).

J 12804
Temesvary, E.
T. SZERKESZTOSEG. (LETTER TO THE EDITOR.) Orvosi Hetilap 107(52): 2487-8, Dec 25, 1966, Hungarian (Abs.)

In a letter to the editor, the writer, a former smoker who was forced to discontinue smoking because of war injuries, states that he is educating his patients concerning the carcinogenic and other pathogenic consequences of smoking. He also calls attention to an indicting work by Lickint, "Etiology and Prophylaxis of Pulmonary Cancer (1953)". Lickint has dedicated his work to the 100,000 to 200,000 Germans who within a decade, will be victims of pulmonary cancer in their prime of life. The writer regrets that most physicians are little concerned with educating their patients concerning the harmfulness of the smoking habit and do not hesitate to chain-smoke in the presence of patients.

J 12812
Szekacs, S.
A DOHANYZAS KERDESEHEZ. T. Szerkesztoseg. (REFLECTIONS ON THE PROBLEM OF SMOKING. Letter to the Editor.) Orvosi Hetilap 107(52):2485-6, Dec 25, 1966, Hungarian (Abs.)

In a letter to the editor, Szekacs S. advocates nation-wide education on the deleterious effect of smoking which preferably should be initiated in the youth. The clinical gravity of the addiction cannot be sufficiently stressed. This would be the preliminary step to forestall all sorts of traumatic cancers and coronary and vascular complications. The addicts to alcohol, morphine, caffeine or to other stimulants or depressants are ruining their health and are a liability to their own family. Per contra abstainers in a mixed congregation with notoriously inconsiderate smokers are rather passive-smokers not by choice but by imposition. The deleterious effect on women of breathing air polluted with nicotine and other by-products during their pregnancy has been recently reported. Insofar as the protection of general health is concerned, the recently enforced ordinance by the Ministry of Railways and Transportation should be noted. According to this praiseworthy act 50 percent of all public conveyances are reserved for nonsmokers.

J 12814
Vodrazka, R., Svobodova, A., and Bartonova, M.
PRUZKUMNE SETRENI O ZDRAVOTNIM UVEDOMENI ZAKU SKOL I. A II. CYKLU, PEDAGOGICKYCH PRACOVNIKU A RODICU V OTAZCE KOURENI. (INTERROGATION ABOUT HEALTH AWARENESS ON THE PART OF PUPILS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, THE TEACHING STAFF, AND PARENTS IN REGARD TO THE SMOKING PROBLEM.) Ceskoslovenska Pediatrie 24(8):755, Aug 1969, Czech (Abs.).

Statistical evaluation was made of data derived from a questionnaire answered by 1300 people, in connection with their knowledge of health effects of smoking. Of the answers returned 1219 sets of answers were deemed reliable and were part of the data analyzed. It was noted that pupils acquire the habit of smoking at the secondary level, i.e., in high school. Of the pupils who acknowledged that they smoke regularly, it was determined that ages 13 and 14 account for the greatest intensity and highest incidence of smoking. Pupils can be deterred from smoking only after they have been presented with concrete evidence on the relationship between smoking and disease. An aggravating factor in overcoming the habit is that parents at home show a permissiveness which the teacher in school cannot overcome. Sterner measures on the part of the government are recommended to help students overcome the habit.

J 12821
Nowak, L., Tibblin, G., and Wilhelmsen, L.
SVENSKA LAKARES ROKVANOR. (SMOKING HABITS OF SWEDISH PHYSICIANS.) Lakartidningen 66(35):3485-94, 3531, Aug 27, 1969, Swedish (Abs.)

The questionnaire method was used to elicit facts from physicians in Sweden regarding their smoking habits. A statistical evaluation was made from data reported in the questionnaire that was circulated to 1000 members of the Swedish Medical Association to which almost 90% of all physicians practicing in Sweden belong. Statistics were tabulated and are discriminated by age, sex, social status (hospital chief, government physician, etc.) and field of specialization. Numerical values are also presented for physicians who had once smoked but later stopped. Values are also shown for factors such as number who expressed a longing to stop, and the reasons (medical, economic, or others) which prompted them to answer in this manner. Questionnaire answers also covered attitudes about smoking, estimates of improved health in those persons who ceased smoking, and physicians' opinion as to whether certain diseases show a greater incidence of occurrence in patients who smoke. Medical opinion is mentioned on risk of diseases such as cancer in patients who continue to smoke. Distinction is made between smoking cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. Answers and opinions were compared with findings in other countries including the United States. Of the 1000 persons questioned, 31 percent were nonsmokers, 23 percent former smokers, and 46 percent smokers.

J 12821 (continued)

J 12843
Fuenning, S. I. (Project Director).
A PEER GROUP APPROACH TO A SMOKING EDUCATION PROGRAM IN A UNIVERSITY SETTING. University of Nebraska, Health Center Smoking Education Project, Lincoln, Nebraska, Jul 1, 1966-Jun 30, 1967, 76 pp.

J 12844
McFarland, J. W. (Chairman).
A SUGGESTED SMOKING AND HEALTH PROGRAM FOR THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL. Smoking and Health Program. Presented before the Informal Committee on Smoking and Health for Investigating a Program for Staff and Personnel of Jefferson Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1967, 12 pp.

J 12845
Kirscht, J. P. and Chapman, R. E.
SOME EFFECTS OF CONTROVERSY ON SUBSEQUENT SOURCE EFFECTIVENESS. University of Michigan, Public Health Practice Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 1967, 15 pp.

See also A 10832, C 12820, K 10529

SECTION K. SMOKING WITHDRAWAL TREATMENT

10206
Murovich, B. V. and Zvarich, V. A.
"ПОНДЕКС" -- СРЕДСТВО ОТ КУРЕНИЯ.
"PONDEKS"--SREDSTVO OT KURENIYA.
("PONDEKS"--ANTISMOKING DRUG.)
Vrachebnoe Delo (8):151-2, Aug 1968,
Russian (Abs.)

The reported success of Pondeks (2-amino-4-oxo-5-phenyloxazolidine) in smoking abstention at a Hungarian institute led to its application in 49 men and 9 women smokers in the Lvov area. Seven of the smokers were below 30 years of age, 36 were between 31 and 50 years, and 15 were above 50 years of age. All had regularly smoked 25-50 cigarettes daily; 20 had smoked for more than 20 years. Two to 3 tablets of Pondeks were administered for 3-7 days in a course of treatment. In 16 smokers, after 1 course of treatment, an aversion to tobacco was observed; these individuals did not smoke for 2-3 weeks; after another course of treatment they did not smoke for more than 3 months and subsequently resumed smoking but at a reduced rate. In 13 smokers, from the beginning of treatment, a lowered tendency to smoking was observed but 3-5 days after completion of the course of treatment they resumed smoking at approximately the same pace as formerly. In 7 smokers, the treatment appeared completely ineffective.

10283
Monagle, W. J. and Tierney, J. T.
RHODE ISLAND EXPERIENCE SHOWS HOW
A PARTNERSHIP FOR HEALTH PROGRAM
CAN SUCCEED. Journal of the
American Hospital Association
42(22):69-72, Nov 16, 1968.

10307
Carlin, A. S. and Armstrong, H. E., Jr.
AVERSIVE CONDITIONING: LEARNING OR
DISSONANCE REDUCTION? Journal of
Consulting and Clinical Psychology
32(6):674-8, Dec 1968.

10382
Lichtenstein, E. and Keutzer, C.
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION APPROACHES TO
SMOKING CONTROL. Speech Presented
at Western Psychological Association
Meetings, San Diego, Cal., Mar 28,
1968, 7 pp.

K 10412
Kalyuzhnyy, V. V.
ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ТАБАКОКУРЕНИЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ЛОБЕЛИНА И ВЛИЯНИЕ ЛОБЕЛИНА НА ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЕ И СОСУДИСТЫЕ РЕАКЦИИ.
LECHENIYE TABAKOKURENIYA S
POMOSHCH'YU LOBELINA I VLIYANIYE
LOBELINA NA VEGETATIVNYYE I I
SOSUDISTYYE REAKTSII. (THE TREATMENT
OF NICOTINISM BY LOBELINE AND ITS
INFLUENCE ON THE VEGETATIVE AND
VASCULAR REACTIONS.) Zhurnal
Nevropatologii i Psikhiatrii 68(12):
1864-70, 1968, Russian (Abs.)

Lobeline therapy was applied in a 1 percent solution of hydrochloride to 33 patients with nicotinism. The treatment was given in intramuscular injections according to a certain pattern. A control group consisting of 20 patients with nicotinism was treated with placebo with a full abidance to the element of therapy. The achieved results permitted the assessment of the influence of lobeline and the products of tobacco on the organism of smokers. The data on which the evaluation was based were the results of arterial oscillography and sphygmography. They allowed comparative data of vascular reactions and the reactions of the vegetative nervous system in the process of treatment and after. The conducted lobeline therapy made it possible for 33 patients out of 35 to stop smoking, while as in the control group out of 20 only 5 patients stopped smoking. The author assumes that the proposed method of lobeline therapy is reliable in the treatment of nicotinism and recommends it for outpatient practice. (Author Abstract)

K 10413
Benndorf, S., Kempe, G., Scharfenberg,
G., Wendekamm, R., and Winkelvoss, E.
ERGEBNISSE DER MEDIKAMENTOSEN
RAUCHERENTWOHNUNG MIT CYTISIN (TABEX).
(RESULTS OF TOBACCO DETOXICATION BY
DRUGS WITH CYTISINE (TABEX).)
Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 23(44):
2092-6, Oct 1968, German (Abs.)

After having introduced "consulting hours for smokers ready to undergo a tobacco detoxication treatment" the authors report on the initial results of a double blank test with cytisin-containing Tabex (R)-tablets. So far 1452 smokers participated in this test.

K 10413 (continued)
On the basis of 314 detoxication experiments which have been fully evaluated the authors give a report now because of the broad public interest in this problem. As far as we can judge from our statistically reliable results, Tabex ranks first among all medicamentous aids of detoxication known so far, as it yielded a detoxication rate of 76.4 percent. (Author Abstract)

K 10414
Paun, D. and Franze, J.
RAUCHERENTWOHNUNG MIT CYTISINHALTIGEN "TABEX"-TABLETTEN. (TOBACCO DETOXICATION WITH CYTISINE-CONTAINING "TABEX" TABLETS.) Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 23(44):2088-91, Oct 1968, German (Abs.)

Three hundred and sixty-six patients were treated with "Tabex" (cytisin) in a tobacco detoxication cure. The results achieved were significantly better than with 239 patients treated with a placebo compound. For patients suffering from hypertonia and arteriosclerosis the dose was reduced. Most patients did not even need the whole cure-package. Side effects were both minor and rare. "Tabex" ranks first as compared to other compounds on an international level. The therapeutic success achieved-above all, the permanent success-can be essentially improved by group treatment. (Author Abstract)

K 10481
Challenge.
FOR SMOKERS ONLY. Challenge :5, Jan 1969.

K 10504
Azrin, N. H. and Powell, J.
BEHAVIORAL ENGINEERING: THE REDUCTION OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR BY A CONDITIONING APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE. Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis 1(3):193-200, Fall 1968.

K 10507
Wake, F. R., Andrews, D. A., and Laughlin, T. J.
REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ON METHODS INVOLVED IN SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO STOP SMOKING. Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada, Report No. 305-8-24, Dec 11, 1967, 99 pp.

K 10516
Wagner, M. K.
A SELF-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMMED RECORDING FOR DECREASING CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION. Paper presented at Association for Advancement of the Behavioral Therapies Meeting, San Francisco, Calif., Aug 30, 1968, 5 pp.

K 10519
Wagner, M. K. and Bragg, R. A.
COMPARING BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION APPROACHES TO HABIT DECREMENT--SMOKING. Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, N. C., 1969, 20 pp.

K 10525
Farago, I.
ERGEBNISSE DER ENTWOHNUNGSKUREN VON 1125 RAUCHERN. Beitrag zum Nikotinsucht-Problem. (RESULTS OF THE DETOXICATION TREATMENT OF 1125 SMOKERS. Contribution To The Nicotinism Problem.) Schweizer Archiv fur Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie 102(1):167-89, 1968, German (Abs.)

Lobeline was administered to 925 and spiractin to 200 patients. Results of treatment were more favorable with spiractin than with lobeline. Resistance, ambivalence and instability were viewed as distinct signs of addiction and collectively they exerted a considerable negative effect. A smaller number of women participated than would be expected on the basis of smoker distribution. The daily consumption of tobacco was lower in women but the results in both sexes were equal. A smaller participation of the younger as well as of the above-fifty age groups was observed. The number of cures was relatively low in helpers as well as in mental workers and the addiction in both groups was quite pronounced. Heavy smoking was noted in skilled workers but the habit was amenable to modification. Only smoking-linked disorders such as cough, angina pectoris, loss of appetite or pain in the limbs which directly caused physical pain or psychic aversion (fear, carcinophobia) were lasting incentives for treatment.

K 10528
Lemin, B.
THE FIVE DAY PLAN TO STOP SMOKING. A Report on a Smokers' Clinic Held in

10528 (continued)
the County Borough of Bolton. Health Department, Civic Center, Bolton, England, Oct 1967, 14 pp.

K 10529
Schwartz, J. L. and Dubitzky, M.
PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN CIGARETTE SMOKING AND CESSATION. Institute for Health Research, Berkeley, Calif., Final Report of the Smoking Control Research Project, Sep 1968, 680 pp.

K 10533
Keutzer, C. S. Lichtenstein, E., and Mees, H. L.
MODIFICATION OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR: (A Review). Psychological Bulletin 70(6, part 1):520-33, Dec 1968.

K 10552
Fredrickson, D. T.
HOW I HELP PEOPLE STOP SMOKING. Hospital Physician :52-6, Apr 1968.

K 10562
Trahair, R. C. S.
MOTIVATION TO GIVE UP CIGARETTES: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. Medical Journal of Australia 1(4):177-80, Jan 25, 1969.

K 10579
Platt, E. S.
ROLE PLAYING AS A TECHNIQUE FOR CHANGING CIGARETTE SMOKING BEHAVIOR. Presented at EPA meeting in Washington, D.C., Apr 18, 1968, 20 pp.

K 10610
Sapin-Jaloustre, H.
A PROPOS DES PRODUITS "ANTI-TABAC". (ON ANTI-TOBACCO PRODUCTS.) Concours Medical 90(46):7765-6, Nov 16, 1968, French (Abs.)

An inquirer, who was a physician, had asked for information concerning anti-tobacco products on the market. In reply it was stated that such products had relative efficiency, were harmless and had no contraindications. The reply also referred to the 5-day plans for ambulant anti-smoking treatment and a book by Wayne MacFarland for patients who could engage in self-detoxication without drugs. It was also suggested that a complete bibliography might be available from a Dr. Maud Cousin in Neuilly-sur-Seine.

K 10782
Wilhelmsen, L.
ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE IN AN ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC. Scandinavian Journal of Respiratory Diseases 49(4): 251-9, 1968.

K 10869
Fredrickson, D. T.
HOW TO HELP YOUR PATIENT STOP SMOKING. Bulletin National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association 55(4): 6-11, Apr 1969.

K 11140
Cohen, S. B.
HYPNOSIS AND SMOKING. Journal of the American Medical Association 208(2): 335-7, Apr 14, 1969.

K 11258
Udall, J. A.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS. (Special Article) Current Therapeutic Research 11(5):316-9, May 1969.

K 11367
Cinquini, U.
IL SOLFATO DI LOBELINA NELLO SVEZZAMENTO DAL TABAGISMO. (LOBELINE SULFATE IN GIVING UP THE SMOKING HABIT.) Policlinico 76(12):378-83, Mar 24, 1969, Italian (Abs.)

The author managed 80 smokers by lobeline sulphate and antiacid drugs. The results he obtained were very good for giving up the habit of smoking and for the absence of functional alterations or toxic phenomena. (Author Abstract)

K 11412
Lichtenstein, E. and Keutzer, C. S.
EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF DIVERSE TECHNIQUES TO MODIFY SMOKING: A FOLLOW-UP REPORT. Behaviour Research and Therapy 7(1):139-40, Feb 1969.

K 11495
Bernstein, D. A.
MODIFICATION OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR: An Evaluative Review. Psychological Bulletin 71(6):418-40, Jun 1969.

K 11507
Williams, H. O.
ROUTINE ADVICE AGAINST SMOKING. A Chest Clinic Pilot Study. Practitioner 202(1211):672-6, May 1969.

K 11581
Westchester Medical Bulletin.
SMOKERS' WITHDRAWAL CLINIC. Westchester Medical Bulletin 37(4):17-8, Apr 1969.

K 11666
Hartman, B. J.
GROUP HYPNOTHERAPY IN A UNIVERSITY COUNSELING CENTER. American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis 12(1):16-9, Jul 1969.

K 11696
Jenks, R., Schwartz, J. L., and Dubitzky, M.
EFFECT OF THE COUNSELOR'S APPROACH TO CHANGING SMOKING BEHAVIOR. Journal of Counseling Psychology 16(3):215-21, 1969.

K 11810
Grant, M.
SMOKING AND HEALTH. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia 38(6):329, Jun 1969.

K 11852
Benndorf, S., Scharfenberg, G., Kempe, G., Winkelvoss, E., and Wendekamm, R.
WEITERE MITTEILUNGEN UBER EINEN DOPPELTEN BLINDVERSUCH MIT DEM CYTISINHALTIGEN BULGARISCHEN PRAPARAT TABEX AN 1214 ENTWOHNUNGSWILLIGEN RAUCHERN UND PRAKTISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN BEI DER DURCHFUHRUNG EINER SPRECHSTUNDE FUR ENTWOHNUNGSWILLIGE RAUCHER. (FURTHER REPORTS ON A DOUBLE-BLIND TEST WITH THE CYTISINE-CONTAINING BULGARIAN PREPARATION TABEX ON 1214 SMOKERS WISHING TO BREAK THE HABIT AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES IN THE OPERATION OF A CONSULTATION HOUR FOR SMOKERS WISHING TO BREAK THE HABIT. Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 24(24):1135-40, Jun 12, 1969, German (Abs.)

On the basis of the results achieved with 1214 subjects, the authors report on a double random test with the cytisine-bearing compound tabex (R) within our consulting hours for smokers willing to undergo a cure to get rid of habitual smoking. They define their views on the suitability of the compound as a medicamentous aid to make chronical smokers abstain from smoking. The present level of these possibilities, as well as the authors' own knowledge of the consequences resulting from such cures are discussed and demonstrated, considering the well-known relevant literature. As we can judge from our own experience, tabex (R) should rank first among all dehabituation aids known at present. We express our wish to make this compound available for medical prescription to large circles of interested doctors as soon as possible. (Author Abstract)

K 11910
Batchelor, E. D.
STUDENT SMOKING WITHDRAWAL CLINIC. Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis and Health Society 51(4):5,8, Jul-Aug, 1969.

K 12036
Schwartz, J. L. and Dubitzky, M.
MAXIMIZING SUCCESS IN SMOKING CESSATION METHODS. American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health 59(8): 1392-9, Aug 1969.

K 12229
U.S. Medicine.
HYPNOSIS ADVOCATED FOR HEAVY SMOKERS. U.S. Medicine 5(16):8, Aug 15, 1969.

K 12249
Fredrickson, D. T.
HELP YOUR PATIENT STOP SMOKING. Guidelines for the Office Physician. Minnesota Medicine 52(8):1319-26, Aug 1969.

K 12387
Whitman, T. L.
MODIFICATION OF CHRONIC SMOKING BEHAVIOR: A COMPARISON OF THREE APPROACHES. Behavior Research and Therapy 7(3):257-63, Sep 1969.

K 12389
Grimaldi, K. E. and Lichtenstein, E.
HOT, SMOKY AIR AS AN AVERSIVE STIMULUS IN THE TREATMENT OF SMOKING. Behavior Research and Therapy 7(3):275-82, Sep 1969.

K 12430
Caldwell, E.
HOW YOU CAN STOP SMOKING...PERMANENTLY. Hollywood, California, Wilshire Book Company, 1966, 96 pp.

K 12458
Mayer, N.
HYPNOTISM TO CURE SMOKING: MYSTERIES AND MISUSE. New York 2(33):28-33, Aug 18, 1969.

K 12471
Fredrickson, D. T.
HOW TO HELP YOUR PATIENT STOP SMOKING. Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia 58(10):421-5, Oct 1969.

K 12557
Lincoln, J. E.
WEIGHT GAIN AFTER CESSATION OF SMOKING. Journal of the American Medical Association 210(9):1765, Dec 1, 1969.

K 12590
Berglund, E.-L.
A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THIRTEEN NORWEGIAN TOBACCO WITHDRAWAL CLINICS. The Five-day Plan. Final Report. The Norwegian Cancer Society, Huitfeldsgt. 49, Oslo, Norway. Aas & Wahls Boktrykkeri, 1969, 67 pp.

K 12610
Lichtenstein, E. and Keutzer, C. S.
MODIFICATION OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR: A LATER LOOK. Presented at the Third Annual Meeting of the Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy, Washington, D. C., Sep 1, 1969, 23 pp.

K 12841
Ejrup, B. E. V.
REPORT FROM THE TOBACCO-WITHDRAWAL CLINIC AT THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL-CORNELL MEDICAL CENTER. Presented at the World Conference on Smoking and Health, New York City, New York, Sep 11-13, 1967, 19 pp.

See also A 11541, J 10391, J 10806, J 10842

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